

TERRORISM

2013-2015



A Worldwide Chronology

EDWARD MICKOLUS

Terrorism,2013–2015

ALSO BY EDWARD MICKOLUS

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Terrorism, 2013–2015

A Worldwide Chronology

EDWARD MICKOLUS



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For Deborah M. Hixon, who gave her life for our country

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INTRODUCTION

The number of my volumes of event chronologies and biographies of international terrorists now tops 20 in the past four decades. Of particular concern is that the volumes are getting longer, as individuals and groups keep escalating their attacks. On the plus side, the list of terrorists killed or incarcerated also substantially expanded.

This book uses the same definition of terrorism as found in its predecessors, allowing comparability across decades. Terrorism is the use or threat of use of violence by any individual or group for political purposes. The perpetrators may be functioning for or in opposition to established governmental authority. A key component of international terrorism is that its ramifications transcend national boundaries, and, in so doing, create an extended atmosphere of fear and anxiety. The effects of terrorism reach national and worldwide cultures as well as the lives of the people directly hurt by the terrorist acts. Violence becomes terrorism when the intention is to influence the attitudes and behavior of a target group beyond the immediate victims. Violence becomes terrorism when its location, the victims, or the mechanics of its resolution result in consequences and implications beyond the act or threat itself.

Trends

Recent terrorist activities have required a rethinking about what constitutes international versus domestic terrorism, and may in turn dramatically alter the conclusions that we can derive from quantitative analysis of terrorist attacks. Is an individual who stays in his country and attacks

fellow citizens, but announces his fealty to, say, the Islamic State and was inspired by IS websites and writings, an international or domestic terrorist? Does IS taking credit after the event, but with no other apparent operational ties to the terrorist or terrorist team, put the attack into the international category? We are seeing more and more of these home-grown lone wolves—and, alas, pairs and cells of such home-grown threats—with no indication that this trend will let up any time soon.

Most attacks continue to be low-level, unsophisticated bombings and shootings, with terrorists going after targets of opportunity rather than mounting complex operations that had typified the first generation of al Qaeda. Those are not, however, the attacks that gain the most publicity.

Media attention flocks to the use of high-tech weapons that result in mass casualties. Security organizations spend the bulk of their resources attempting to foil such depredations. But withdrawal of a specific type of weapon does not stop terrorist attacks. As was the case with the effective end of aerial hijackings, if a method is taken off the table, terrorists will move to another method, sometimes using appreciably simpler weapons. In areas in which access to guns is limited, terrorists resorted to edged weapons. This was particularly noteworthy in:

- China, where individuals and more organized groups used knives and swords
- Bangladesh, which had a rash of slashings of secular bloggers
- Iraq and Syria, where the Islamic State beheaded many alleged apostates, spies, and hostages
- Israel and the occupied territories, where slashers abounded during an October 2015 intifada

- the United Kingdom, where slashers killed and almost beheaded a soldier.

Even this simple method of operation allows attackers to inflict mass casualties—dozens—quickly.

The overarching trend during the period of 2013 to 2015 was the rise—in publicity, numbers of adherents, power over the jihadi movement, and extent of territory captured—of the Islamic State and its affiliates. Also known as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, used in U.S. government pronouncements), Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS, used by the Western news media), and Daesh (its Arabic acronym), the group has become arguably the most successful terrorist group in the world on a number of counts:

- IS has attracted perhaps 30,000 fighters from at least 100 countries. (These numbers are difficult to pin down, but dwarf the membership of the terrorist groups of earlier eras.) Many of these recruits have traveled to Syria and Iraq to participate in the effort to create a return to the era of Muhammad. Entire families—or sometimes teen members of families oblivious to their hidden radical sentiments—have left their homes and crossed into IS territory to join the cause. By some accounts, 1,000 foreign fighters join IS ranks each month. For those who cannot travel, at least 46,000 pro-IS Twitter accounts have been identified. (As an aside, thousands of these sites have been taken down by the Anonymous hackers' new anti-IS campaign.)

- After beginning its life as the al Qaeda affiliate in Iraq with tentative feelers in Syria, IS has taken over and held nearly one-third of the territory of Iraq and Syria; stated differently, roughly the size of Indiana. Within this territory, IS declared an Islamic caliphate, holding territory and establishing a proto-government, replete with coins, judicial and enforcement wings, and other trappings of governance, based upon its interpretation of sharia law.

- IS has become the most financially well-heeled terrorist

organization of its generation. By some counts, its raiding of Iraqi oil wells alone generated up to \$5 million per day. It also receives monies from like-minded devotees, from sales of pilfered antiquities, and taxes on supporters and on Christians and minority religious groups stuck in IS-controlled territory.

- IS has kept itself in the news through ever-ratcheting brutality, issuing threatening videos of Western and Japanese civilian hostages and captured soldiers who are later beheaded, immolated, or crucified on video. The group has forced child soldiers to participate in propaganda videos that feature them killing hostages. Other atrocities have entailed IS thugs sledgehammering and bulldozing ancient statues, churches and temples that have been pilfered of antiques for sale on the black market. IS caliph Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi reportedly repeatedly raped U.S. hostage Kayla Mueller before she was killed and its Research and Fatwa department had justified running a burgeoning sexual slavery market and the rape of non-Muslim preteens. IS has been suspected of using chemical weapons, principally mustard gas, in Iraq. IS has not been without competition in gruesome cruelty, as Boko Haram's Abubakar Shekau, or his mustache-twirling body doubles, delighted in issuing videos announcing the group's kidnapping hundreds of young girls, selling them into sexual slavery, and deploying them as unwitting suicide bombers.

- IS has given those who are inspired by its call carte blanche to conduct operations wherever convenient. One no longer must join the formal IS or affiliate in order to participate in the caliphate. This has led to attacks throughout the West, including the *Charlie Hebdo* attack in Paris that focused world attention on the lone wolf problem outside the United States.

- Numerous groups around the world that had earlier sworn allegiance to Osama bin Laden and felt adrift after his death have coalesced around what is essentially a new generation of al Qaeda, absent its original brand name. While core al Qaeda still has some franchises, most significantly the Yemen-based al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, IS has poached most of the rest of the radical jihadis of the world. Groups swearing fealty include the Algerian Jund al-Khalifa, Jordan's Sons of the Call for Tawhid and Jihad, a

Philippine Abu Sayyaf leader, many leaders of the Chechen Caucasus Emirate, many Libyan jihadi militia, a small Afghan chapter, Egypt's Ansar Beit al-Maqdis, Yemeni Ansar al-Sharia dissidents, Boko Haram, and several Pakistani groups.

This growth of the jihadi terrorist movement has changed the character and functions carried out by at least some terrorist groups. With the holding of territory, IS members do not need a clandestine cell structure employed by earlier terrorist groups. IS is not hiding from the government—IS, in effect, *is* the government in the areas it controls. Citizens hide from the (IS) government; IS does not hide itself and can operate in the open to establish its vision of the caliphate. While its major leaders, particularly caliph al-Baghdadi, are still careful to avoid the watchful eyes of coalition drones, the average terrorist operates in the sunshine.

IS affiliates in Tunisia and Egypt branched out from attacks on government facilities and the military, key to the strategy of many IS franchises, and concentrated on destroying the economies of their host regimes by depredations against the foreign tourism industry. Others, such as in Kuwait, attacked mosques of rival branches of Islam, causing multiple deaths.

IS has focused its formidable propaganda program on attracting faraway adherents, either to come for training and joining the fight in Syria and Iraq, or for those without frequent flyer miles, being inspired to conduct operations at home. IS *Dabiq* videos were far more professionally produced and attractive to its youthful audiences than the talking-heads videos of core al-Qaeda's *as-Sahab* media wing that feature an increasingly uncharismatic Ayman al-Zawahiri's pronouncements. Even at al Qaeda's high point, its videos were predominantly talking head shots of bin

Laden droning on about obscure points of sharia as he understood them.

The call to attack locally has the benefit of avoiding direct contact with identified IS members, making discovery of the “lone wolves” one degree more difficult than with more classic traveling terrorist cells. Some of the Western recruits, including a disturbing number of American citizens, many of them Western-looking and American-accented radicals steeped in U.S. culture, have been used as talking heads in propaganda videos. These individuals have been especially effective at luring like-minded and like-looking individuals to the cause. In turn, these new recruits can move more easily in the American environment. IS even used a Western hostage as a local on-camera reporter on IS operations for a series of propaganda videos.

While excellent law enforcement work, particularly by the FBI in the United States, has led to the arrests and imprisonment of dozens of these individuals, on occasion, the lone wolves succeed in attacks. Core al Qaeda’s forays into the Westernization of its operational cadre has been adopted by IS, which learned from its predecessor organization of the opportunities this strategy offers for attacks on the “far enemy”—the U.S. homeland.

The success of the FBI is likely to be tested as IS in late 2015 appeared to shift its strategy from adding territory and quasi-governing back to an al-Qaeda-like focus on the “far enemy” outside its area, including attacks in Egypt, Turkey, and France that each claimed hundreds of lives. IS threatened to extend its operational reach into the United States and Russia. Perhaps the first shot across the bow was seen in December 2015 in the San Bernardino attack by a radicalized couple inspired—but apparently not directed—by IS.

Countering terrorist operations continued to generate tactical successes but did not eliminate the strategic, and in some cases existential, threat. Media coverage and commentariat treatment of issues regarding interrogation methods and incarceration procedures abandoned years ago continued to vex government policy.

As had been the case in the post-9/11 years, law enforcement and intelligence officers continued their stunning record of successes against terrorist threats. While there were some successes by terrorists, on the whole, the period was one of few actual attacks on the U.S. homeland.

The discipline of terrorism analysis—at least within governments if not academe—has continued its shift from classical macro analysis (typified by this essay) of strategic issues to more micro-focused analysis. When I was a young analyst and academic in the 1970s, we were examining changes in terrorist methodologies, sources of state support for their attacks, their selection of targets—often Americans, usually diplomats and diplomatic facilities—and other meta-level trends. While these areas of inquiry are still of use, much of applied terrorism analysis now concentrates on force protection and finding individual terrorists' pattern of life so that defensive forces can find, fix, frustrate, foil, and finish their careers. These latter areas, by the way, require such a micro level of granularity that such research tends to not attract classically trained academic researchers whose sources of data are unclassified. These sources generally are not precise enough in informing law enforcement arrest teams and military airstrike forces to conduct operations to remove individuals from membership rolls.

Such kinetic responses—mostly airstrikes—led to the deaths of many major terrorist leaders, although the whack-a-mole policy led to the rise of new leaders and secular

canonization of new martyrs, rather than the diminution of terrorist operational aspirations and abilities. The airstrikes evoked changes in terrorist operations, forcing many leaders to spend more time on personal security than planning and conducting attacks. Among the major terrorist leaders killed—either at the hands of the coalition or colleagues—from 2013 to 2015 were:

- Nasir Abdel Karim al-Wuhayshi, al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) leader
- Ahmed Abdi Godane, alias Mukhtar Abu Zubeyr, Somali al-Shabaab leader
- Muhsin al-Fadhli, Khorasan (a group of senior al Qaeda leaders in Syria) leader
- Mohktar Belmokhtar, Algerian former head of al-Qaeda in the Islamic Mahgreb (AQIM) and al-Mourabitoun faction leader (reports of his death were disputed)
- Abu Khalil al-Sudani, Afghanistan-based senior shura member and head of al-Qaeda suicide and explosive operations
- Ahmed Farouq, an American who was deputy emir of al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent
- Fadhil Ahmad al-Hayali, deputy chief of the Islamic State
- Adam Gadahn, an American who was a senior al-Qaeda spokesman
- Hakimullah Mehsud, head of the Pakistani Taliban
- Mohammed al-Zahawi, leader of Libya's Ansar al-Shariah
- Wisam al-Zubaidi, alias Abu Nabil al-Anbari, believed to be the leader of the Islamic State's Libya branch
- Zulkifli bin Hir, alias Marwan, Malaysian Jemaah Islamiyah terrorist bomb maker
- Magomed Suleimanov, leader of the Caucasus Emirate in Russia

Second-tier terrorists who were reported killed included:

Khorasan Group

- Sanafi al-Nasr, true name Abdul Mohsen Adballah Ibrahim al Charekh, a Saudi believed to be the seniormost Khorasan member
- David Drugeon, a French bombmaker for the Khorasan Group who was linked to core al-Qaeda in Pakistan

Nusra Front

- Abu Hommam al-Shami, Nusra Front military commander

Islamic State

- Abu Muslim al-Turkmani, deputy IS chief for Iraq
- Mohammed Emwazi, alias Jihadi John, British IS spokesman and beheader of several Western hostages
- Abu Salah, true name Muafaq Mustafa Mohammed al-Karmoush, finance minister
- Ali Awni al-Harzi, a Tunisian IS intermediary across the Middle East and North Africa who was believed involved in the September 11, 2012, attacks in Benghazi, Libya
- Tariq Bin al-Tahar Bin al-Falih al-Awni al-Harzi, a senior IS leader who was one of its first members and was involved in fundraising, recruiting, and shipping weapons from Libya to Syria
- Abu Omar al-Baghdadi, Algerian senior IS leader in Iraq
- Hafiz Saeed Khan, IS senior regional leader for Afghanistan and Pakistan
- Abd al-Rahman Mustafa al-Qaduli, alias Abdul Rahman Mustafa Mohammed, alias Abu Alaa al-Afari, deputy IS commander in Iraq (reports of his death were disputed)
- Abu Hafsa, self-proclaimed IS governor of Tikrit, Iraq
- Haji Mutazz, a deputy of IS caliph Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi
- Abu Hajar al-Sufi, an aide to IS caliph Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi

- Auf Abdul Rahman al-Efery, an aide to IS caliph Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi
- Abu Muhannad al-Sweidawi, the IS ruler (wali) of Iraq's Anbar Province who had served in Saddam Hussein's Iraqi Army and later joined al-Qaeda.
- Abu Zahra al-Mahamdi, IS's head of Deir al-Zour Province in Syria
- Abd al Basit, a senior IS military emir in Iraq
- Hassan Hassan Saeed al-Jabouri, alias Abu Taluut, IS governor of Mosul, Iraq
- Radwan Taleb al-Hamdouni, IS governor of Mosul, Iraq
- Abdul Rauf, IS's senior recruiter in Afghanistan and former Taliban commander
- Abdul Rauf Khadim, a former Taliban commander who had pledged fealty to IS
- Hafiz Wahidi, a jihadi commander in Afghanistan

Al-Qaeda in Indian Subcontinent

- Dr. Sarbaland, alias Abu Khalid, a Pakistani member of the group
- Major Sheikh Adil Abdul Qadus, a former Pakistani army major and AQIS member
- Hidayatullah, alias Qari Imran, in charge of AQIS's Afghan affairs

Al-Qaeda in Iraq

- Abu Malik, alias Salih Jasim Muhammed Falah al-Sabawi, a chemical weapons engineer at the Muthana chemical weapons production facility during Saddam Hussein's rule who was believed to have joined al-Qaeda in Iraq

Al-Qaeda in Arabian Peninsula

- Nasr Ibn Ali al-Ansi, an AQAP commander in Yemen
- Ibrahim al-Rubaish, a Saudi who was AQAP's senior cleric and

sharia official

- Sheik Harith al-Nadhari, a senior AQAP cleric
- Shawki al-Badani, whom the U.S. State Department named a “specially designated global terrorist” who was reportedly assigned to target the U.S. Embassy in Yemen
- Muhannad Ghalab, an AQAP media specialist in Yemen
- Saleh Jouti, a senior AQAP member in Yemen
- Qaid el-Zahab, believed to be the head of AQAP in Bayda, Yemen
- Munnaser al-Anbouri, a senior AQAP leader in Yemen
- Saleh Jouti, a senior AQAP member
- Musaad al-Habashi, a suspected senior AQAP leader
- Khaled Atef, a cousin of the Shabwa Province’s AQAP chief in Yemen
- Maamoun Hatem, AQAP member and reportedly an IS sympathizer
- Abu Anwar al-Kutheiri, AQAP member
- Mohammed Saleh al-Ghorabi, AQAP member
- Mabkhout Waqash al-Sayeri, AQAP member

Pakistani Taliban

- Wali-ur Rehman Mehsud, deputy chief and chief military strategist of the Pakistani Taliban, who was wanted in the United States for the December 30, 2009, bombing in Khost, Afghanistan that killed 7 CIA employees
- Fakhar-ul-Islam, aide to Wali-ur Rehman Mehsud, Pakistani Taliban deputy chief
- Faisal Khan, a senior Pakistani Taliban commander
- Toofani Mehsud, alias Wali Muhammad, a senior Pakistani

Taliban commander

- Asmatullah Shaheen Bitani, a Pakistani Taliban Executive Council member
- Abdullah Babar, commander of the Pakistani Taliban-affiliated Shehryar Mehsud group

Lashkar-e-Jhangvi group

- Malik Ishaq, operations director in Pakistan

Afghan Taliban

- Sangeen Zadran, senior Taliban commander (his death was disputed by the Haqqani Network)
- Ahmad Jan, a deputy of the Haqqani network's leader, Sirajuddin Haqqani
- Gul Sher, leader of the Afghan Taliban in Paktia Province
- Maulvi Hamidullah, leader of the Afghan Taliban in Khost Province

Al-Shabaab

- Ibrahim Ali Abdi, alias Anta, al-Shabaab explosives expert who coordinated suicide bombings
- Adan Garar, variant Garaar, alias Adan Ahmed Issaq, a senior member of al-Shabaab who helped plan the September 2013 Westgate Mall attack in Nairobi
- Abdirahman Sandhere, alias Ukash, a senior al-Shabaab leader
- Omar Hammami, a rapping American from Alabama who was on the FBI's Most Wanted list with a \$5 million reward for his capture. He was killed in an ambush ordered by al-Shabaab leader Ahmed Abdi Godane.

Ansar al-Sharia in Yemen

- Nabil al-Dahab, a senior member of the Salafist group

Ansar Beit al-Maqdis of Egypt

- Khaled el-Menaai, brother of the group's leader Shadi el-Menaai
- Ashraf Ali Hassanein al-Gharabali, a leader of the Islamic State-affiliated group

Hamas/al-Qassam Brigades

- Mohammed Abu Shamala, member of 15-member military council and commander of the al-Qassam Brigades in Rafah
- Raed al-Attar, member of the 15-member military council
- Mohammed Barhoum, member of the 15-member military council

Hizballah

- Jihad Mughniyeh, Hizballah member and son of slain top military commander Imad Mughniyeh

These leadership decapitations were soon followed by succession announcements. As several former directors of Central Intelligence observed in Showtime's 2015 *Spymasters* documentary, we have not yet been able to and probably cannot kill our way out of the terrorist problem, however comforting to think otherwise and satisfying to savor each fleeting tactical victory.

In addition, longtime Afghan Taliban leader Mullah Muhammad Omar was pronounced dead by the Afghan intelligence service in late July 2015, which said he had died of hepatitis in 2013. Despite the violence of their profession, on occasion, terrorists really do die from natural causes (PFLP leader George Habash and PFLP Special Operations leader Wadi Haddad are other prominent examples).

Kinetic operations are not limited to manned and unmanned airstrikes. African coalitions, sometimes bolstered by Western assistance, have conducted operations against al-Shabaab in Somalia, Boko Haram in Nigeria and

its regional neighbors, and al Qaeda in the Islamic Mahgreb in Mali. Saudi airstrikes in Yemen have hampered al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula.

Other erstwhile terrorists, sidelined for years, were released from Guantanamo Bay military prison, some to return to the battlefield. And as of this writing, the “high value targets” incarcerated at Gitmo for 9/11 and other depredations continued their legal strategies of drawing out the judicial process.

Myths

This leads us to several popular beliefs, which upon careful reflection and empirical testing can be demonstrated to be myths.

First, despite buckets of ink devoted to the proposition, terrorist groups do not celebrate previous attacks by conducting follow-up attacks on incident anniversaries. There have been tens of thousands of terrorist incidents over the years, and it is simple to draw after-the-fact parallels to previous calendar entries. Terrorists attack when they’re ready to attack. They can always find a date on a calendar to celebrate something important to them. The feted date does not need to be that of a previous attack—they often cite feast days of dead colleagues, religious holidays, periods in their group’s history, and the like.

“Just connect the dots” is one of the most fatuous nostrums heard on the airwaves. Every day, intelligence officers are awash in millions of new data points. “Dot connecting” advice oversimplifies the complexity of tracking terrorists and thereby demeans the hard work of our dedicated analytic cadre.

Despite legacy conventional wisdom decades out of date

regarding interagency cooperation, intelligence and law enforcement agencies share information all the time. Efforts by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence to “integrate” the efforts of the members of the intelligence community and its customers at the national, state, local, and tribal levels have contributed to the safety of American citizens in countless instances.

Well-meaning but ultimately feckless gestures do not do any good, and might be counterproductive. No Chibok girls were freed as a result of the #bringbackourgirls campaign of pleading. No IS terrorists were impressed by people superimposing the French flag on their social media sites. Terrorists are not impressed that you have unfriended them. It might make us feel good, but the terrorists are not paying attention. Such initiatives ultimately take our eyes off more useful antiterrorist activities.

Mysteries

We can thus consider several unresolved mysteries, which tend to be in the realm of Sherlock Holmes’s question in “Silver Blaze” on why the dog did not bark. While most of these questions focus on Islamic State behavior, they can also be asked of the strategies, tactics, and motivations of other terrorist groups.

Our first set of mysteries revolves around the question of why haven’t terrorists engaged in several types of attacks, or used several types of techniques? While one can run to the annals of thrillers, much like Robert Redford’s character did in *3 Days of the Condor* (by the way, novelist James Grady’s original character needed six days), or tap the imagination of screenwriters, to ask “Why haven’t they tried this?” we can instead look at what they have considered, but for whatever reason, have so far not done.

- Why has al Qaeda not employed al-Mubtakkar, a crude hydrogen cyanide dispersal device that appeared in its training manuals in the mid-2000s?
- Why did Ayman al-Zawahiri, then-deputy to Osama Bin Laden, call off the planned al Qaeda strike against the New York City subway system in favor of a so-far-unidentified more spectacular attack?
- Why haven't they tried low-level CBRN to a greater extent than we've seen on the Syrian battlefield? Many terrorist groups have recruited chemists, biologists, and other scientists with advanced capabilities, and the equipment and material for some at least rudimentary weapons are available.
- Why haven't they tried cyber attacks? Even script kiddies have the tools needed for some types of attacks.
- Why haven't they spiked the cocaine supply, an easy method of quickly killing off thousands of hedonists of special irritation to them, and likely causing mass panic?
- Why haven't they tried to shut down Christmas by attacking malls? Was the San Bernardino attack by two married jihadi immigrants against a Christmas party a dry run for such a campaign?

A second group of mysteries revolves around people and the Where's Waldo question.

- Where's British journalist hostage John Henry Cantlie? Why did the Islamic State stop producing the videos in which he served as the roving reporter? Why did they use only him?
- Where's Ayman al-Zawahiri? Although he has frittered away almost all of the goodwill built up by Osama Bin Laden among a certain sector of the jihadi movement, his demise would still have symbolic value.
- Where's Islamic State caliph Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi? Numerous IS leaders have been removed from the battlefield, but he remains the key symbol of the IS movement. While there will be others,

probably including Abu Muhammad al-Adnani al-Shami, who would rush to replace him, his death would still give his followers pause, and his victims hope.

A few other considerations constitute a third set of mysteries.

- What were the San Bernardino killers thinking? What set them off? Extensive evidence of planning and obtaining weapons, along with a pattern of radicalization that extended back several years, does not suggest that this was merely another instance of workplace violence, yet the target selection was dissonant with all that we know—or think we know—about jihadi lone wolf behavior.

- Where does IS get its video equipment and production expertise? They are light-years beyond any other terrorist group.

- Terrorism can still come from the minds of hostile nation-state leaders, perhaps seeking revenge, or just attention. What will be the next provocation from Pyongyang? Will it involve terrorism?

- How do we get suicide bombers to take out just themselves? Monks have conducted self-immolation campaigns to make political points. What is different about their choice of death and what drives suicide bombers?

Predictions

Finally, a few predictions for what we might see in the next period covered by the next volume of my chronologies:

- Technology changes will change methods of attacks. Of particular worry are mobile explosive delivery techniques that do not require direct terrorist presence—unmanned aerial vehicles and self-driving ground transportation.

- Self-driving cars and drones will augment suicide foot-soldiers. No longer will the defense have to simply kill the driver of a car bomb; now they have to kill the car. While suicide infantry will still have the advantage of penetrating deeply into a target building, remotely directed vehicles will be able to go farther than manually

driven vehicles.

- Lightweight drones are tough to spot and tough to shoot down. Payload problems will balance out these operational advantages of smaller drones.

- As has always been the case, we face a battle of ideas, not just arms. How do you kill an idea?

- Terrorism will continue to incorporate the Internet, as a method of propaganda dispersal, operational communication, and perhaps attack strategies. The hacker group Anonymous has offered its services to battle cyber terrorists and claims that it has shut down 6,000 Twitter accounts. Successor accounts, however, will pop up, like whack-a-mole. Can hackers deface and/or erase the message? Permanently?

- The response of fearful polities bears watching. The European Union may be fraying with the ease of crossing borders under the Schengen Agreement now being questioned. Presidential electoral politics have raised questions about religious tolerance, gun control, and immigration standards.

Where should we concentrate our resources? The bulk of media coverage of terrorism centers around the depredations of the Islamic State and its affiliates—if it bleeds, it leads—with second place going to the remaining-al-Qaeda franchises still loyal to the original al-Qaeda leadership clustered around Ayman al-Zawahiri, successor to Osama bin Laden. The world's terrorist attacks are not strictly limited to these two coalitions, with numerous other groups of varying nationality and motivation active in several locations. The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia announced on-again, off-again ceasefires and-resumptions of operations during their protracted peace negotiations with the Colombian government. Irish Republican Army die-hards attempted to resurrect “the Troubles” in conducting bombings and selective assassinations. Maoist and separatist rebels plagued the

Indian subcontinent. Lone nuts spouting racist rhetoric and firing automatic weapons plagued American churches and theaters.

Who are the key terrorist groups meriting continuing attention? The answer depends upon whom you ask. The United Nations, various U.S. government organizations, including the Department of State and National Counterterrorist Center, the European Union, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Canada, Australia, India, Russia, Iran, Kazakhstan, China, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, private research organizations and academic groups all maintain very extensive lists of terrorist groups, sometimes based upon their history rather than current operational status. Mention on some lists can trigger various sanctions, often economic and financial.

The U.S. Department of State maintains a list of Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs) designated by the Secretary of State in accordance with section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). Section 219 requires that the group be a foreign organization which engages in *in terrorist activity*, as defined in section 212 (a)(3)(B) of the INA (8 U.S.C. § 1182[a][3][B]), or *terrorism*, as defined in section 140(d)(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (22 U.S.C. § 2656f[d][2]), or *retain the capability and intent to engage in terrorist activity or terrorism*. These activities must also threaten the security of U.S. nationals or the national security (national defense, foreign relations, or the economic interests) of the United States. The State Department keeps a separate list of state sponsors of terrorism. Groups (and governments) can be dropped from the list when certain criteria are met. The most recent list of U.S. Government Designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations includes:

Abdallah Azzam Brigades (AAB)
Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)
Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)
Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade (AAMB)
Ansar al-Dine (AAD)
Ansar al-Islam (AAI)
Ansar al-Shari'a in Benghazi (AAS-B)
Ansar al-Shari'a in Darnah (AAS-D)
Ansar al-Shari'a in Tunisia (AAS-T)
Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis (ABM)
Army of Islam (AOI)
Asbat al-Ansar (AAA)
Aum Shinrikyo (AUM)
Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)
Boko Haram (BH) (commonly translated as Western
Education is Sinful, although the official Arabic name is
jama'atu ahlis sunna lidda'awati wal-jihad—People
Committed to the Propagation of the Prophet's Teachings
and Jihad)
Communist Party of Philippines/New People's Army
(CPP/NPA)
Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA)
Gama'a al-Islamiyya (IG)
Hamas
Haqqani Network (HQN)
Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami (HUJI)

Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami/Bangladesh (HUJI-B)
Harakat ul-Mujahideen (HUM)
Hizballah
Indian Mujahedeen (IM)
Islamic Jihad Union (IJU)
Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)
Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)
Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM)
Jama'atu Ansarul Muslimina Fi Biladis-Sudan (Ansaru)
Jemaah Ansharut Tauhid (JAT)
Jemaah Islamiya (JI)
Jundallah
Kahane Chai
Kata'ib Hizballah (KH)
Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)
Lashkar e-Tayyiba
Lashkar i Jhangvi (LJ)
Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG)
Mujahidin Shura Council in the Environs of Jerusalem
(MSC)
Al-Mulathamun Battalion (AMB)
National Liberation Army (ELN)
Palestine Islamic Jihad—Shaqaqi Faction (PIJ)

Palestine Liberation Front—Abu Abbas Faction (PLF)
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General
Command (PFLP-GC)
Al-Nusrah Front (ANF)
Al-Qa'ida (AQ)
Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)
Al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM)
Real IRA (RIRA)
Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)
Revolutionary Organization 17 November (17N)
Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C)
Revolutionary Struggle (RS)
Al-Shabaab (AS)
Shining Path (SL)
Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP)

This list, while lengthy, is dwarfed by the 1,600 names offered by groups claiming credit for attacks, or believed responsible for attacks, that occurred from 1960 to 2015 as compiled by Vinyard Software's ITERATE (International Terrorism: Attributes of Terrorist Events) project. Many of these names are throwaway "one-time" monikers, or aliases used by established groups to divert attention from correct attribution of the attackers' identities, and/or to give the impression that the adherents to an overall cause are more numerous than the members of just one group.

We thus still have unfinished business. In addition to-

macro-level anti-terrorist initiatives, we can expect to see continuing efforts to stop individual terrorists, which leads us to the question: Who are the most dangerous terrorists?

Again, it depends upon whom you ask. With the successes of various antiterrorist efforts around the world in taking terrorists off the battlefield, the answer to this question must be fleeting, and it is likely that certain individuals appearing on the list following may have been arrested, killed, or otherwise removed from operational effectiveness by the time this book is published. Key ones I worry about, however, include:

- **Abu Ali al-Anbari**, IS deputy leader for Syria and in the succession conversation
- **Ibrahim Hassan al-Asiri**, a Saudi citizen and chief bomb maker of AQAP.
- **Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi**, also known as Abu Du'a, called Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi al-Husseini al-Qurashi, Amir al-Mu'minin, and Caliph Ibrahim, leader of the Islamic State
- **Samantha Louise Lewthwaite**, also known as Sherafiyah Lewthwaite, and the White Widow, believed to have been involved in planning al-Shabaab attacks
- **Abubakar Shekau**, also known as Darul Akeem wa Zamunda Tawheed, and Darul Tawheed, the leader of Boko Haram. Some pundits have suggested that Shekau is a name used by several individuals chosen to serve as the spokesperson for the group. Most confessor videos show the same individual, usually appearing with an AK-47 and surrounded by his troops. His messages include threatening to sell off hundreds of kidnapped girls to his adherents, and predicting that his group will continue conducting brutal attacks against those who do not follow his brand of jihad. During this period, his group extended operations outside the confines of the self-proclaimed caliphate in Nigeria, hitting sites in Chad, Cameroon, and Niger, but sparking a region-wide military response to the group. Some Boko Haram members swore fealty to al-Qaeda,

others to its rival, the Islamic State. Some of the kidnapped girls were believed to have been forced to conduct suicide bombings around the region.

- **Ayman Mohammed Rabie al-Zawahiri**, founder of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad and successor to Osama bin Laden as head of the al-Qaeda senior leadership (often called AQSL in counterterrorism circles) believed hiding in South Asia. He issues frequent commentaries on numerous issues in the hopes of staying relevant in a world in which he, and the remnants of his organization, have been overtaken by the Islamic State. His personal style and lack of charisma turned off many would-be adherents. *As-Sahab's* (AQSL's media wing) talking-head Internet audio and video postings pale in comparison with IS's flashy multiple jump cuts and testimonials by relatable individuals from across the world. He has been unable to establish primacy among the world's jihadis, and frequent removal of his deputies and senior advisors via air strikes and other attacks have limited the group's ability to conduct local, much less overseas, operations. Nonetheless, he remains a symbol of the bin Laden era, and his demise would bring some closure to victims of AQ's depredations.

- **Returning jihadis** from Islamic State-controlled territory in Syria and Iraq

- **Lone wolves** and small groups of like-minded individuals inspired by the Islamic State and/or al Qaeda's affiliates and remnants

One last question for consideration: Would treating IS like a state, which they want, allow the anti-IS coalition opportunities which it does not have by treating it as a terrorist group?

This book is divided into two sections: Incidents and Updates. The Incidents section provides a chronology and description of international terrorist activity for 2013 to 2015, based solely on publicly available sources. This series of chronologies is not intended to be analytical, but rather

comprehensive in scope. As such, the Incidents section also includes descriptions of non-international attacks that provide the security and political context in which international attacks take place. In some cases, the international terrorists mimic the tactics of their stay-at-home cohorts. Often, these are the same terrorists working on their home soil against domestic, rather than foreign, targets. Domestic attacks often serve as proving grounds for techniques later adopted for international use. I have therefore included material on major technological, philosophical, or security advances, such as: the use of letter bombs; food tampering; major assassinations; attempts to develop, acquire, smuggle, or use precursors for an actual chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapon; key domestic and international legislation and new security procedures; key arrests and trials of major figures; and incidents involving mass casualties. Non-international entries do not receive an eight-digit code.

The Updates section provides follow-up material to incidents first reported before January 1, 2013. For example, updates include information about the outcome of trials for terrorist acts occurring before 2013 and “where are they now” information about terrorists and their victims. The update is identified by the original incident date, and I have included enough prefatory material to give some context and to identify the original incident in the earlier volumes.

The current volume follows that same format and method as the previous ones. As in earlier volumes, the international terrorist incidents and airline hijackings are identified by an eight-digit code. The first six digits identify the date on which the incident became known as a terrorist attack to someone other than the terrorists themselves (e.g., the date the letter bomb finally arrived at the recipient’s office, even

though terrorists had mailed it weeks earlier; or the date on which investigators determined that an anomalous situation was terrorist in nature). The final two digits ratchet the number of attacks that took place on that date. In instances in which either the day of the month or the month itself is unknown, “99” is used in that field.

The information cutoff date for this volume is December 31, 2015.

The Bibliography section includes references drawn from the same public sources that provide the incidents, literature searches, and contributions sent by readers of previous volumes. It does not purport to be comprehensive. The citations are grouped into topic areas that were chosen to make the bibliography more accessible, and include print and web-based material. The Bibliography gives citations on key events and may be referenced for more detail on specific attacks described in the Incidents section.

For those who prefer to run textual searches for specific groups, individuals, or incidents, a computer version of the 1960–2007 ITERATE (International Terrorism: Attributes of Terrorist Events) textual chronology is available from Vinyard Software, Inc., 502 Wandering Woods Way, Ponte Vedra, FL 32081–0621, or e-mail via vinyardsoftware@hotmail.com. The data set comes in a WordPerfect and Word textual version and looks remarkably like the volumes in this series of hardcopy chronologies. A numeric version offers circa 150 numeric variables describing the international attacks from 1968 to 2015. The data sets can be purchased by specific year of interest. See www.vinyardsoftware.com for further details.

Vinyard also offers the Data on Terrorist Suspects (DOTS) project, where you will find a detailed biographical

index of every terrorist suspect named in the previous volumes of this chronology.

Comments about this volume's utility and suggestions for improvements for its likely successors are welcome and can be sent to me via vinyardsoftware@hotmail.com. Please send your terrorism publication citations to me at Vinyard to ensure inclusion in the next edition of the bibliography.

2013–2015 INCIDENTS

2013

Denmark—On October 23, 2014, *AP* reported that Denmark would demarche Turkish Ambassador Mehmet Donmez regarding the release and subsequent disappearance of Danish national Basil Hassan, 27, who was suspected of the failed shooting of a Danish anti-Islamist in 2013 and was arrested by Turkey on April 16, 2014, at Danish request.

Bahrain—On April 29, 2014, a Bahrain criminal court convicted and sentenced 3 men and female activists Nafisa al-Asfoor and Rayhana al-Musawi to 5 years in prison each on terrorism charges related to an attempt to bomb the 2013 Formula One race. No explosives were detonated at the 2013 Bahrain Grand Prix race.

Egypt—On June 13, 2015, *AP* reported that an Egyptian criminal court sentenced 23 people to 14 years in prison for beating to death 4 Shi'ite men west of Cairo. Villagers, including Salafis, surrounded the home of Shi'ite community leader Hassan Shehata and threatened to torch it if the 34 Shi'ites inside did not leave the village. They refused, and the villagers attacked them. Only 9 of the defendants were in custody. The court also acquitted 8 other defendants in the case.

Syria—The Islamic State kidnapped a 26-year-old American woman doing humanitarian aid work with 3 organizations in Syria. In late 2014, the Islamic State demanded a \$6.6 million ransom. 13999901

Yemen—In November 2014, the United Nations announced that a Sierra Leonean water engineer working on a sanitation project had been freed more than a year after being kidnapped by unidentified gunmen. 13999902

Egypt—On June 13, 2015, *AP* reported that an Egyptian appeals court granted a retrial for Adel Habara, alleged senior member of Ansar Beit al-Maqdis who had been sentenced to death, and 15 others accused of killing 25 Egyptian police officers in 2013.

Gunmen had attacked 2 minibuses carrying off-duty police officers near Rafah, lined up the officers, and shot them.

Bangladesh—On March 18, 2015, a court in Dhaka indicted Mufti Jasimuddin Rahmani, head of the a hard-line Islamist group Ansarullah Bangla Team, and 7 students at a private university who confessed to involvement in the hacking death of atheist blogger Ahmed Rajib Haider in front of his house in the Mirpur area of Dhaka in 2013. An investigation indicated that Rahmani incited the students to kill Haider, who criticized the Prophet Muhammad and Islam, in sermons at 2 mosques in which he said all atheist bloggers should be killed to protect Islam.

On December 31, 2015, *UPI* reported that a court sentenced to death 2 students for murdering Ahmed Rajib Haider, an atheist blogger who was hacked to death in Dhaka in 2013. Six others were convicted. Jashim Uddin Rahmani, leader of Ansarullah Bangla, the group suspected behind the attack, was sentenced to 5 years. The court said Faisal bin Nayeem, one of the students sentenced to death, attacked Haider with a meat cleaver outside of the victim's home. The other student, Rezwanul Azad Rana, was sentenced in absentia. The 2 killers attended Bangladesh's North South University.

Nigeria—On May 28, 2015, the Spanish government opened a probe into Nigerian Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau on suspicion of terrorism and crimes against humanity. National Court judge Fernando Andreu cited a 2013 Boko Haram attack in Ganye, Nigeria, in which Spanish nun Maria Jesus Mayor was subjected to molestation and coercion. She escaped and was rescued by Nigerian intelligence officers.

January—Colombia—The National Liberation Army kidnapped Canadian engineer Gernot Wober. On August 29, 2013, Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos said he was ready to start talks with the ELN, since it had freed Wober the previous day.

January—Turkey/France—Turkish authorities arrested French

citizen Flavien Moreau, 27, and sent him to France. In France, he tried to buy a false passport and was arrested. He was charged with plotting to prepare and conduct “terrorist attacks.” Moreau entered Syria in November 2012 but stayed only 10 days, telling the court, “I really struggled with not smoking. It was forbidden by the katiba [a group of jihadis]. He returned to France to purchase an e-cigarette, but was arrested in Turkey after trying to go back to Syria. On November 13, 2014, *UPI* reported that a Paris court sentenced him to 7 years for his brief membership in a jihadi group in Syria.

January—Syria—The Islamic State kidnapped Russian engineer Sergey Gorbunov. He was last seen in a video released in October 2013, saying that he would be killed if Moscow ignored IS demands. In early 2014, IS killed him and showed other hostages a video of his body. The *New York Times* reported they said, “This is what will happen to you if your government doesn’t pay.” 13019901

January 1—Pakistan—Two gunmen on a motorcycle fired assault rifles on a van, killing 7 Pakistani teachers and health workers, including 6 women, in the Swabi district of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Province near the village of Sher Afzal Banda. The victims worked for the private Pakistani aid group Support With Working Solution, which specializes in health and education. Five of the young women were teachers at a primary-level school hosted by the organization. The Pakistani Taliban was suspected.

January 1—Pakistan—A remotely-detonated bomb placed on a motorcycle exploded in a crowded Karachi neighborhood, hitting several buses returning from a political rally for the MQM political party, killing 4 and wounded more than 40. The rally was for Muhammad Tahir-ul Qadri, who had returned to Pakistan after living in Canada for several years. He was a critic of President Asif Ali Zardari and the governing Pakistan People’s Party.

January 2—UAE—The government announced the detention of 11 Egyptian members of a Muslim Brotherhood-linked terrorist cell. *Al-Khaleej* newspaper said the Egyptians collected security information, held secret meetings, and tried to recruit members.

January 2—Ethiopia—The high federal court convicted 10 people on terrorism charges.

January 2—Nigeria—Gunmen fired on the 21 Brigade army post in Marte. One soldier and 5 terrorists died in the gun battle. Boko Haram was suspected. Authorities seized 2 AK-47 rifles, one locally made shotgun, ammunition, and machetes.

January 3—Ethiopia—The local intelligence service announced the arrest of 15 members of an al-Qaeda-linked terrorist cell and the confiscation of military training manuals, videos, and weapons. Authorities said the group was trained by al-Shabaab in Somalia and Kenya and planned to conduct attacks in Ethiopia's Somali and Harara regions.

January 3—Nigeria—Nearly 100 gunmen killed 4 people, including 2 civilians, a soldier, and a police official in an attack on the divisional police headquarters and the local government secretariat in Song, in Adamawa State. The attackers torched both buildings. The fire set alight a nearby house, killing a 64-year-old woman and her 4-year-old granddaughter. Boko Haram was suspected in the grenade and bomb attack. Two terrorists died in the ensuing gun battle.

January 3—Sudan—Two UN peacekeepers who had been kidnapped were freed in Darfur. 13010301

January 3—Libya—Gunmen kidnapped police Captain Abdel-Salam al-Mahdawi, head of Benghazi's criminal investigation unit. A corpse charred with hydrochloric acid that was found in Buhmeida District was not that of al-Mahdawi.

January 3—Iraq—A car bomb exploded in central Musayyib, killing 28 and injuring 35, in an attack on Shi'ite pilgrims returning from the holiday city of Karbala.

January 4—Chile—An elderly couple was burned to death in Araucania while trying to defend their home against Mapuche Indians who claimed ancestral rights to their vast landholdings.

January 4—Indonesia—Detachment 88's antiterrorism squad shot to death 2 terrorists who were resisting arrest at their safehouse in Dompu on Sumbawa Island, part of West Nusa Tenggara Province. Four other terrorists were arrested.

January 5—Indonesia—Police shot to death 3 terrorists at another

safe house in Dompu on Sumbawa Island after the terrorists fired on police officers and attempted to set off suicide vests they were wearing. Police seized 3 primed bombs and bomb-making materials. The terrorists killed and arrested in the past 2 days were planning terrorist attacks in Dompu and Bimu towns. The terrorists had conducted terrorist training in Poso and had killed 6 police officers in December. The group wanted to establish an Islamic nation.

January 7—Afghanistan—A gunman wearing an Afghan Army uniform fired on foreign troops in Helmand Province's Gereshk District, killing a British NATO soldier and wounded 6 other British soldiers in the engineering regiment, 3 of them seriously. Troops returned fire, killing the terrorist. The Taliban said the killer was Mohammed Qasim, alias Sheik Mohammed, aged 23–25, from eastern Afghanistan. He fired at his Afghan compatriots from a guard tower, then fired on the British citizens. 13010701

January 9—Colombia—FARC announced that the ceasefire it instituted on November 19, 2012, the day the peace talks began in Havana, would end on January 20 unless the government also observed the truce.

January 9—France—The bodies of 3 women who were shot to death were found in the Paris offices of the Information Center of Kurdistan, which has links to the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK). Sakine Cansiz, a Turkish national in her 50s, was a founding member of the PKK in the 1970s. She was in Turkish prisons for much of the 1980s, spent time at the PKK's mountain headquarters in Qandil, Iraq, then moved to France as a political refugee in 1998. Fidan Dogan was the Paris representative of the Brussels-based Kurdistan National Congress. Dogan's guest was Leyla Soylemez; both were in their 20s. The Kurdish *Firat* news service said 2 were shot in the head and one in the stomach, apparently by a silenced gun. French Interior Minister Manuel Valls said it was a politically motivated execution. Some pundits said it was an intra-PKK bloodletting; hundreds of Kurdish demonstrators on the Paris streets blamed Turkey. Police said the attack took place at 3 p.m. on January 9 in the small second-floor office of the organization. The bodies were found at 1 a.m. on January 10.

On January 21, French prosecutors filed preliminary murder and terrorism charges against Omer Guney, 30, a Turk who was a driver for Cansiz. Guney said he had been a PKK member for 2 years. Prosecutors said that a video camera placed Guney inside the Kurdish Information Center on January 9 at the time of the murders. An accomplice was questioned and released. 13010901

January 10—Yemen—AQAP shot to death Ali Abdul-Salam, a prominent tribal chief who had been elected to a local council in Shabwa Province, and injured 2 of his guards as he drove in Abyan Province. AQAP said he had provided information to local security officials and foreign intelligence.

January 10—Pakistan—Several bombs in Quetta killed 115, including children, and wounded more than 270. Two bombs went off in Quetta. A suicide bomber attacked a snooker hall frequently by Hazara Shi'ites, killing 81, including 9 security officers, and wounding more than 170. As police officers and journalists arrived, a second bomber set off his car bomb, killing 5 police officers and a camera operator. Five of those who were wounded later died, bringing the tally to 86. One of the dead was human rights activist Irfan Ali, a member of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, where he had worked for 10 years. Lashkar-e-Jhangvi claimed credit. The United Baluch Army claimed credit for a morning bomb attack on paramilitary soldiers at a checkpoint in a commercial neighborhood of Quetta, killing a dozen people and wounding 45. The bomb was hidden in a bag placed near a vehicle carrying the soldiers. It was spotted by a passerby, but the soldiers could not react before it was remotely detonated. Yet another bomb injured 3 people. The minority Shi'ites refused to bury the dead as a way of forcing the government to increase security protection for their group.

Meanwhile, in the Swat Valley, a bomb went off at a religious seminar run by the Islamic missionary group Tablighi Jamaat, killing 22 and wounding 60. The

bomb included ball bearings.

January 11—Greece—The Lovers of Lawlessness (also known as Circle of Lawbreakers-Nuclei Lovers of Lawlessness-Fighting Minority) claimed credit for setting off bombs at the Athens homes of 5 journalists, saying that the journalists' coverage of the financial crisis was sympathetic to the austerity measures imposed by the government and foreign leaders. The group posted on the Internet that the media were "the main managers of the oppressing state designs manipulating society accordingly." The bombs were tied to gas canisters, causing minor damage to the homes of Antonis Skylakos—editor of the Athens News Agency—and broadcasters Giorgos Oiknomeas and Antonis Liaros, who work for private television stations. No injuries were reported. The terrorists also set off bombs at the home of crime reporter Petros Karsiotis and Christos Konstas, a former journalist who now works as spokesman for the government agents in charge of privatization.

January 12—Sudan—A local militia was accused of kidnapping 3 Chinese workers and several Sudanese construction workers from a road construction site in North Darfur State. They had been employed by China Railway 18 Bureau Group Co., part of the state-owned China Railway Construction Corporation. 13011201

January 12—Libya—Gunmen fired on the armored car of Italian Consul Guido De Sanctis in Benghazi. He was not injured in the evening drive-by shooting. His security detail returned fire, but the gunmen escaped. Italy closed its consulate and withdrew its staff. 13011202

January 13—Pakistan—A remotely detonated roadside bomb killed 14 Pakistani soldiers and wounded 25 some 20 miles south of Miram Shah in North Waziristan. The soldiers were driving toward Bannu District. Three vehicles were damaged. The Pakistani Taliban was suspected.

January 13—Greece—The home of the brother of government spokesman Simos Kedikoglou was firebombed. No injuries were reported.

January 14—Greece—Gunmen fired at the offices of the ruling New Democracy party, causing no injuries and minor property

damage. One of the semiautomatic rifle shots went through the window of an office used by Prime Minister Antonis Samaras. Radical leftists were suspected.

January 15—Syria—Two large explosions went off at Aleppo University, killing at least 87 people and injuring 160. The government and the opposition blamed each other.

January 15—Greece—Two men on a motorcycle stabbed to death Shehzad Luqman 27, a Pakistani immigrant who was riding his bicycle to work in an Athens suburb. On January 19, circa 5,000 immigrants and human rights activists demonstrated in Athens' central Omonia Square unfurling banners that read "Neo-Nazis out" and "Punishment for the fascist murderers of Shehzad Luqman." 13011501

January 16—Syria—Three car bombs exploded in Idlib, killing at least 24 people, including many Syrian soldiers, and wounding 30.

January 16—Algeria—At 5 a.m., at least 32 radical Islamists protesting Algerian support for the French incursion into Mali attacked the country's third largest natural gas pumping station and employee barracks in the south, a remote facility 1000 miles away from the capital city, killing 2 people and taking at least 573 Algerian and 132 foreign hostages, including 41 Westerners, among them 7 Americans and several British, French, Austrian, Malaysian and Japanese citizens. The facility employs 790 people including 134 foreigners from 26 countries. The attackers arrived in at least 3 unmarked trucks and immediately took over a production facility and an administration building, later adding a dormitory at the Ain Menas (variant In Amenas) gas field. An Irish citizen was also reportedly held. Algerian security forces were escorting Westerners from Ain Menas Airport when the Islamists initially attacked, but were run off. The Islamists withdrew 3 kilometers away to the base of the petroleum operation. The gunmen seized Westerners and Algerians. An Algerian and a Briton were killed and 2 of the security guards, 2 base guards, and 2 Westerners were wounded. The UK sent a rapid deployment team to Algiers to guard its embassy. Algerian military forces surrounded the building where the hostages were held. The gunmen released the Algerians, then made demands, including an end to "brutal aggression on our people in Mali" and

release from prison of their colleagues, who should be sent to northern Mali. The group told a Mauritanian news service it protested “blatant intervention of the French crusader forces in Mali” and that the world was ignoring the Syrian people, who were “groaning under the pressure of the butcher” President Bashar al-Assad. The group complained that Algeria was allowing the French to use its airspace for operations in Mali. An Algerian spokesman said, “The authorities do not negotiate, no negotiations; we have received their demands, but we didn’t respond to them.” The group variously called itself Al-Mulathameen, variant al-Mouwakoune Bi-Dima (Those Who Sign with Blood), Battalion of Blood, the Masked Brigade, and the Brigade of the Masked Ones, led by Mokhtar Belmokhtar, who had recently broken with AQIM, which also claimed credit. He said he would trade the Americans for 2 Islamist terrorists jailed in the United States: blind Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman and Aafia Siddiqui. The terrorists threatened to blow up the plant if a rescue operation was tried. They told Mauritanian media that dozens of their fighters were armed with mortars and anti-aircraft missiles. They claimed to have come from Mali; Algerian authorities said it was a multinational group that included terrorists from Algeria, Tunisia, (2 from) Canada, Mali, Egypt, Libya, Niger, the Persian Gulf, and Mauritania, who were armed from the former arsenal of Libyan leader Mu’ammarr Qadhafi. They were denied safe passage into Libya.

They allowed hostages to talk to *France 24 TV*, to put more pressure on the government. A British hostage told *al Jazeera* that the Algerian Army should withdraw to avoid casualties. “We are receiving care and good treatment from the kidnappers. The (Algerian) army did not withdraw and they are firing at the camp.... There are around 150 Algerian hostages. We say to everybody that negotiation is a sign of strength and will spare many loss of life.” An Irish hostage told *al Jazeera* that French, American, Japanese, British, Irish and Norwegian citizens were among the hostages. “The situation is deteriorating.

We have contacted the embassies and we call on the Algerian army to withdraw.... We are worried because of the continuation of the firing.” Japanese media said 5 workers from the Japanese engineering firm JGC Corporation were held.

French catering contractor Alexandre Berceaux barricaded himself in his room for 40 hours. He was freed by Algerian soldiers who also found some British citizens hiding on the roof.

BP and Sonatrach, the Algerian national oil company, and Norway’s Statoil jointly operate the field. Statoil said 17 of its employees—including 13 Norwegians—were in the area at the time of the attack. Five of them—4 Norwegians and a Canadian resident—were safely evacuated to a military camp; 2 injured individuals received medical treatment.

The terrorists, armed with AK-47s, rounded up the Westerners, tied them up, and put explosive vests on several of them. The terrorists announced that Muslims would not be harmed, but the Christians would be killed. They held the Algerians in a separate location at the facility, saying that would not release them because they believed the Algerian army would kill them and blame the hostage-takers. Some of the Westerners blended in with the Algerians who escaped. Some of the hostages were blindfolded, gagged, and thrown into 5 Jeeps. When a Jeep crashed after taking fire from Algerian troops, Stephen McFaul, 36, an electrical engineer from Belfast, Northern Ireland, ran to freedom with explosives strapped around his neck. (McFaul had earlier hidden in a room with a colleague and phoned home.) Military rescuers targeted the Jeeps; it was

believed that the other hostages in the Jeeps died. Some observers believed that the terrorists set off their explosives in the Jeeps when they found their way blocked.

Belmokhtar released a video on January 17 saying “we are ready to negotiate with Western countries and the Algerian regime on the condition that they halt aggression and bombing against the Muslim people of Mali ... and respect their desire to apply sharia on their territory.” The Algerian government rejected negotiations with terrorists, who hoped to free 100 prisoners jailed in Algeria 15 years earlier. Algerian television broadcast African terrorist leader Abdel Rahman al-Nigeri as saying “you see our demands are so easy, so easy if you want to negotiate with us. We want the prisoners you have, the comrades who were arrested and imprisoned 15 years ago. We want 100 of them.” He took over the operation after the initial leader was killed. He was later recorded saying “The Americans that are here, we will kill them. We will slaughter them.”

Algerian special forces and an elite GIS group disconnected mobile phone transmitters and scrambled satellite phone connections. Russian-made helicopters ringed the facility.

It was initially unclear what happened when the Algerians conducted their 3 rescue operations with ground troops supported by helicopter gunships. They did not inform the Americans, British, or Japanese ahead of time when they raided the facility on January 17. Initial reports said that 25 hostages had escaped, including Mark Cobb, a Texan general manager for a BP joint venture. *Reuters* said that 6

foreign hostages were killed in the rescue mission in which 40 Algerians and 3 foreigners were freed. Algeria's *Ennahar* TV said 15 foreigners, including 2 French citizens, had escaped. The remaining 20 terrorists, hemmed in on all sides, demanded safe passage with the rest of their hostages. The terrorists told *Mauritanian ANI News* that Algerian helicopter fire had injured 2 Japanese hostages. Algeria's *APS* state media claimed that all Algerian nationals were free, either via escape or rescue, and that 2 Britons, a Kenyan, and a French citizen were freed by the Algerian Army. Turkish and Filipino workers were hospitalized. The rescue operation apparently freed the hostages who had been brought to the dorms, but the rest of the facility was still held by the terrorists, who wanted to drive the hostages to other countries.

The terrorists on January 19 placed an explosives-laden car beneath 2 central gas-producing towers and handcuffed 3 Norwegian and 2 American executives above the car. The terrorists set off the explosives, hoping to set off a fireball, but merely killed the hostages.

The Algerian government announced on January 19 that it had conducted a final rescue mission that ended the siege, during which 23 hostages and 32 terrorists had died. The government said at least 685 Algerian workers and 107 foreigners were freed. During the final assault, 7 hostages and 11 terrorists died. Some reports said that the terrorists had been holding 2 Americans, 3 Belgians, a Japanese citizen, and a Briton. The militants had planted mines in the facility and had planned to take their remaining hostages to Mali after blowing up the installation. An

Algerian security official told local media that the terrorists had turned their guns on the hostages when they failed to destroy the facility, as well as during the final rescue operation. Algerian officials found 21 rifles, 6 machine guns, 2 60 mm mortars, rockets, 6 60 mm C5 missiles with launchers, 2 grenade launchers with 8 rockets, Belgian-made antitank mines and 10 grenades arranged into explosive belts. Operations leader Mohamed-Lamine Bouchneb purchased the weapons in Tripoli, Libya.

The status of the foreigners was unclear. The Norwegian Prime Minister announced that 8 Norwegian hostages were safe, but 5 were still missing. Tore Bech, a Norwegian, was feared dead. Five Britons and another UK resident were missing and feared dead; by January 20, British Prime Minister David Cameron announced that 3 Britons, including Paul Thomas Morgan, 46, had died and 3—including a British resident—were missing and feared dead. At least 22 Britons, including 8 Scotsmen, were safe. All French nationals were accounted for; Yann Desjeux, 52, a retired French soldier, died, but the other 3 were safe. (Desjeux had been permitted to talk on the phone to a local journalist to say he had been well-treated. He died in the next rescue operation.) Fourteen BP employees were safe but 4 were missing. Frederick Buttaccio, a Texan, died of a heart attack during the second assault by the army; 6 Americans were freed or escaped, but the rest were missing. Americans Victor Lynn Lovelady and Gordon Lee Rowan were reported killed. American Steven Wysocki sometimes hid feet away from the terrorists for 2 days before escaping. Briton Kenneth Whiteside and 3 other hostages were executed during

the first rescue operation. One Romanian was killed but 4 others were freed. Some 14 Japanese were missing; the *Wall Street Journal* said 7 Japanese had died. Two Malaysians and an Austrian were also held captive. The Algerian press service said an initial tally indicated that 650 hostages, including 100 foreigners, were freed, but at least a dozen Algerian and foreign workers were killed, with 18 terrorists “neutralized.” On January 20, a Romanian hostage who had escaped died from his injuries, bringing an informal death toll to 81. The Colombian government said one of its citizens had died. Government officials found 25 charred bodies at the facility after the final rescue operation. On January 21, the Algerian government said 38 hostages from 8 countries had died and another 5 hostages were missing. At least 29 terrorists were killed, including their leader.

An Algerian television station said 5 terrorists had been captured and 3 were still unaccounted for.

Algerian interrogation of the surviving terrorists and interviews with the freed hostages yielded details on the operation. The Algerian government announced that the terrorists organized the plot in Mali, then entered Algeria via their gathering place in Ghat in southern Libya. Authorities believed the planning took weeks. The terrorists had inside information about the facility from short-term contract workers for BP who served as drivers, cooks, and guards, providing information about the entrances and exits, the residence complex, the guard systems, and building details. The attackers knew how to shut off production at the site, and knew of ongoing labor strife and plans for a strike by catering

workers. They told the Algerian hostages “We know you’re oppressed; we’ve come here so that you can have your rights.”

The terrorists attacked when several senior executives were on site. They included Statoil’s country manager in Algeria; a senior BP executive; the top advisor and former vice president of JGC; and 3 senior on-site managers for BP, Statoil, and Sonatrach. Several of the executives died.

The government said the terrorists, dressed in fatigues and wearing turbans, first attacked a bus carrying foreign plant workers to the airport, killing 2 people. Prime Minister Sellal said “They wanted to take control of this bus and take the foreign workers directly to northern Mali so they could have hostages, to negotiate with foreign countries. But when they opened fire on the bus, there was a strong response from the gendarmes guarding it.” The terrorists then sent separate teams to take over the living quarters and the gas plant. Many workers hid under beds and on rooftops; several Filipinos who refused to leave their rooms were beaten. A fleeing European was shot in the back; another middle-aged European man was shot in the back in the cafeteria. Many Algerian hostages were permitted to use their cellphones to phone home. Algerian women were immediately released. Late on January 16, the terrorists attempted to break out of the facility by putting explosives on the hostages and loading them into jeeps to go to Mali. Algerian helicopters fired on the jeeps, killing terrorist on-site leader Mohamed-Lamine Bouchneb, variant Mohammed Bencheneb, variant Mohamed Lamine Ben Shanab, alias Tahir. He was linked to the

Movement of the Sons of the Sahara for Islamic Justice. In the early 2000s, Bouchneb joined the Movement for the Defense of the South Years in his Saharan town of Ouargla. He worked as a petty trafficker and was arrested on charges of weapons possession. In December 2007, he led an attack against a military transport plane in Djanet Airport in Algeria, causing material damages.

The 11 remaining terrorists moved their hostages into the gas-producing plant that they had tried to set alight. On January 19, according to Prime Minister Sellal, the dying words of the terrorist leader were “the order for all the foreigners to be killed, so there was a mass execution, many hostages were killed by a bullet to the head.” Army snipers then fired on the terrorists.

The news media reported that the gas companies had chosen not to deploy armed guards. The workers were no match for the terrorists operating in the dark who brought in mortars, grenade launchers, and .50-caliber machine guns.

Some of the Egyptian members of the attack team reportedly had been involved in the September 11, 2012, attack on the U.S. Consulate in Benghazi that killed 4 U.S. diplomats.

The news media reported that several of the hostages had used their cell phones to video some of the siege. One captured an execution via bodybomb; others included other executions of hostages. Another showed a terrorist with a car battery between his thighs, 2 wires in his hands, and wearing an explosive belt, ready to set it off if a rescue was

attempted. One video showed the terrorist leader wearing a green military uniform with an explosives belt and carrying a Kalashnikov.

A terrorist spokesman announced on a Mauritanian news site that more attacks within Algeria were coming.

The British and American governments publicly vowed to track down the perpetrators.

Two Canadians—Ali Medlej and Xristos Katsiroubas—met with Aaron Yoon from London, Ontario, Canada, in Morocco, just before the attack on the natural gas facility. Katsiroubas and Medlej died in the attack. All 3 grew up in southern Ontario and attended the London South Collegiate Institute. Yoon was reported in April 2013 to be in Mauritania, studying Arabic. He was a Muslim convert of Korean-Canadian ancestry.

Federal prosecutors in Manhattan on July 19, 2013, charged Mokhtar Belmokhtar for masterminding the attack. The State Department offered \$5 million for information leading to his location. The 8 counts including conspiracy to take hostages, which carried a maximum penalty of life in prison, or death if requested by the government.

On June 14, 2015, *CNN* reported that a 2 a.m. U.S. airstrike in Ajdabiya, Libya, killed 5 terrorists, including Algerian terrorist Mokhtar Belmokhtar, former head of AQIM. Federal prosecutors in New York had indicted him in 2013 on various conspiracy counts including hostage-taking, kidnapping, providing material support to al-Qaeda and conspiring to use a weapon of mass destruction in

connection with the January 2013 attack on the Ain Amenas gas facility that killed 37 hostages, including 3 Americans. Belmokhtar founded the Signed-in-Blood Battalion (al-Mulathamun Battalion). Libyan officials said the strike was against Ansar al-Shariah affiliates. Other terrorists were injured, and started a gun battle with Libyan soldiers guarding a hospital in which 3 soldiers died. The U.S. had offered a \$5 million reward for his capture. The next day, a Libyan military spokesman said 17 terrorists, including 2 foreign terrorist leaders and a Tunisian terrorist, were killed in the strike. White House spokesman Josh Earnest confirmed the U.S. airstrike. AQIM later denied he was killed. 13011601

January 16—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide car bomber hit the gates of NDS in Kabul, killing one and injuring 32 and five terrorists wearing suicide vests trying to storm the compound but were shot dead by security guards. NDS guards found dozens of hand grenades and assault rifle magazines at the scene. They later found a second vehicle carrying water-gel explosives set on a timer. A bomb squad dismantled the explosive device.

January 16—Iraq—Two car bombs went off on Atlas Street at the Kirkuk headquarters of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, killing 19 and wounding more than 200. A third bomb went off at a neighboring building used by Kurdish security forces, killing 4 people.

January 17—Tunisia—Authorities announced the arrest of a terrorist cell and seizure of a large arms cache that included Kalashnikov rifles and rocket-propelled grenades in the southern town of Medenin.

January 18—Colombia—The National Liberation Army seized 5 workers—a Canadian, 2 Peruvians and 2 Colombians—at a gold mine in the north. 13011801

January 18—U.S.—Counterterrorism authorities from the FBI

and NYPD arrested New York's Babylon High School student Justin Kaliebe, 18, as he tried to board a plane at John F. Kennedy International Airport bound for Oman and Yemen. He secretly pleaded guilty on February 8, 2013, to attempting to provide material support to a terrorist organization, AQAP, so that he could die fighting jihad. He had told an undercover agent, "There is no way out for me.... The only way out is martyrdom." He used his computer and that of an informant to watch the lectures of Anwar-al-Aulaqi, blind Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, and Osama bin Laden. On June 26, 2013, when the plea was unsealed, a Long Island judge ordered a psychiatric evaluation. Sentencing was scheduled for September 27, 2013; he faced 30 years in prison. Kaliebe was a resident of Babylon, New York and Bay Shore. He claimed to be of Russian descent. He said he had saved more than \$1,200 to obtain a passport and plane ticket.

January 19—Yemen—Four groups of defendants, totaling 21 suspected members of al-Qaeda, appeared before a Yemeni antiterrorism tribunal, accused of attacks against security forces. The defendants pleaded not guilty and said their confessions were the result of torture. One group included 3 Jordanians and an Egyptian.

January 19—Bulgaria—Oktai Enimehmedov, 25, ran on stage during a live conference at the National Palace of Culture (NDK) in Sofia for the Movement for Rights and Freedoms party (MRF) and put a gas pistol to the head of the speaker, Ahmed Dogan, leader of Bulgaria's ethnic Turkish party. The gun jammed and Dogan knocked away the would-be assassin's arm. Numerous delegates jumped onto the stage and severely beat and kicked him. Authorities seized Enimehmedov's gun and 2 knives. The assailant had been convicted in 2006 for causing bodily harm and for drug possession in 2010. Dogan was unharmed.

January 19—Nigeria—Gunmen fired on the convoy of a senior Islamic leader in Kano, killing 3 palace guards and a local government official. The emir of Kano was not harmed. Boko Haram was suspected.

January 20—Greece—A bomb went off at 11 a.m. inside the country's largest shopping mall in an Athens suburb, slightly

injuring 2 security guards. News organizations received a warning call that a bomb would go off in 30 minutes. Two hundred shoppers were evacuated. No one claimed credit. The mall is run by one of the country's wealthiest men, Spiros Latsis.

January 20—Colombia—The unilateral FARC ceasefire ended. Ivan Marquez, the group's chief negotiator at the peace talks in Havana, offered to extend it for 2 months if the government joined it.

January 21—Afghanistan—At 5:30 a.m., 5 Taliban gunmen wearing suicide vests and carrying rocket-propelled grenades stormed into the headquarters of the Kabul traffic police department, starting an 8-hour-long gun battle in which 2 police officers died. Two gunmen set off their bombs; the rest were shot to death in the gun battle. At 6:30 a.m., a car bomb on a timer went off at the complex's entrance. Four police officers and 7 civilians were injured. A Taliban spokesman, Zabiullah Mujahid, said the police were being trained by foreign advisors, noting "We have been planning this attack for 3 months in order to inflict heavy casualties on the police as well as the foreigners."

January 23—Iraq—A suicide bomber set off his explosives in a tent full of Turkmen mourners in the Tuz Khurmato district in Salahuddin Province, killing 35 and wounding 117. Victims included senior regional dignitaries, military officers, professors, and clerics. The mourners were at a funeral at the Imam Ali mosque for a Turkmen employee of the Ministry of Health who had been killed in bombings on January 22. 13012301

January 24—Libya—The governments of the UK, Germany, Canada and the Netherlands warned its citizens to evacuate Benghazi after receiving "a specific and imminent threat to Westerners," noting that schools were among the potential targets. The U.S. Department of State reiterated its early warning against travel to the city.

January 25—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide car bomber failed to set off his explosives against a convoy of NATO supply trucks and crashed into a residential home in the Tagab District of eastern Kapisa Province, killing 5 people, 4 from the same family, and

injuring 25 other people.

January 25—Ireland—Police Detective Adrian Donohoe, 41, was shot in the head while trying to stop a gang robbing a cash collection van outside a Dundalk bank. An IRA faction in South Armagh was suspected of involvement. Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams apologized for the killings of 7 police officers and soldiers in the Republic of Ireland.

January 25—Yemen—During the night, unidentified attackers blew up the country's main oil pipeline that links the production fields in central Marib Province to the Red Sea, forcing the government to shut down the flow from the Sirwah area.

January 25—Colombia—The FARC kidnapped 2 policemen who were investigating a wave of extortions in Valle de Cauca Province. FARC noted on its Web site "We reserved the right to take prisoner security force members who are captured in combat. They are called prisoners of war and it's a phenomenon that occurs wherever there is conflict in the world."

January 25–26—Pakistan—Clashes between Tehrik-e-Taliban and Ansarul Islam in the Tirah Valley led to the deaths of at least 24 people near the Afghan border.

January 26—Afghanistan—A suicide bomber set off his explosives in a square in Kunduz City during the afternoon sunset, killing 10 policemen, including 2 senior officers, and wounding 29 people, including 5 police officers. Among the dead were the head of the police counterterrorism department, Abdullah Zemarai, and the chief of the traffic police, Sayyed Aslam Sadat. Police were trying to determine whether the bomber was a pedestrian or on a motorcycle.

January 27—Somalia—The British government warned its citizens to evacuate the breakaway Somaliland area, citing a "specific threat to Westerners" that might include "kidnapping for financial or political gain, motivated by criminality or terrorism." The *New York Times* reported that al-Shabaab had threatened to kidnap foreigners in Hargeisa, the region's capital.

January 27—Algeria—Terrorists attacked an Algerian natural gas

pipeline run by state-owned Sonatrach, but failed to destroy the facility in Djebahia in the Bouira region, part of the Kabylie mountain area. The suspected AQIM terrorists killed 3 guards and wounded 7 others by firing mortars. It was unclear whether they were from AQIM or the AQIM splinter group led by Mokhtar Belmokhtar. No one claimed credit.

January 28—U.S./Somalia—Twitter suspended al-Shabaab's account after it used its feed on January 16 to threaten to murder French hostage Denis Alex, then later in January threatened to kill kidnapped Kenyans. The group also posted photos of the mutilated corpse of a French special operations soldier killed in the failed rescue of Alex. Among Twitter's rules, "You may not publish or post direct, specific threats of violence against others." The Taliban and al-Qaeda affiliates' accounts remained open. By February 4, the group had established a new account, observing "For what it's worth, shooting the messenger and suppressing the truth by silencing your opponents isn't quite the way to win the war of ideas." "In their quest to throttle the truth, the Kuffar forget that silencing @HSMPRESS only highlights the cause and justified Mijahideen's actions." "Freedom of Press is but a meaningless rhetoric. So long @HSMPress! You might be gone, but your legacy lives on." The first account had 20,000 followers. The new account was opened by "Press Office, Al-Shabaab Al-Mujahideen."

January 28—Nigeria—France asked its citizens to leave the north and areas around Abuja after receiving threats from jihadis regarding its intervention in Mali. Some 335 Frenchmen live around Abuja; 2,000 live in Nigeria. French oil company Total moved its 40-person staff from Abuja after Ansaru kidnapped a Frenchman in a remote northern town near Niger in December 2012. (The group's complete name is Vanguard for the Protection of Muslims in Black Africa—Jama'atu Ansarul Musilimina Fi Biladis Sudan. It may be linked to Boko Haram.)

January 29—Afghanistan—The U.S. Department of State issued a travel warning, saying al-Qaeda remains active in the country and no region was safe for Americans.

January 29—Somalia—A suicide bomber set off his explosives at a checkpoint in the presidential palace complex—Villa Somalia—

killing 2 people. He was 4 checkpoints away from President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud's residence.

January 29—Pakistan—Terrorists shot to death a police officer who had been escorting female polio workers in Swabi district, 50 miles east of Peshawar. An ax-wielding man injured another polio worker in a separate attack.

January 30—Colombia—FARC was believed responsible for the kidnapping of 3 civilian engineers working for an oil company.

January 30—Pakistan—Three jihadi terrorists died as they were trying to place a bomb in the trunk of a taxi in Karachi. The trio had built 3 other bombs, which were defused by police. The bombs contained 660 pounds of explosives and included electronic detonators.

January 30–31—Nigeria—Nigerian soldiers attacked Boko Haram training camps in the Sambisa Game Reserve in Borno State, killing 17 terrorists; one soldier died. Authorities found assault rifles and explosives.

January 31—Internet—The Ansar al-Mujahedeen Network's website called for attacks on the U.S. and other countries helping the French intervention in Mali. The group predicted "strong, serious, alarming, earth-shattering, shocking and terrifying" anti-Western attacks.

January 31—Pakistan—Two polio workers with a UN-funded campaign were killed when their motorcycle passed by a roadside bomb, which detonated. It was the third attack that week on polio workers. The duo was traveling near Parachinar, Kurram District, near the Afghanistan border. The Taliban was blamed.

February—Turkey—Police announced on April 11, 2013, that they had discovered during a February raid on 2 houses evidence of an al-Qaeda plot to bomb the U.S. Embassy in Ankara, a synagogue in Istanbul's Balat district, the private Rahmi M. Koc Museum, and other targets. Police seized 50 pounds of plastic explosives with detonators attached, 6 laptop computers, and other evidence. Police found photos, floor plans and other information regarding those targets and the homes and offices of 2 well-known Turks. Police

arrested 12 people, including 8 Turks, 2 Chechens, and 2 Azeris. The terrorist cells were found in Istanbul and Corlu, a district of Tekirdag on the Sea of Marmara. The raid came from surveillance of a man belonging to al-Qaeda who arrived in Tekirdag 2 years earlier after receiving military training at an al-Qaeda camp in Afghanistan.

February—Golan Heights—Canadian attorney Carl Campeau was abducted while serving as legal advisor for UNDOF, the U.N. observer force in the Golan Heights. The Syrian news agency said terrorists kidnapped him in the Damascus suburb of Khan al-Sheik. He was held in a villa in Syria. He escaped in October 2013 when the kidnappers forgot to lock his room. He ran into nearby fields. He told the media that his kidnappers included Iraqis, Saudis, Jordanians and Chechens. 13029901

February—Spain—Spanish police defused a small explosive device left inside Madrid's Almudena Cathedral. The anarchist group Mateo Morral Commando claimed credit.

February 1—Turkey—Suicide bomber Ecevit Shanli, variant Alisan Sanli, 40, a member of the Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary People's Liberation Party (Devrimci Halk Kurtulus Cephesi-DHKP-C), set off his 13-pound explosives-laden vest at 1:15 p.m. near the U.S. Embassy's Gate No. 2, killing Turkish guard Mustafa Akarsu, 46, and injuring female television journalist Didem Tuncay, 38, who was there to have tea with U.S. Ambassador Francis J. Ricciardone, Jr. In January, the government had arrested 85 members of the group, which had been under investigation for 5 years. It was established in the 1970s and had links to the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK). DHKP-C said it was protesting U.S. Middle Eastern policy. Turkish terrorism experts said Shanli was trained in bombmaking in Europe in the 1990s, then returned to Turkey in 1997. He had lived on the Black Sea town of Ordu. He went on to attack Istanbul's police headquarters and used anti-tank weapons against senior military officials. He used a flame thrower against a military guest house in Istanbul. He was on a hunger strike in jail and was released in 2002 after developing Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome, a neurological disorder that affects vision, muscle coordination, and memory and can cause hallucinations. He had lived in Germany, then returned illegally to Turkey with a fake ID to

conduct the bombing. Shanli had posed as a courier, waving an envelope. He had enough TNT to blow up a 2-storey building. He also set off a hand grenade. Police detained 3 people for questioning. One of the suspects was a man whose identity was used by Shanli to enter the country illegally. Another was suspected of falsifying identity papers. Some observers believed Syria, which had provided safe haven to the group in the 1980s, could have had a role in the attack. Turkey's president said the government believed the terrorist group was planning an attack, but the government did not have enough specific information to establish countermeasures. Authorities questioned a dozen people, detained 3 suspected accomplices, and confiscated a handgun related to the group.

On February 19, police issued arrest orders for 167 people in 28 provinces. Police in Izmir and 2 other provinces arrested 15 members of the Revolutionary Civil Servant Movement, believed linked to the-DHKP-C. 13020101

February 1—Pakistan—A Pakistani Taliban suicide bomber killed 30 people and injured 33 by setting off his explosives outside a market in Hangu in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province during Friday prayers. Pakistani Taliban spokesman Abu Omar said the group was avenging the death on January 31 of Sunni cleric Mufti Abdul Majeed Deenpuri, 60, who was shot in Karachi.

February 1—Nigeria—Soldiers attack Boko Haram training camps in a game reserve in Borno State, killing 17 terrorists. One soldier died.

February 1—Thailand—Suspected Islamist terrorists shot to death 2 agricultural specialists who were trying to improve rice farming methods in Yala Province.

February 2—Pakistan—The Pakistani Taliban attacked a remote Pakistani Army base in Serai Naurang town in Lakki Marwat district, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, leaving 31 people dead. In the predawn attack, the group fired rockets, killing 10, then sent in suicide bombers who set off explosives that killed a dozen terrorists and 9 officers and civilians, among them 3 women and 3 children.

Another 18 security officers were injured. Taliban spokesman Ihsanullah Ihsan said the group was avenging the drone attack that killed top commanders Faisal Khan and Toofani Mehsud, alias Wali Muhammad in Mir Ali, North Waziristan on January 6, 2013.

February 2—Turkey—Turkey's *Daily Milliyet* reported that Turkish security forces arrested Osama bin Laden's son-in-law, Suleiman Abu Gheith, after he entered the country on a false passport. He had fled Afghanistan to an Iranian camp after the 9/11 attacks, according to *Hurriyet Daily News*.

February 2—Germany—German Islamist Abu Azzam, a radical Salafist who moved to Egypt in 2012, posted a 3-minute video on the Internet in which he said "Looking back at an Arab spring, we are looking forward to a European summer.... Osama, wait for us.... We want to see Obama and Merkel dead." He said that the German Reichstag parliament building would be attacked like the 9/11 attacks on the World Trade Center.

February 3—Iraq—A suicide car bomber killed 36 and wounded 105 when he set off his explosives at a provincial police headquarters in Kirkuk. A second bomb went off in a parked car. Police killed 3 other machinegun-toting suicide attackers who then tried to enter the building. The commander of the Kirkuk police was hospitalized in Erbil. Also wounded was Nauzad Mohamed, a police officer who said the terrorist drove a police car and wore a police uniform. "The explosion happened when we asked him to stop for a search." Another wounded policeman, Faris Mustafa, said "I saw the 3 suicide bombers running into the police building. They were throwing hand grenades at us. We opened fire on them and killed them immediately." No one claimed credit, although suicide vests are a favored tactic of al-Qaeda in Iraq.

February 4—Iraq—A suicide bomber killed 22 and injured 44 men collecting their salaries outside the anti-Al-Qaeda Sunni militia Sahwa (Awakening Councils) in Taji, 12 miles north of Baghdad. Among the dead were 3 Iraqi soldiers and 19 Sahwa members.

February 4—Colombia—The National Liberation Army (ELN) said it had kidnapped 2 German men—Uwe Breur and Gunther

Otto Breur—in the Catatumbo region near the Venezuelan border. The group said the duo might be spies. “In the weeks that they’ve been detained they haven’t been able to justify their presence in the territory. For this reason they’re being viewed thus far as intelligence agents and they will continue to be investigated.”
13020401

February 5—South Africa—The police arrested 19 suspected Congolese rebels, including 2 senior M23 members, in Limpopo Province. They were to appear in a Pretoria court on charges relating to the Foreign Military Assistance Act.

February 5—Nigeria—Boko Haram killed 6 park rangers after midnight in the Sambisa Reserve, in reprisal for a government attack, using helicopter gunships, against the group’s base in the park.

February 5—France—The police announced the arrest of 4 men planning to join jihadis in the African desert. They were linked to a French citizen arrested in Niger in August 2012—Cedric Lobo, 27, held in France awaiting trial on terrorism charges. He was believed to have planned to join jihadis in Mali. The foursome knew Lobo and attended the same Hay-les-Roses mosque south of Paris. One suspect was French-Algerian, one was a Malian, the other 2 were French. Other news reports said 3 were French Congolese.

February 5—Thailand—Suspected masked Islamist terrorists, armed with handguns and assault rifles, attacked 7 fruit traders from the middle of the country while they were asleep in a rented shack in Yala Province. Four traders died, among them Thavorn Suwanchote, Thassana Thumporn, and Suthat Somroob.

February 6—Tunisia—Prominent secular opposition leader Chokri Belaid, 47, was shot to death at close range outside his home in Tunis as he was getting into his car to go to work. A policeman was killed in the resulting demonstrations in Tunis. Four Tunisian jihadi suspects, aged between 26 and 34, were arrested by February 26, although the killer remained at large. One suspect confessed to accompanying the murderer; other detainees were believed to have surveilled the site a few days before the assassination. Ansar al-Shariah was suspected. The killer fired 4 shots into Belaid. On

September 25, 2013, Tunisian Interior Minister Lotfi Ben Jeddou told *Mosaïque FM Radio* that authorities had arrested 300 terrorists and foiled a plot by Salafis to divide the country into 3 caliphates, assassinate political figures, and conduct bombings near Tunis. Detainees told police that another 30 terrorists were hiding in the western mountains. They included Kamel Gadhgadhi, wanted for the murder of left-wing opposition legislator Chokri Belaid.

On February 3–4, 2014, the Tunisian National Guard raided 2 Ansar al-Shariah safehouses in the Raoued seaside suburb of Tunis, during which 7 jihadis—including Kamel Gadhgadhi—and one National Guard member were killed. Gadhgadhi was wearing an explosive belt. Two other dead jihadis had ambushed soldiers in Mount Chaambi and killed 8, slitting the throats of 5 of them. The daylong gun battle began during an afternoon raid against Salafis. Police seized a large amount of weapons, explosives and rocket-propelled grenades.

February 7—U.S.—The FBI arrested Matthew Aaron Llaneza, 28, a San Jose man who expressed support for the Taliban, in a sting operation in which he tried to detonate what he believed was a car bomb in front of a Bank of America branch in Oakland, California.

February 8—Mali—An 18-year-old Arab Francophone suicide bomber with ties to Mokhtar Belmokhtar set off his explosives near a military checkpoint near Gao, killing only himself. The bomber had lived for 7 months in a Gao jihadi safehouse.

February 8—Nigeria—Suspected Boko Haram gunmen shot to death 9 women giving polio vaccines at 2 clinics in Kano. Most of the women were shot in the back of the head. In an early morning attack, 8 workers were shot at a clinic in Kano's Tarauni neighborhood; 2 or 3 died. The 2 gunmen set alight a curtain, then locked the doors before escaping. An hour later, 6 men on motorized tricycles attacked a clinic in the Haye neighborhood, a few miles away, killing 7 women.

February 9—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected in the machete

murders during the night in Potiskum, Yobe State, of 3 North Korean doctors. Two of them had their throats slit; the other was beheaded. The doctors were attacked in their home, which had no security guards. They had lived in the area since 2005. They were originally misidentified as South Korean and Chinese. 13020901

February 9—Iraq—Several dozen mortar shells rained down on a refugee camp for 3,400 Iranian exiles belonging to the Mujahedeen e-Khalq, killing 7 and wounding more than 50. Hizballah claimed credit for the attack on the site of a former U.S. military base—Camp Liberty—near Baghdad Airport. On February 26, Wathiq al-Batat said his Mukhtar Army, a Shi'ite group, was responsible. MEK said more than 100 people were injured. 13020902

February 10—Thailand—Suspected Islamist terrorists killed 5 soldiers and wounded several others in 2 ambushes in the south.

February 11—Turkey—A van with Syrian license plates being driven into Turkey exploded just before the Cilvegözü (Bab al-Hawa in Arabic) border crossing point near Reyhanlı, in Hatay Province, on the Syrian border, killing 12 people—among them 4 Turks and 8 Syrians—and wounding 28. Some of the victims were Syrian civilian refugees. The explosion occurred minutes after George Sabra, Vice President of the Syrian National Coalition, passed through. No one took credit. Turkey labeled the explosion a terrorist attack; senior Syrian dissident leader Mohammad Sarmini said the SNC leaders were the intended target. By May 11, 4 Syrians and a Turk were charged with the bombing. 13021101

February 12—France/Spain—Authorities in the 2 countries arrested 23 suspected Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) members on charges of engaging in extortion to finance the operations of the group. Police arrested 6 suspects in Madrid, Barcelona, and Murcia, Spain and raided 7 sites linked to the suspects. The detainees were accused of placing a “revolutionary tax” on fellow Kurds to finance the purchase of munitions to use in Turkey. Another 17 people were detained in Bordeaux and Toulouse, France.

February 13—Thailand—Sixteen jihadis in Thai military uniforms died when they conducted an hour-long 1 a.m. attack on a Thai military base in Narathiwat Province's Bacho District. The army had

been tipped off by a terrorist who defected and by local villagers. Among the dead was the terrorist leader, Marowso Chantarawadee, variant Mahrosu Jantarawadee, 31, who was wanted for the murder of a local teacher, Cholatee Jarenchol, 51. The victim was shot twice in the head in front of hundreds of students, including his 7-year-old daughter, in a Bacho school on January 23, 2013. Chantarawadee was married to Rusnee Maeloh, 25, who slept through the gun fight. Police said he was involved for 8 years in gun and bomb attacks that killed at least 25 people. He often shot his victims and then torched them. He was a member of the Barisan Revolusi Nasional (National Revolutionary Front, BRN).

February 14—Pakistan—Five Pakistani Taliban suicide bombers attacked a police station in Bannu city. Three terrorists set off their explosive vests, injuring a police officer. Police shot dead the other 2 terrorists. The Taliban was retaliating for the shooting deaths of 8 terrorists whose bodies were found in North Waziristan.

February 15—Senegal—Gendarmes in Velingara, 375 miles southeast of Dakar, detained a Mauritanian and a Malian for “criminal conspiracy in collusion with terrorist organizations, aimed at undermining the country’s military situation and its economic interests,” according to the Justice Ministry. The media said the Mauritanian was an AQIM recruiter hoping to get young men to fight in Mali.

February 16—Pakistan—At 7 p.m., a 2,200-pound bomb in a water tanker was remotely detonated in a busy Quetta vegetable marketplace along Karana Road, killing 89 and wounding nearly 200. The bomb targeted the minority Shi’ite Hazara community. The tanker had been towed into the area by a tractor. The bomb also destroyed shops and leveled a 2-storey building. The Sunni jihadi-Lashkar-e-Jhangvi claimed responsibility. In one related bombing, 17 students and 2 teachers in one school were killed. Seventeen members of Bostan Kishtmand’s family were killed. Thousands of Shi’ite Muslims joined protests, demanding protection from the government. On February 28, the group said it would set up its own defense force to battle Sunni terrorists. The tanker had passed untouched through 2 checkpoints manned by Pakistani Frontier Corps soldiers.

February 16—Nigeria—Ansaru gunmen attacked a camp of the Lebanese construction company Setraco in Jama'are, Bauchi State, during the night, setting off explosives and shooting to death a guard before kidnapping 7 foreigners, including an Italian, a Briton, a Filipino, a Greek, and 3 Lebanese. One hostage was a woman. The gunmen initially attacked a local prison, burning 2 police trucks. Ansaru (Jama'atu Ansarul Musilimina Fi Biladis Sudan) said was protesting "the transgression and atrocities done to the religion of Allah by the European countries in many places, such as Afghanistan and Mali. It is stressed that any attempt or act contrary to our conditions by the European nations or by the Nigerian government will" put the hostages' lives at risk. On March 10, 2013, Britain, Italy and Greece announced that hostages from their countries were among 7 construction workers killed by the terrorists. The Philippine government denied that one of its citizens had been taken hostages. Ansaru released photos of 4 bodies. It said that the Nigerians and British were about to conduct a military rescue operation, necessitating the killings. The Greek Foreign Ministry said the terrorists never made demands. 13021601

February 16—Somalia—A remotely detonated car bomb exploded in Mogadishu beach's Lido Seafood restaurant, killing a Somali soldier and wounding 3 other people. Al-Shabaab was suspected.

February 17—Iraq—Car bombs killed 37 and wounded more than 100 in markets in Shi'ite neighborhoods in Baghdad, including Sadr City, al-Amin, Husseiniya, Karrada, and Kamaliya. Two other car bombs were defused in Husseiniya and Habibiya. Al-Qaeda in Iraq was suspected.

February 18—Pakistan—Terrorists wearing tribal police uniforms and suicide vests attacked the office of Muttahirzeb Khan, the political agent of the Khyber tribal agency, killing 5 people and wounding 7. One terrorist set off his bomb at the main entrance to the complex, killing a guard and wounding 5 others. Two other terrorists fired on police officers, killing 4 members of the paramilitary force. One terrorist was hit by gunfire before setting off his suicide vest, collapsing the roof of the control room and injuring the deputy administrator. It appeared the terrorists were attempting

to free arriving prisoners. The suicide vests weighed 16 pounds each.

February 19—Cameroon—At 7 a.m., gunmen from Nigeria—probably Boko Haram—kidnapped 7 French tourists, including a French family that included 4 children—boys aged 5 to 12—from a village 6 miles from the northern border with Nigeria. The terrorists rode motorbikes near the Waza national park and Lake Chad and were heading toward Nigeria. The tourists' vehicle was found abandoned. One of the French hostages was Tanguy Moulin-Fournier, the children's father, who was employed by the French power group GDF Suez SA, which is developing a liquefied natural gas project. He was based in Yaounde. He was vacationing with his family, including his wife and his brother. On February 25, the kidnappers released a video on YouTube claiming credit for Boko Haram. The family was sitting on the ground inside a tent made from prayer mats, in front of a black al-Qaeda banner. Two masked riflemen flanked the family. Another masked terrorist read a statement that demanded the release of their "brothers and sisters" and threatened to "slaughter those we took." The reader said the "President of France" has "waged war against Islam" by invading Mali. Moulin-Fournier read a statement identifying the group in Arabic as "those engaged in the propagation and teaching of the prophet and of jihad" (Jamaatu Ahlis Sunna Liddaawati wal-Jihad). Some observers questioned whether Boko Haram was involved. Another group of Boko Haram denied involvement. Observers noted that the group had not previously kidnapped Westerners, and its videos normally used the Hausa language. The hostages were believed to be held in Borno State. The group warned Nigerian President Goodluck Jonathan that "we will establish the Islamic state of Nigeria.... We say to you: If you want us to leave those French people, leave all of our women whom you imprisoned by your hands quickly, because we know that all ways of disbelief are the same, and all of you are equally in war with us." The reader also called for Cameroon to release Boko Haram prisoners.

On March 18, 2013, an audiotape was released of a man claiming to be Tanguy Moulin-Fournier, the father of the hostage family. He read a Boko Haram

threat to increase kidnappings and suicide bombings if Cameroonian authorities arrested more BH members. He said the hostages' health and living conditions were deteriorating. "We lose force (strength) every day and start to be sick; we will not stay very long like this.... The living conditions are very hard ... hot (the heat), water, food, sleep, life in the desert, etc., conditions even more difficult for the white men that we are who are not used to the African hot and for the kids." A kidnapper said "They will not be able to get the 7 hostages unless they free our members" held in Cameroon and Nigeria.

On April 19, 2013, Boko Haram released the 7 family members—4 young boys, their mother and father and an uncle—who had been held for 2 months. The French President said no ransom was paid, although on April 26 *Reuters* reported that a Nigerian government report said \$3.15 million was paid by French and Cameroonian negotiators and that Cameroon freed some BH detainees. Albane and Tanguy Moulin-Fournier and Cyril Moulin-Fournier, his brother, were gaunt. 13021901

February 20—Nigeria—A bomb went off in Maiduguri, killing 3 people. Boko Haram was suspected.

February 21—Indonesia—Gunmen shot to death 7 people in 2 attacks against the army in Papua's most eastern province. In the first attack, gunmen carrying machetes attacked an army vehicle, killing 4 soldiers and 2 civilians. A later attack on an army post killed one soldier and wounded a second. The same 20 gunmen were believed responsible for both attacks.

February 21—UN Security Council—The UN Security Council sanctions monitoring committee removed Osama bin Laden from its list of terrorists subject to UN sanctions. Bin Laden died in May 2011.

February 21—Syria—Three car bombs exploded in Damascus, killing 72 people and wounding more than 200. The bombs went off near the headquarters of the Ba'ath Party and the Russian Embassy in the Mazraa District, where 59 people were killed, and at 2 checkpoints in Barzeh District, in which 13 died, including 10 members of the security forces. 13022101

February 21—India—Two timebombs made of ammonium nitrate went off within 2 minutes of each other, about 400 feet apart, in a movie theater parking lot and at a bus stop in Dilsukh Nagar, an area in the Hyderabad suburbs, killing 16 and injuring 117. Two days earlier, the government received warnings of potential terrorist attacks in Hyderabad, Bangalore, and Coimbatore. Four days earlier, someone cut wires to security cameras in the area. The government dismissed the claim in a letter that the Lashkar-e-Taiba was responsible. The letter was signed by Yakub Pahalwan. Police offered a million rupee (\$18,360) reward for information on the perpetrators. Authorities noted that an individual arrested in November had surveilled the area for the Indian Mujahideen.

February 23—Algeria—An Army patrol killed 8 terrorists in Boumerdes and another 4 in the northern Boukadir forest. Authorities also found an arms cache.

February 23—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected of a nighttime attack that killed 6 people in the north.

February 24—Afghanistan—Members of the National Directorate of Security shot to death a man driving a Toyota SUV packed with explosives in the Wazir Akbar Khan neighborhood, near the diplomatic quarter of Kabul. The Taliban set off 3 other car bombs in 2 nearby provinces, but caused mini-mal damage. The bombs killed 2 terrorists plus 2 security guards and a police officer and injured 5 other people, including one of the terrorists, who escaped.

February 26—Israel—Gunmen from a faction of the al Aqsa Martyrs Brigade fired a Grad rocket from the Gaza Strip, damaging a road but causing no injuries, near Ashkelon in southern Israel. The group said it was retaliating for the death of Arafat Jaradat, 30, a Palestinian who died in Israeli Shin Bet custody on February 23.

February 26—Mali—A suicide car bomber crashed into a Tuareg

checkpoint in Kidal, killing 6 people and injuring 11. The separatists manning the checkpoint belonged to the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad, which supports the French intervention.

February 26—Pakistan—Two gunmen shot to death a police officer accompanying a group of polio workers during a UN-funded vaccination campaign in the Mardan district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. No polio workers were harmed.

February 26—France—Spain's Interior Ministry reported on March 1 the arrest in France of 3 Chechen jihadis, following August 2012 raids in Linea de la Concepcion in southern Spain of a 3-man terrorist cell. The suspects were Ali Dokaev, arrested in Noyon, 62 miles northeast of Paris; Elsy Issakov, arrested in Les Lilas in eastern Paris; and Mourad Idrissov, arrested in Genevieve des Bois in southern Paris. Eldar Magomedov, the alleged ringleader hailing from Dagestan, a Russian republic, was charged in Spain with terrorist offenses.

February 27—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide bomber wearing a black overcoat and carrying an umbrella against a heavy snowfall laid down in front of an idling bus carrying Afghan soldiers, snuck underneath, and set off his bomb, wounding 6 soldiers and a civilian.

February 27—Afghanistan—At 6 p.m., 2 new police recruits loyal to the Taliban stole weapons from other police officers walking to their security post and gunned down 2 members of the Afghan Local Police in Musa Qala District center, Landai Nawa, Helmand Province. The Taliban said the terrorists stole the officers' Toyota Corolla.

February 27—Afghanistan—Around 1 a.m., 17 Afghan policemen were drugged by colleagues, who then shot them to death at an Afghan Local Police building in Habib Godala village in Andar District in Ghazni Province. The group had completed training by Americans the previous month. The 17 were initially reported to have been poisoned. Authorities arrested 2 Taliban infiltrators posing as policemen. The murderers set alight a police vehicle and stole the victims' weapons. Ten victims were police officers, 7 were recruits. Taliban spokesman Zabiullah Mujahid said "locals in the

area were tired of the atrocities and crimes of these arbakais, and their lives and property were not safe ... oppression has been weakened and decreased in the area.” The Taliban denied that they had been poisoned.

February 28—Turkey—In raids on 2 houses in Istanbul and 9 in Tekirdag Province, police arrested 11 individuals believed linked to al-Qaeda and confiscated 55 pounds of plastic explosives and diagrams and photos of the U.S. Consulate and other potential targets, including a synagogue and a church, in Istanbul. U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry was due to visit Ankara.

February 28—Afghanistan—Several bombs killed 8 members of the Afghan Border Police traveling through a village in the Dangam District of eastern Kunar Province during the evening. The first bomb went off at 4 p.m., wounding 4 officers on a truck. They were placed on a civilian truck by their 8 comrades, who headed for an Asadabad hospital. A mine went off under the vehicle, killing the 8 a few hundred meters from the first blast.

March—Mali/France—In March 2013, Mali expelled to France Ibrahim Ouattara, 24, from the working class Paris suburb of Aubervilliers, who had been arrested in November 2012. He had traveled to Yemen and Somalia, and was suspected of setting up a recruiting network in Mali for AQIM.

March—Rwanda—A grenade exploded in Kigali. Political dissidents were suspected.

March—Sudan—A faction of the Sudan Liberation Army, a Darfur rebel group, kidnapped 31 Darfuris on their way to a conference for displaced people. UNAMID peacekeepers had been escorting the delegates in 3 buses. The hostages were handed to the Red Cross nearly a week later, on March 30.

March—Pakistan—Gunmen kidnapped 2 female Czech tourists as they were traveling on a bus on the road from Iran to Quetta in southwest Pakistan. On October 30, 2013, the kidnappers released a video to the Czech embassy in Islamabad. The video showed both of them speaking. One of them said the video was taken on August 23. Czech President Milos Zeman said earlier in October that they were held on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. On March 28, 2015,

AP reported that Czech tourists Hana Humpalova and Antonie Chrasticka were released after mediation by the Turkish non-governmental humanitarian organization IHH. 13039901

March—Syria—On September 13, 2014, the Islamic State released a video showing the beheading of British aid worker David Cawthorne Haines, 44, who was kidnapped in Syria in March 2013 while working for the French aid group Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) to help victims of the fighting. He was grabbed at a refugee camp in Atmeh, northern Syria. At the end of a previous video showing the beheading of American journalist Steven Sotloff, the group had threatened to kill Haines. In the Haines video, entitled “A Message to the Allies of America,” the group threatened to kill Alan Henning, another British hostage. Haines’s murderer appeared to be the same man speaking with an East London accent as in the previous videos announcing the killings of Americans James Foley and Steven Sotloff. He told the UK government that its alliance with the U.S. will only “accelerate your destruction” and will drag the British people into “another bloody and unwinnable war.” He added “This British man has to pay the price for your promise to Cameron to arm the pesh merga against the Islamic State. Ironically, he has spent a decade of his life serving under the same Royal Air Force that is responsible for delivering those arms.”

Haines had also worked for Handicap International, which helps the disabled during conflicts, and Nonviolent Peaceforce, which sends unarmed peacekeepers into conflict zones. He had worked in Libya during its civil war, in South Sudan, and for the United Nations in the Balkans. Survivors included a teenage daughter in Scotland from a previous marriage and a 4-year-old daughter in Croatia with his current wife, Dragana.

The terrorists forced Haines to read a script in which he said “I would like to declare that I hold you, David Cameron, entirely responsible for my

execution. You entered voluntarily into a coalition with the United States against the Islamic State. Unfortunately, it is we the British public that in the end will pay the price for our Parliament's selfish decisions."

The *New York Times* reported that Haines was held with an Italian coworker, Federico Motka, who also worked for ACTED. Motka was freed in May 2014 after a ransom payment. 13039902

March—Syria—The Islamic State kidnapped Italian aid worker Federico Motka. He was freed in April 2014 after payment of a ransom. 13039903

March—Bahrain—A bomb exploded on a road, missing its intended police target but injuring a worker. On October 3, 2013, a judge sentenced 4 people to life in prison. Two defendants were convicted in absentia. On October 7, the Bahrain government announced that 9 people (4 in custody, 5 in absentia) had been sentenced to life in prison on charges of bomb-making and attempting to target police.

March—Canada—During the afternoon, 2 gunmen forced a helicopter pilot working for a Canadian tour company to pick up 2 escaping inmates at the Orsainville Detention Center outside Quebec. Police arrested the foursome hours later.

March—Germany—On September 6, 2014, *AP* reported that 4 men went on trial on charges of forming a terrorist group and planning to kill a far-right politician who had protested the construction of mosques. Prosecutors said the men were inspired by the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan. German national Marco G., age 26; 43-year-old Albanian Enea B.; 25-year-old German-Turkish dual national Koray D.; and 24-year-old German Tayfun S. were arrested the night before the planned killing in March 2013. Marco G. was also charged with a failed bombing attempt at Bonn's main railway station in December 2012.

March 1—Thailand—Local jihadi terrorists were blamed for setting off a bomb on a motorcycle on a road in Narathiwat

Province, wounding 6 people.

March 2—Internet—AQAP's 64-page 10th edition of its *Inspire* online magazine included articles on how to torch parked cars and cause traffic accidents. The group suggested to not spill gasoline on oneself and rather spill oil on road turns to cause crashes. The magazine called for attacks on 11 Western public figures, including Dutch politician Geert Wilders, Canadian-Somalian activist Ayaan Hirsi Ali, author Salman Rushdie, Molly Norris, Flemming Rose, Morris Swadiq, Lars Vilks, Stephane Charbonnie, Carsten Luste, Kurt Westergaard, and Koran-burning American pastor Terry Jones "wanted dead or alive for crimes against Islam." AQAP called for France to leave Mali, noting that the U.S. experience in Afghanistan and Iraq made "them bite their fingertips in regret." The magazine also called for "lone wolf" jihadis to attack current and former world leaders, including former U.S. Presidents George W. Bush and Bill Clinton, former U.S. Secretaries of State Colin Powell and Condoleezza Rice, former French President Nicholas Sarkozy and former British Prime Minister Tony Blair. "It is now easy to reach these guys, especially since they aren't in office anymore." The edition included an interview with American AQ spokesman Adam Gadahn regarding the Arab Spring, and a letter written by the late Samir Khan, the magazine's former American editor. Gadahn said "let's continue to bleed the head of unbelief dry." The magazine also noted that one of its editors, Abu Yazeed, in his early 20s from a "respectable family" who spent much of his life in Qatar, was killed by a Yemeni army tank projectile while fighting in Zinjibar in southern Yemen in 2013. He had gone to the UK to earn a science degree, but complained of the "hypocrisy of the West" and returned to Yemen to join AQAP. "As (he) had a wide knowledge of the language and customs of the West, he quickly came to the Inspire team and became great friends with Samir Khan and Sheikh Anwar (al-Aulaqi), even spending time camping with them in the deserts." After joining front line fighters, "he was quickly spotted for his skills and leadership talent and was given the position of supervisor at an Abyan training camp." Abu Yazeed wrote of Samir Khan "during his company, he taught me everything he knew about the presentation of certain material, special designing for the magazines, how to work in certain visual design programs. He taught me how to use

the best from my skills.” The magazine included a note smuggled from his U.S. prison cell from Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, saying “If they kill me, which they will ... take revenge on them for me in the most severest and violent of manners!”

March 2—Thailand—Local jihadi terrorists were blamed for setting off a bomb on a motorcycle on a road in Yala Province, killing 2 military rangers and wounding 11 people.

March 2—Pakistan—A male Hazara Shi’ite was shot to death in what appeared to be a targeted killing on a Karachi street.

March 3—Nigeria—Boko Haram attacked a military base in Monguno, 125 miles from Maiduguri, killing 20 people, including a local village leader. The terrorists arrived in SUVs and attacked a barracks with gunfire and explosives. BH leader Abubakar Shekau denied that the group was in peace talks, and said it would continue its attacks until sharia law was established. He threatened Sheikh Mohammed Abdulaziz, the individual claiming to be a BH deputy leader interested in a ceasefire. He observed “whoever kills any of our members should await a grave retaliation from us. We will continue waging war against them until we succeeded in establishing an Islamic state in Nigeria.... I swear by Allah that Abdulaziz or whatever he calls himself did not get any authority from me to represent me in any capacity. I do not know him. And if we per adventure encounter Abdulaziz and his group, I swear by Allah we are going to mete them with the grave judgment that Allah had prescribed for their likes in the holy book.” Military spokesmen said 20 BH terrorists and one civilian died.

March 3—Pakistan—A bomb exploded in a crowd of Shi’ites leaving a mosque in the Abbas Town neighborhood of Karachi, killing 48 and wounding 180. Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and the Taliban were suspected.

March 4—Iraq—On March 11, Syria’s al-Nusra Front, the local branch of the Islamic State of Iraq (a nom de guerre of al-Qaeda in Iraq), claimed credit for the deaths of 51 Syrian soldiers and 14 Iraqis in an assault on a Syrian military convoy traveling under Iraqi military escort in Anbar Province in western Iraq. The group said the area “became a graveyard in which the blood of the filthy ones

from the Rafidah (Shi'ites) and the Nusaryis (Alawites) is mixed.” The group said they set off bombs that hit the bus convoy, then fired light and medium weapons and RPGs at the survivors. 13030401

March 5—U.S.—The FBI arrested naturalized U.S. citizen Reaz Qadir Khan, 48, at his home in Portland, Oregon, on one count of conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists. The FBI said he provided advice and money to Ali Jaleel, an al-Qaeda suicide bomber who died in the 2009 attack in Pakistan that killed 30 and injured 300. Khan was a wastewater treatment plant operator in Portland. He pleaded not guilty. He faced a life sentence. He was represented by attorney Larry Matasar. Khan’s indictment said he provided Jaleel advice on how to avoid detection and offered funding. Jaleel said he needed \$2500. Khan sent the money through a Los Angeles cutout to Karachi. After Jaleel died in the attack, Khan sent circa \$750 from an Oregon store to one of Jaleel’s 2 wives in the Maldives.

March 6—Syria—Martyrs of Yarmouk rebels seized 21 Filipino UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) peacekeepers near the Golan Heights border. The hostages were held in several basements around the village of Jamlah. Initially, the group threatened to treat the hostages as “war prisoners.” The kidnappers posted a video showing 3 Filipinos in blue flak jackets sitting on a couch. In other videos, the peacekeepers said they were being treated well by the Free Syrian Army. The FSA condemned the kidnapping. After 3 days of negotiations, the Martyrs released the hostages to the Jordanian Army at the border. The Martyrs initially demanded that the Syrian government withdraw from the south and cease its attack on local villages, but under pressure from rebel leaders, dropped its demands. It then said it had detained the 21 hostages to protect them from fighting in the area. A rebel commander going by the alias Colonel Abu Mahmoud said, “We took them to keep them safe because they were going through a very dangerous area and they were our guests, and we protected them with our own chests.” The group claimed that Syria was shelling the area to try to kill the hostages and blame it on the FSA. 13030601

March 7—U.S.—Federal authorities announced the arrest of

Sulaiman Abu Ghaith, 48, son-in-law of Osama bin Laden and former spokesman for al-Qaeda. On September 12, 2001, he appeared in a video, sitting next to bin Laden, warning of even worse attacks. In a video released on October 10, 2001, he praised the 9/11 hijackers, saying “Americans should know the storm of the planes will not stop until you drag your defeated tails from Afghanistan, not until you raise your hands from the Jews in Palestine, not until you lift the embargo on the Iraqi people, not until you leave the Arabian Peninsula, not until you stop supporting the Hindus against the Muslims in Kashmir. There are thousands of the Islamic nation’s youths who are eager to die, just as the Americans are eager to live.” Kuwait pulled his citizenship. He apparently disappeared into Iran along with other members of the group’s Management Council, in 2002. He had been arrested upon arrival in Turkey at U.S. request in January 2013 on charges of entering the country with a fake passport, but released after 33 days because a court said he had committed no local crime. He was rearrested in a Luxury Ankara hotel for deportation to Kuwait, his 1965 birthplace, via Jordan. Jordanian authorities detained him on February 28 and turned him over to the U.S. on March 1. He was flown to New York. He pleaded not guilty to one count of conspiracy to kill Americans by recruiting terrorists via his propaganda broadcasts in a Manhattan court presided over by U.S. District Judge Lewis A. Kaplan. He faced life in prison. FBI interrogators drafted a 22-page post-arrest summary of his revelations. He was represented by court-appointed attorney Philip Weinstein. A pretrial hearing was scheduled for April 8. He joined al-Qaeda in Afghanistan in 2000. He had married bin Laden’s eldest daughter, Fatima. He urged others to swear bayat to bin Laden.

March 7—France—Authorities arrested 2 French men, aged 18 and 20, for plotting terrorist attacks, preparing bombs, and conducting online extremist activities in a house in Marignane near Marseille. The terrorists had been under surveillance since November 2012.

March 8—Afghanistan—Gunmen wearing Afghan uniforms fired on ISAF members, killing a coalition contractor in the east.

13030801

March 9—Nigeria—In a gun battle in Maiduguri following a visit by President Goodluck Jonathan, 2 soldiers and 52 Boko Haram terrorists were killed.

March 11—Afghanistan—A gunman wearing a police uniform grabbed a machine gun from the back of a police pickup truck and fired on a group of Americans and Afghans, killing 2 U.S. Special Operations Forces, including a Green Beret, a civilian man and a civilian woman, 2 Afghan troops and 3 police officers in Khwaja Mohammad Village, Jalrez District, Wardak Province. Ten Americans and at least 2 Afghans were wounded. Coalition forces returned fire, killing him. 13031101

March 12—Pakistan—A suicide bomber on foot set off his explosives near a police van in Bannu District, Khyber Paktunkhwa Province, killing 2 people and wounding 10. The Pakistani Taliban was suspected.

Gunmen shot to death Zia Ullah, a senior official of the Election Commission of Pakistan, in Quetta.

A bomb disposal expert died when a roadside bomb he was defusing went off in Peshawar.

March 13—Afghanistan—The local intelligence service seize a truck packed with 17,200 pounds of explosives in Kabul's eastern suburbs, killed 5 suspected Haqqani network suicide bombers, and arrested 2 others in a raid.

March 13—Afghanistan—At 6 p.m., a suicide bomber set off his explosives at a game of buzkashi (polo with a headless goat carcass) in Basos village in Kunduz Province, killing 7, including several family members of Afghanistan Parliament Speaker Abdul Raouf Ibrahim, who was born in the village. Another 8 people were wounded. The dead included his father, 2 brothers, and a nephew.

March 13—Pakistan—Gunmen shot to death Perween Rahman, a female activist who brought sewers and water to Karachi's poorest neighborhoods.

March 14—Iraq—Gunmen disguised as police set off their suicide vests and fired on police at the Iraqi Justice Ministry killing 24

people during an hour-long assault. All of the terrorists died. Al-Qaeda in Iraq was suspected.

March 14—Indonesia—Police shot to death 3 suspected terrorists and arrested 4 others near Jakarta. Two suspects resisted when police attempted to arrest them for a jewelry shop robbery; police killed one of the men. Another suspect said the robberies were to fund terrorist attacks. He led police to 5 other terrorists in Bekasi, a Jakarta suburb. Police killed 2 terrorists who drew weapons and arrested the other trio. Police seized 2.2 pounds of gold jewelry, 5 homemade guns and 14 pipe bombs. The terrorists were involved in recent attacks on police and bank robberies in Medan, North Sumatra Province.

March 15—Pakistan—A bomb hidden in a rickshaw went off after midnight outside a cable TV office in Karachi, killing 3 and wounding 4. The motive was unclear.

March 15—Thailand—A 100-kilogram bomb exploded under a pickup truck carrying 3 policemen in Narathiwat Province, killing all 3.

March 18—Nigeria—At 5 p.m., 5 bombs went off at a Kano bus park, killing 25 people and destroying several buses in the mostly Christian-immigrant Sabon Gari area. Boko Haram was suspected of targeting non-Muslims. One of the bombs was on a Volkswagen that crashed into a bus parked at a depot, setting alight 4 other buses. Many other people were injured.

Boko Haram was blamed for attacks on 2 Maiduguri secondary schools that killed a teacher and left 3 girls injured.

March 18—Pakistan—Terrorists attacked a Peshawar court complex, killing 4 and wounding 47, including a judge. During an ensuing gun battle, the terrorists took hostages. They were believed attempting to free fellow terrorists jailed at the complex. The police killed a suicide bomber at the gates before he could set off his explosives. A second bomber got into a courtroom and set off his bomb, killing 2 court officials and seriously injuring female presiding judge Kulsoom Afridi. No one claimed credit.

March 18—Somalia—An al-Shabaab suicide bomber set off his car bomb in Mogadishu, killing 10 in an attempt to target government officials, including the city's security chief, near the presidential palace. The car instead hit a minivan filled with passengers on the main road between the palace and the national theater. The security chief was injured. Most of the dead were on the minivan. Al-Shabaab spokesman Sheik Ali Mohamud Rage said the group was avenging the deaths of its members killed by the Somali national security forces.

March 19—Iraq—Al-Qaeda in Iraq's front Islamic State of Iraq website claimed credit for bombings that killed 65 people to avenge executions and "massacres" of Sunni prisoners.

March 19—Turkey—The Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front (DHKP-C) claimed credit for nighttime attacks on the Justice Ministry and Athens offices of the ruling AK Party. Terrorists threw hand grenades and shot a shoulder-fired missile in hopes of subverting the peace process with Kurdish rebels, who were about to declare a ceasefire. One person was slightly wounded.

March 20—Turkey—Terrorists attacked an Istanbul district governor's office; police foiled a second nearby bombing. No one claimed credit, although 2 suspects were spotted on security video.

March 21—U.S.—The U.S. State Department designated Ansar Dine, which had been fighting French and African soldiers in Mali, as a terrorist group cooperating with AQIM. The group's assets were frozen and Americans were prohibited from dealing with it.

March 21—Pakistan—A car bomb exploded inside the Jalojai refugee camp in the Peshawar suburbs, killing 13 and wounding 25. Most of the victims, who had lined up to get food, were from the Bajur and Khyber tribal areas. The dead included 11 refugees, a security guard and an employee of a Pakistani aid group.

A bomb hidden in a rickshaw went off outside a bus terminal near a Jafarabad bazaar, killing 9 and wounding 40. Several shops were destroyed. Baluch nationalists were suspected.

March 21—Syria—At 6 p.m., a bomb went off at the Eman

mosque in central Damascus, killing 42 people, including Sheik Mohammad Said Ramada al-Bouti, 84, Syria's seniormost Sunni cleric and a supporter of the beleaguered Assad regime, and injuring 84. He was the former dean of Damascus Islamic Law School and was holding a religious class in the mosque when the bomb went off.

March 21—Turkey—Imprisoned Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) leader Abdullah Ocalan ordered a ceasefire, withdrawal of the PKK from Turkish soil, and a move into aboveground politics. "Let the guns fall silent, let ideas speak. The time has come for our armed elements to withdraw beyond the border.... This does not mean giving up this struggle. It means starting a new phase."

March 22—Nigeria—Gunmen conducted a nighttime prison break in northeast Adamawa State, freeing 120 prisoners and killing 25 people near the Cameroon border.

March 24—Pakistan—A suicide car bomber set off his explosives during the night next to 2 fuel tankers at an army check point in North Waziristan, killing 17 soldiers and wounding 34 soldiers, along with 3 civilians. The explosion destroyed 2 barracks.

March 24—Mali—AQIM announced its new commander in Mali would be Djamel Okacha, alias Yahia Abu El Hamam, 34, a close associate of AQIM leader Abdelmalek Droukdel. France confirmed the death of Okacha's predecessor, Abdelhamid Abou Zeid. The appointment was to be confirmed by AQIM's Shura Council. *Reuters* reported that Okacha joined AQIM in 2004 and participated in the 2009 murder of U.S. aid worker Christopher Leggett.

March 26—Afghanistan—Eight suicide bombers killed 5 officers and wounded 4 others at the Jalalabad police headquarters. One set off his car bomb in front of the Jalalabad Police Quick Reaction Force, while the other 7, wearing bomb vests, ran into the compound. Three of them set off their explosives and the other 4 were shot by police during an hour-plus gunfight. Some of the attackers were wearing uniforms that resembled coalition garb. The Taliban's Zabiullah Mujahid claimed credit.

March 26—Ethiopia—The National Intelligence and Security

Service announced the arrest of 8 al-Shabaab members planning to kidnap foreigners working for the UN World Food Program and the UN Development Program in Ethiopia and take them to Somalia to demand a ransom. NISS said “the 8 were caught red-handed with arms as they plotted to carry out the kidnapping” in a camp for Somali refugees in the frontier town of Dolo Ado.

March 26—U.S.—During the evening, the FBI arrested Eric Harroun, 30, a former U.S. soldier from Phoenix, Arizona at a hotel near Virginia’s Dulles Airport on charges of using a rocket-propelled grenade in Syria in support of the al-Nusrah Front, an al-Qaeda-linked group. He had served in the U.S. Army from 2000 to 2003. Prosecutors said he snuck into Syria in January 2013 to fight against President Bashar al-Assad’s regime, and posted photos and recordings of his adventures on the Internet.

March 26—Libya—Gunmen kidnapped 5 British humanitarian activists and sexually assaulted at least 2 of the women. The group had been traveling, without visas, with an aid convoy that was going from London through several North African countries en route to Gaza. Egyptian authorities refused to allow the convoy to enter. The 5, including a father and 2 daughters, decided to go to Benghazi Airport. Their taxi was raided by the gunmen at a checkpoint near Benghazi. The gunmen beat the men. Four hostages were soon freed and a fifth, a woman, was found several hours later. All were British citizens of Pakistani origin. They were given shelter at the Turkish Consulate; the British closed their consulate after the September 11, 2012, attack on the U.S. Consulate. On March 29, Libyan authorities arrested 2 men in the case and announced that they were searching for one more male suspect. 13032601

March 27—Greece—A backpack bomb exploded at 8:30 p.m. outside a Greek ship owner’s house near the Acropolis in central Athens, causing no injuries. A Greek newspaper received a warning call. No group claimed credit for the attack on the Tsakos family residence; anarchists were suspected.

March 27—Afghanistan—An Afghan teen fatally stabbed in the neck U.S. Army Sergeant Michael Cable, 26, of Philpot, Kentucky, after soldiers had secured an area near the Pakistan border for a meeting between U.S. and Afghan officials at a swearing-in

ceremony for Afghan Local Police in Shinwar District, Nangarhar Province. Cable was playing with local children and was attacked from behind. The 16-year-old fled to Pakistan. Taliban spokesman Zabiullah Majahid said the terrorist was named Khalid. 13032701

March 27—Nigeria—Gunmen killed 28 people in the Riyom area.

March 28—Nigeria—Gunmen killed 18 people in the Bokkos area. The military fired back, killing 6 attackers.

March 28—Internet—AQIM's media arm al-Andalus Media Foundation joined Twitter, posting "We send glad tidings to our Muslim Ummah in general and its sons from among the supporters of the mujahedeen in particular."

March 29—Pakistan—A suicide bomber set off his explosives against a convoy carrying Abdul Majeed Marwat, commander of the Frontier Constabulary paramilitary police, in Peshawar. Six people, including 2 women, were killed and 15 were injured, but Marwat was unhurt. Three civilians and 3 police were killed (another report said 6 civilians and one soldier were killed). No one claimed credit.

March 29—Iraq—Car bombs went off at 5 Shi'ite mosques—4 in Baghdad, one in Kirkuk—killing 23 people following Friday prayers. Al-Qaeda in Iraq was suspected. One bomb went off in Baghdad's Jihad neighborhood, killing 7 and wounding 25. A bomb in Qahira neighborhood killed 4 and wounded 20. A bomb in Zafaraniyah district killed 3 and wounded 15. Another bomb in Binook killed 5 and wounded 14. The Kirkuk bomb killed 3 and wounded 70.

March 29—Nigeria—The week's death toll reached more than 50 people in pre-Easter attacks on villages around Jos in the central belt. Terrorists hit the Bokkos village in the Barkin Ladi area, killing 9. Terrorists carrying assault rifles hit Ratas village for 2 hours;-Hausa-Fulani cattle herdsman were blamed.

March 30—Mali—At 10 p.m., a suicide car bomber set off his explosives on the outskirts of Timbuktu. He was on the road from Goundam and was stopped at a checkpoint. Authorities opened fire; he set off his bomb, injuring one soldier.

March 31—Nigeria—The army raided an Islamist hideout in Kano at dawn, killing 14 terrorists. One soldier died and another was seriously injured while arresting a suspected suicide bomber at his car, which was packed with explosives.

April—Philippines—In mid-April, the New People's Army ambushed the convoy of southern Gingoog City Mayor Ruth Guingona, wife of former Vice President Teofisto Guingona, killing 2 of her aides and wounding her and a police escort. The communists apologized for the casualties, but said her bodyguards fired at them at a rebel checkpoint.

April, June, July 12—UK—Mohammed Saleem, 82, was stabbed to death as he walked home from a Birmingham mosque in April 2013. On October 21, Pavlo Lapshyn, 25, a white supremacist Ukrainian student, pleaded guilty to murdering Saleem and plotting a terrorist bombing campaign against mosques in central England. He admitted leaving home-made bombs outside 3 mosques near Birmingham in June and July 12. One bomb was hidden in a child's lunchbox. Another was timed to go off during Friday prayers. No one was injured when they exploded. West Midlands Police said Lapshyn, in the UK on a part-time work placement related to his studies, was motivated by racism and a desire to stir up racial tension. British police found in his room 98 video files and more than 400 photo files showing chemicals, firearms, bomb-making components and images of him manufacturing and detonating explosive devices. On October 25, 2013, he was sentenced to at least 40 years in jail. 1304901, 13069901, 13079901

April 2—Pakistan—At 2 a.m., more than 40 terrorists fired assault rifles and rocket-propelled grenades at a power station in the Peshawar suburbs, killing 7 people, including 2 people at the scene, and taking 9 hostages. They killed 5 others during their escape. The dead included 3 police officers and 4 power station workers. No one claimed credit, although the Tehreek-i-Taliban was suspected.

April 2—Somalia—A remotely detonated bomb was set off via a cellphone at the headquarters of Mogadishu's Dahabshilil Bank, wounding 2 guards. Hours earlier, al-Shabaab had demanded that the company cease operations, which it said was assisting foreign aid agencies.

April 3—Afghanistan—At 8:45 a.m., Taliban terrorists wearing Afghan Army uniforms killed 55 people at a courthouse in western Farah Province. Two suicide terrorists set off explosives in a Ford Ranger pickup painted in camouflage at the entrance gate, damaging the mayor's office and neighboring buildings. Seven suicide terrorists garbed in Afghan National Army uniforms ran to the courthouse, took hostages, and set off a 7-hour gun battle in which all of the terrorists died. The terrorists walked from room to room, shooting any civilians they found, including nearly 2 dozen hiding in a basement. Two judges were singled out, brought to a separate room, killed there, and set on fire. The dead included 36 civilians—including the 2 judges, 6 prosecutors, administration officers, and cleaners working at the site—and 10 members of the Afghan security forces. More than 100 people, including 42 civilians, were injured. Among the injured was Shujauddin, 22, a Farah teacher, who while trying to escape was hit twice in the arm and once in the leg. Authorities said the terrorists were trying to free 15 Taliban members about to go on trial. Others pointed out that no Taliban were on trial. Of the 16 in court, 2 were accused of drug trafficking the others faced criminal charges.

April 4—Mozambique—Members of the opposition RENAMO party raided a provincial station at Muxungue in Sofala Province in an attempt to free more than a dozen jailed colleagues arrested earlier in the week. Four Mozambican police were killed.

April 5—Somalia—The British Foreign and Commonwealth Office issued a travel alert, saying it expected imminent terrorist attacks in Mogadishu.

April 5—Nigeria—Gunmen attacked a group of police officers stranded in a boat on a creek near Azuzama village in Bayelsa State in the oil-rich Niger Delta, apparently kidnapping 12. Earlier in the week, the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta threatened attacks after the sentencing in South Africa of Henry Okah, a gun runner believed head of the MEND. He had been arrested for the 2010 Abuja car bomb attack that killed 12 people.

April 6—Afghanistan—A Taliban Suzuki car bomb in Zabul Province killed 5 Americans, including U.S. Foreign Service Officer Anne Smedinghoff, 25—who served as Assistant Information

Officer at the Kabul Embassy—3 U.S. service members, and a civilian Defense Department contractor. Several Afghans and 4 other State Department employees were injured, one critically, when the bomb went off at 11 a.m. as they were walking, carrying textbooks to children in Qalat. She had also served in Venezuela. Also killed were an Afghan doctor accompanying Governor Mohammad Ashraf Nasery of Zabul Province, and 2 of his bodyguards. On April 11, the State Department announced that the victims had been on foot, not in an armored vehicle as had earlier been reported. The *Washington Times* reported that the victims included soldiers Staff Sgt. Christopher M. Ward, 24, of Oak Ridge, Tennessee; Spc. Wilbel A. Robles-Santa, 25, of Juncos, Puerto Rico; and Spc. Delfin M. Santos, Jr., 24, of San Jose, California—all members of a Provincial Reconstruction Team. Four State Department employees were injured. The most seriously hurt was Kelly Hunt, a public affairs officer who was medevaced to Germany. Two were treated at an allied medical facility in Afghanistan.

Smedinghoff was a graduate of the Krieger School of Arts and Sciences at Johns Hopkins. 13040601

April 6—Syria—Gunmen kidnapped Italian reporter Domenico Quirico, a correspondent for a Turin newspaper, 3 days after he had arrived in the country from Lebanon. He was trying to get to Homs. He was released on September 8, 2013, as was Belgian hostage Pierre Piccinin da Prata. Piccinin blamed the Farouq Brigade for kidnapping them. 13040602

April 7—Internet—Ayman al-Zawahiri issued a 100+-minute audio message in which he called on Syrian rebels to fight for a “jihadist Islamic state.” He complained of the breakup of the Ottoman caliphate at the end of World War I and its splintering into 50 small states run by “traitor rulers” subservient to the “satanic American program” that aids the “biggest criminals in Washington, Moscow, and Tel Aviv.” Some of the small states “barely fit the foreign military bases that occupy them.” He complained of France’s intervention in Mali, warning that it would become like “what America was met with in Iraq and Afghanistan.” He lauded Jabhat-al-Nusra in Syria and al-Qaeda in Iraq, condemning Hizballah for supporting those regimes, “true faces of Iran and Hizballah have

been unmasked.”

April 7—Iraq—Three bombs went off in Mosul, killing 4 security officers and wounding 7 people: a car bomb killed 2 soldiers and wounded 5; a bomb hidden underneath a vehicle wounded 2 people; a roadside bomb killed a soldier and a police officer.

April 8—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb exploded next to a public bus en route from Ghazni Province to Kabul when it was in the Sayed Abad district of Wardak Province, killing 9 passengers.

April 8—Syria—A minibus bomb killed 15 people and wounded 146. The government blamed oppositionists for the afternoon attack in Damascus at the Syrian Central Bank just off the Seven Lakes Square (Sabaa Bahrat).

April 9—Yemen—Armed tribesmen were blamed for sabotaging oil pipelines and electricity pipelines in Marib Province, leading to a power outage in Sana’a.

April 9—South Sudan—Around 200 gunmen fired on a UN convoy in Jonglei State, near the Sudan border, killing 5 Indian members of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) peacekeepers and 7 civilian staff. Two of the dead staffers were from South Sudan; the others were from undisclosed nationalities. The convoy included a military escort of 30 UNMISS peacekeepers and 18 civilians. No one claimed responsibility. 13040901

April 9—Iraq-Syria—Al-Qaeda in Iraq leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi posted an audio on jihadi websites to announce the AQI was merging with the Nusra Front in Syria. The group would be known as the Islamic State of Iraq and Sham (the historic Islamic name for Syria).

April 10—Philippines—Abu Sayyaf gunmen believed led by Amin Baco, alias Abu Jihad, a terrorist with Jemaah Islamiyah links, who is from either Indonesia or Malaysia, killed one of 3 Philippine Army intelligence officers traveling via motorcycle to Ungkaya Pukan town in Basilan Province. The terrorists conducted a brief gun battle with other soldiers near a river before escaping into the jungle. 13041001

April 10—Pakistan—A 20-something gunman shot to death

policeman Raj Wali and wounded another. Mohammad Ishfaq, as they guarded 2 female polio eradication health workers in the Par Hoti neighborhood, Mardan district, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Province. The terrorist fled.

April 11—Pakistan—Two Taliban gunmen on a motorbike shot to death Fakhru'l Islam, a Muttahida Qaumi Movement candidate for the Sindh provincial parliament from Hyderabad. He was walking from his home to the office of his transportation business around noon when he was hit by 3 bullets. The gunmen's bike stalled and they stole a second one.

April 11—Pakistan—A bomb went off at a car showroom owned by a local Awami National Party activist in Karachi, injuring 2 people.

April 11—Pakistan—During a gun battle, 15 Taliban terrorists and one Pakistani soldier were killed in the Tirah Valley in the Khyber region during a government raid on a Taliban base camp.

April 12—Taiwan—Six hundred passengers were evacuated from a Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation train that was stopped at Hsinchu City at 9 a.m. after someone found explosives in 2 pieces of luggage inside a restroom. The luggage was emitting white smoke. Passengers smelled gas. Police found 5 liters of gasoline and a timer to trigger the explosives. The train was on the Zuoying to Taipei route.

April 12—Mali—A suicide bomber killed 3 Chadian soldiers and wounded 4 others at a market in Kidal. 13041201

April 12—Syria—On December 14, 2015, AP reported that the Goteborg District Court convicted and sentenced to life in prison 2 Swedish men—Hassan Mostafa al-Mandlawi, 32, and Sultan al-Amin, 30—of terrorist crimes in connection with killings in Syria. The duo denied they had been at the scene. The court said photographs and video found during a home search proved their involvement in 2 killings at an industrial area north of Aleppo between April 12 and May 2, 2013. The 2 said they would appeal the life sentences, which in Sweden generally means a minimum of 20–25 years in prison. 13041202, 13050203

April 12—Afghanistan—Two hundred Taliban gunmen attacked the elite Third Battalion of the Second Brigade, one of the few battalions rated by the U.S. military as independent, killing 13 soldiers by firing heavy weapons and setting the Narai District, Kunar Province facility on fire.

April 13—Pakistan—A bomb hidden in a bus killed 8 passengers and wounded 7 others in the crowded Matni bazaar en route from Peshawar to a nearby town. Driver Jehanghir Khan was not hurt. The victims included women and children.

April 14—Somalia—At 12:30 p.m., 10 al-Shabaab terrorists attacked a Mogadishu courthouse, setting off explosives, taking hostages, and exchanging gunfire with guards. At least 35 people, including 9 terrorists, were killed and another 60 people were wounded by 2 car bombs and gunfire. Some 100 people fled safely. The regional court was in session; the building also houses the Supreme Court. Among the dead were a Somali journalist who acted as the courts' media advisor, and human rights attorneys Abdikarin Hassan Gorod, who had won the freedom of a Somali reporter who was jailed after interviewing a rape victim, and Mohamed Mohamud Afrah, head of the Somali Lawyers Association. Gorod and Afrah were working for a UN-sponsored legal aid program. 13041401

April 14—Somalia—Two Turks in an African Union aid convoy and 2 Somali civilians, including the driver, were killed and 3 Turks were wounded when a car bomb exploded near Mogadishu airport. Deaths were also reported when bombs went off at a military intelligence building and a clinic. 13041402

April 14—Iraq—Terrorists conducted attacks in Baghdad, Kirkuk, Tuz Khurmato, Samarra, and Nassirya, killing 11 and wounding dozens. A suicide car bomber attacked a police checkpoint. Al-Qaeda in Iraq was suspected.

April 15—U.S.—Two pressure cooker bombs hidden in backpacks loaded with shrapnel—nails and BBs—exploded with 15 seconds of each other when they were set off by cell phones at 2:48 p.m. near the finish line of the Boston Marathon on Boylston Street, killing 3 people and injuring 264, including 9 children. The first bomb went

off in front of Marathon Sports and Lens Crafters near Exeter Street. The second bomb went off 670 feet away, in front of the Forum restaurant. More than a dozen people lost limbs. MIT security guard Sean Collier, 26, was shot to death in his police car on April 18 at 10:25 p.m. by the 2 terrorists, who were armed with 5 bombs, a 9mm handgun, ammunition, a machete, and a hunting knife.

Police identified the dead as:

- Krystle Marie Campbell, 29, a restaurant manager from Medford, Massachusetts, who was cheering for her boyfriend.
- Lu Lingzi, 23, a Chinese citizen and Boston University graduate student in math and statistics. She was an only child who graduated from Shenyang's Northeast Yucai School in 2008, then studied international trade and economics at the Beijing Institute of Technology. In 2010, she studied at the University of California at Riverside for 3 months.
- Martin Richard, 8, from the Dorchester neighborhood of Boston, who was attending the race with his family. His mother, Denise Richard, and sister, Jane Richard, 7, were severely injured. Jane is a first-grader at the Neighborhood House Charter School where Martin was a third-grader and Denise worked as a librarian.

Among the wounded were:

- Heather Abbott, 38, who lost her left foot while getting into the Forum restaurant.
- Jeffrey Bauman, 27, who lost both legs near the knee. The guitarist, who works at Costco in Nashua, New Hampshire, was cheering on his girlfriend. When he emerged from surgery, he wrote "Bag. Saw the guy, looked right at me." This was a clue that helped find the terrorists. He had attended Chelmsford High School in Massachusetts.
- Erika Brannock, 29, a preschool teacher from Towson, Maryland, whose left leg was amputated above the knee; her right leg was severely injured. She had gone to Boston to watch her mother, Carol Downing, run the race. Brannock's sister, Nicole

Gross, suffered breaks to her left leg in 2 places, an ankle fracture, and a severed Achilles tendon. Nicole's husband, Michael Gross, also was injured.

- Kaitlynn Cates, 25, was hit in the leg while cheering for a friend.
- Liza Cherney, 29, from Novato, California, was cheering for Boston College business school classmate Meaghan Zipin, who was running for charity. Cherney had a master's in gerontology and was working on her second graduate degree. She was hit with BBs, nails, and other shrapnel. Her best friend, Brittany Loring, 29, another BC MBA candidate, was also hospitalized with shrapnel wounds in her legs, a BB in her neck, and a head fracture. It was her birthday.
- Jenny Chung, 35, a teacher who had shrapnel blown into her chest, 2 inches from her heart, who was cheering on a friend. Shrapnel hit the runner's boyfriend's calf.
- Jarrod Clowery, 35, a carpenter who was burned and hit by shrapnel in the hands and legs. His hearing dropped to 15 percent in one ear. Three friends—including 2 brothers—each lost limbs. He grew up in Stoneham, 9 miles north Boston.
- Sydney Corcoran, a Lowell High School student who was seriously wounded. Her mother, Celeste, a hairdresser, lost both legs.
- J.P. Craven, 25, a math and science teacher waiting for his father to finish running his final Boston Marathon. He sustained injuries to his ear—which was singed off—and nose, was hit with shrapnel in his leg, and had surgery to reconnect nerves on his forehead.
- Patrick Downes, 29, and Jessica Kensky, 32, newlyweds who both lost a leg. Kensky's right foot was badly hurt. Downes ran in the Boston Marathon in 2005. He was finishing his doctorate in psychology. She was from California and was an oncology nurse. They met in 2006, when he was working on Capitol Hill.
- Marc Fucarile, 34, who went home in July 2013 after losing his right leg. The blast also broke his spine and bones in his left leg and foot, ruptured both eardrums, and severely burned him and wounded him with shrapnel. He underwent 49 surgeries.
- Sarah Girouard, 20, an environmental science student at

Northeastern University who was injured with her roommate. A piece of metal hit her right leg near her knee and passed through the bone. A thumb-size chunk of metal lodged near her heel. Girouard was an intern at Boston City Hall.

- Aaron Hern, 11, was hit on the left thigh. He was from Martinez, California, and played football, baseball, and basketball, and ran a sub-6-minute mile.
- Bill Iffrig, 78, a runner who was blown down by a bomb as he approached the finish line.
- Joanna Leigh, 39, who sustained a brain injury. She had recently earned a doctoral degree in international development and was pursuing a career as a consultant.
- John Odom, 65, a month from retirement, who was watching his daughter, Nicole, run. He underwent at least 7 surgeries; shrapnel severed an artery in his leg. He is a mechanical contractor from Redondo Beach, California.
- Karen Rand, seriously injured, who was watching with Krystle Campbell, who was killed. One of Rand's legs was amputated below the knee.
- Roseann Sdoia, an avid runner who lost her right leg and almost her left. She grew up in Dracut, 30 miles north of Boston, and attended the Catholic Academy of Notre Dame in Tyngsboro, later obtaining a business degree from the University of Massachusetts in Lowell. She was a resident property manager at a New England real estate development firm.
- Jacqui Webb, 25, a real estate agent, underwent 3 surgeries to repair damage to her leg. Both her hands were burned and she suffered partial hearing loss. Her boyfriend, Paul Norden, 31, and his brother, JP, 33, who each lost a leg, may have saved her from greater injury when they pushed her out of the way. Webb graduated from Stoneham High School and attended Suffolk University. The group was cheering on a friend.
- Scott Weisberg, a physician from Birmingham, Alabama, was one of the few runners injured.
- Kevin White, 35, and his parents, Mary Jo White and Bill White,

both 71, suffered serious injuries. Kevin had trauma to his abdomen and several hairline fractures. Mary Jo had a seriously wounded hand. Bill lost a leg below the knee.

- David Yopez, 15, who was hit by a 1 × 3-inch piece of metal in the leg. He is a 9th-grader at St. John's Preparatory High School in Danvers.

- Danling Zhou, a graduate student of actuarial science from Chengdu, in China's Sichuan Province, who was critically injured.

- A 2-year-old with a bleeding head injury
- A 7-year-old boy with a leg injury
- A 9-year-old girl with a leg trauma who spent hours in the operating room
- A 10-year-old girl with a leg fracture
- A 13-year-old with a broken femur
- A 14-year-old boy with a head injury

Traffic cameras and cellphone video helped authorities spot the duo placing the bombs and led to them being tracked down. Police released images of the suspects 3 days after the bombing.

At 12:50 a.m. on April 19, the terrorists loaded 5 bombs and went on a crime spree, killing an MIT security guard in an attempt to obtain his gun. They then carjacked a black Mercedes Benz SUV, forcing the driver to go to 3 ATMs and get \$800 cash. They threw at least one homemade bomb during a vehicular pursuit by police that ended with the death of one terrorist while his wounded colleague escaped, having run over his brother with the Mercedes SUV as he tried to run over the 3 policemen who tackled the wounded terrorist. The terrorists and police had fired over 200 rounds at each other. The SUV dragged the downed terrorist several feet. The driver hit

Richard H. Donohue, 33, a Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority officer, in the femoral artery of his right leg, abandoned the SUV, smashed his 2 cell phones, and hid in a boat. The driver was arrested the next night, hiding in a boat in the driveway of David Henneberry, a Watertown resident, who saw blood on the boat's tarp and called police. Police found a note in the boat indicating that the duo were motivated by anger over U.S. actions against Muslims overseas. He had written on the walls of the boat "The US government is killing our innocent civilians. I can't stand to see such evil go unpunished. We Muslims are one body, you hurt one you hurt us all. Now I don't like killing innocent people it is forbidden in Islam but due to said ... it is allowed. Stop killing our innocent people and we will stop."

The terrorists were ultimately identified as Tamerlan Tsarnaev, a Chechen living in the U.S. since he was a teen; he had a green card. He had hoped to box as a heavyweight for the U.S. after excelling in the U.S. Golden Gloves competition. He was killed in the police confrontation; he was the only one to fire the brothers' sole gun, a Ruger P95 semiautomatic 9mm handgun (the serial number was erased). His brother, Dzhokhar, came to the U.S. as a child and obtained U.S. citizenship. By May 16, authorities had not discovered any warning signs regarding Tamerlan. They also suggested that Dzhokhar was merely following the instructions of his elder brother, and might not have been radicalized. The brothers had downloaded sermons by Anwar al-Aulaqi.

Dzhokhar told interrogators at his hospital bedside that the brothers were self-radicalized, angry at the

U.S. actions in Iraq and Afghanistan, and were not members of any terrorist group. He said his brother suggested they bomb New York's Times Square after the Marathon bombing. They had planned to bomb the July 4 celebration at Boston's Charles River, and were considering suicide bombings.

Dzhokhar was a student at the University of Massachusetts–Dartmouth, where he returned after the bombing.

The duo learned how to make the bombs via the Internet al-Qaeda magazine *Inspire's* 2010 first edition. Tamerlan assembled the bombs in the same small apartment where he lived with his Muslim convert wife, Katherine Russell, 24, and toddler daughter, Zahara.

Tamerlan's name was placed in a database that notified a Boston-based federal agent when Tamerlan was about to go to Russia. A similar ping went off when he returned to the U.S. in 2012. The FBI had interviewed him a year earlier at the Russian Federal Security Service's request but found nothing alerting. He had traveled to Dagestan using a Kyrgyz passport. Authorities were investigating whether Tamerlan, during his 6-month visit to Russia's North Caucasus in 2012, met with Makhmud Mansur Nidal, a terrorist recruiter, and William Plotkin, a Russian-Canadian jihadist, both of whom was killed by security forces, one just 2 days before Tamerlan left Russia.

Tamerlan drove to New Hampshire several times to buy fireworks for the explosive powder used in the bombs. He also shot at a firearms range in

Manchester, New Hampshire.

Authorities arrested and charged Dias Kadyrbayev, 19, and Azamat Tazhayakov, 19, 2 Kazakh citizens, with conspiracy to obstruct justice and destroying evidence for helping Dzhokhar conceal evidence. They faced 5 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine. On May 6, federal Magistrate Judge Marianne B. Bowler released a third friend, Robel Phillipos, 19, to 24-hour monitoring by an electronic bracelet and a \$100,000 bond. He had been charged with making false statements when asked about the destruction of evidence by Kadyrbayev and Tazhayakov when they threw away a backpack they found in Dzhokhar's dorm room. The backpack contained fireworks that had their explosive powder removed. He was represented by attorneys Susan B. Church and Derege B. Demissie. Phillipos, a U.S. citizen, faced 8 years and \$250,000 in fines. Kadyrbayev's 2006 BMW sports the license plate TERRORISTA #1.

The FBI also questioned Chechen refugee and former separatist fighter Musa Khadzhimuratov, 36, who said he had a passing social relationship with Tamerlan and his wife and daughter. In 1996–1999, Khadzhimuratov was a bodyguard for Akhmed Zakayev, a secular Chechen separatist leader who as of 2013 resided in London. He claimed he was shot by Russian security forces in 2001 while trying to evade capture and lost the use of his legs. Zakayev's other 5 bodyguards were killed.

MSN.com reported on May 11, 2013, that the brothers might have been involved in a triple murder in 2011 in Waltham, Massachusetts. Police cited forensic efforts and cell phone records linking the duo

to the killing of Brendan Mess, 25; Raphael Teken, 37; and Eric Weissman, 31, who were found with their throats slit and covered in marijuana. FBI agents, 2 Massachusetts State Police troopers, and Orlando police followed up on May 22 in an interview in Orlando, Florida with Ibragim Todashev, 27, who admitted to the murder with Tamerlan after a drug deal went awry. He then attacked an FBI agent with a knife right before he was going to sign his confession. (Other press reports said he was unarmed.) The officers shot him to death. He was not suspected of involvement in the Marathon bombing, but also confessed to a 2011 murder in Boston. He had been arrested on May 4, 2013, for aggravated battery over a parking space at Premium Outlets in Orlando. He was released the next day on a \$3,500 surety bond. Todashev was arrested in Boston in 2010 following a collision involving his van and a car carrying 2 women, whom he later physically attacked. Todashev, a 5'9", 160-pound mixed martial arts fighter, knew Tsarnaev in Boston. He had some connections with Chechen rebels. He had been in the U.S. since 2006. He was the eldest of 12 children.

On June 6, 2013, Massachusetts residents Salaheddin Barhoum, 16, and Yassine Zaimi, 24, sued the *New York Post* for libel for falsely portraying them as "Bag Men" involved in the bombing.

On July 10, 2013, Dzhokhar Tsarnaev pleaded not guilty to 30 federal counts, including using a weapon of mass destruction to kill. Seventeen of the charges authorized life in prison or a death penalty. He was represented by attorneys Miriam Conrad and Judy Clarke. The indictment said circa February 6,

Tamerlan paid \$199.99 for 48 mortars with 8 pounds of low explosive powder at Phantom Fireworks in Seabrook, New Hampshire. The brothers went to a firing range in Manchester, New Hampshire circa March 20. Dzhokhar on April 14 opened a prepaid cell phone account using the alias Jahar Tsarni.

The *Wall Street Journal* reported on June 28 that Dzhokhar had downloaded a digital version of the book *The Slicing Sword, Against the One Who Forms Allegiances with the Disbelievers and Takes Them as Supporters Instead of Allah, His Messenger and the Believers*, a book by Abdullah Azzam *Defense of the Muslim Lands, the First Obligation After Imam and Jihad and the Effects of Intention Upon It*, plus a volume of *Inspire* magazine.

On August 8, 2013, a federal grand jury charged Dzhokhar Tsarnaev's friends, Azamat Tazhayakov and Dias Kadyrbayev, both 19 and of Kazakhstan, with obstructing justice and conspiracy to obstruct justice in the case by removing a laptop, a backpack filled with fireworks, explosive powder and a jar of petroleum jelly from Tsarnaev's dorm room at the University of Massachusetts–Dartmouth. They were charged in May of one conspiracy count. The duo faced 20 years on the obstruction count and 5 on the conspiracy count, along with a \$250,000 fine. On August 13, they pleaded not guilty. Dias was represented by attorney Robert Stahl. The duo faced up to 25 years in prison.

On August 29, 2013, Robel Phillipos, 19, a friend of Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, was indicted for lying to authorities. He faced 16 years in prison for 2 federal counts of lying to investigators. He was represented

by attorneys Derege Demissie and Susan Church. He was arrested in May 2013 on one count of lying to authorities, but was released on \$100,000 bond, home confinement, and electronic monitoring. He and Dzhokhar were 2011 graduates of Cambridge Rindge and Latin School before entering the University of Massachusetts–Dartmouth. His single mother emigrated to the U.S. from Ethiopia. Prosecutors said he was with Azamat Tazhayakov and Dias Kadyrbayev on April 18 when they removed Tsarnaev's laptop and a backpack filled with fireworks from the latter's dorm room.

On January 30, 2014, federal prosecutors announced that they would seek the death penalty against Dzhokhar Tsarnaev.

On May 30, 2014, authorities arrested Khairullozhon Matanov, 23, of Quincy, Massachusetts, on "one count of destroying, altering, and falsifying records, documents, and tangible objects in a federal investigation, specifically information on his computer, and 3 counts of making materially false, fictitious, and fraudulent statements in a federal terrorism investigation" regarding the bombing. He was charged with trying to hide his connection to the Tsarnaev brothers. He was represented by attorney Ed Haden. Prosecutors said 40 minutes after the bombs went off, Matanov bought dinner for the brothers and was later in phone contact with them. He faced 20 years in prison on the destruction of evidence charge, and 8 years for each of the false statement counts.

On July 21, 2014, Azamat Tazhayakov, 20, a friend of bombing suspect Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, was

convicted on federal charges of obstruction of justice and conspiracy for trying to protect Tsarnaev by agreeing with friend Dias Kadyrbayev to get rid of a backpack and disabled fireworks they took from his dorm room 3 days after the attack. Sentencing was scheduled for October 16, 2014. Tazhayakov faced 20 years for obstruction and 5 years for conspiracy. He had arrived in the U.S. less than 3 years earlier from Kazakhstan, and had planned to study engineering at the University of Massachusetts–Dartmouth. The jury found Tazhayakov not guilty of participating in the plan to take Tsarnaev's laptop, but guilty on the plan to take the backpack and fireworks.

On August 27, 2014, Ailina Tsarnaeva, sister of Boston Marathon bombing suspect Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, was arrested on suspicion of threatening via telephone to bomb an upper Manhattan woman who previously had a romantic relationship with her boyfriend. The North Bergen, New Jersey, resident turned herself in to a Manhattan police precinct, which charged her with aggravated harassment. A court hearing was scheduled for September 30. She was represented by attorney George Gormley. She was well known to police, having been required to check in with Massachusetts probation officers since she failed to cooperate with a 2010 counterfeiting investigation.

The same day, bombing victim James Costello married his Spaulding Rehabilitation Hospital nurse, Krista D'Agostino. He had undergone several surgeries for shrapnel injuries and serious burns.

On September 24, 2014, *AP* reported that Judge George O'Toole granted a 2-month trial delay, from

November 3, 2014, to January 5, 2015, for Boston Marathon bombing suspect Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, but denied a defense request to move his trial from Boston to Washington, D.C.

On October 28, 2014, *CNN* reported that Robel Phillipos, a friend of Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, was convicted on 2 counts of lying to federal agents investigating the bombing. Prosecutors said Phillipos lied about being in Tsarnaev's college dorm room at the University of Massachusetts–Dartmouth after the bombing. He faced up to 8 years in prison on each count and a \$250,000 fine. Sentencing was scheduled for January 29, 2015. He was represented by defense attorneys Derege Demissie and Susan Church, who said they will appeal the verdict.

On December 18, 2014, Dzhokhar Tsarnaev appeared in court. U.S. District Court Judge George-O'Toole did not rule on the motion by defense attorney David Bruck to move the trial out of Boston, or to delay the trial, scheduled to begin on January 5, 2015.

On March 4, 2015, *AP* reported that Judy Clarke, defense attorney for Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, told the jury on the first day of his trial that "It WAS him," but he was under the influence of his older brother. She added, "The evidence will not establish and we will not argue that Tamerlan put a gun to Dzhokhar's head or that he forced him to join in the plan, but you will hear evidence about the kind of influence that this older brother had." Clarke had also represented Unabomber Ted Kaczynski; Atlanta Olympics bomber Eric Rudolph; and Jared Loughner, who killed 6 people and gravely wounded then–Rep. Gabrielle

Giffords in a 2011 shooting in Tucson, Arizona.

On April 8, 2015, the *Washington Post* reported that a federal jury of 7 women and 5 men deliberated for 11 hours before finding Dzhokhar Tsarnaev guilty on all 30 counts—including 17 that carry the death penalty. The charges included using a weapon of mass destruction that resulted in the deaths of 3 people and of killing of a Massachusetts Institute of Technology police officer. He was represented by attorneys William Fick, Judy Clarke and David Bruck. On May 15, 2015, the *Washington Post* reported that the jury sentenced Dzhokhar Tsarnaev to death on 6 of the capital charges.

On June 2, 2015, *AP* reported that Judge Douglas Woodlock sentenced Dias Kadyrbayev, 21, to 6 years in prison after he pleaded guilty in 2014 to obstruction of justice and conspiracy charges for removing items from Tsarnaev's dorm room after recognizing his friend in photos released by the FBI days after the bombing. He apologized to the victims and their families for not calling police. He received credit for the 26 months he was in custody and will be deported to his native Kazakhstan when his prison term is up.

The *Latin Post* reported on June 5, 2015, that Azamat Tazhayakov, 22, was sentenced to 31/2 years in federal prison for obstructing justice for throwing Tsarnaev's backpack into a dumpster. Robel Phillipos was sentenced to 3 years for lying to investigators.

On June 18, 2015, a court sentenced Khairullozhon Matanov, 24, a friend of Tamerlan Tsarnaev and an acquaintance of Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, to 2½ years in

prison for not disclosing that he had dinner with the bombers hours after the attack and deleting files from his computer. He had pleaded guilty in March 2015 to misleading the FBI. He received credit for the 13 months served since his May 2014 arrest.

On June 24, 2015, the *Washington Post* reported that Dzhokhar Tsarnaev apologized to his victims at a proceeding during which the judge formally imposed the death penalty. "I'd like to now apologize to the victims and the survivors.... I am sorry for the lives I have taken and suffering I have caused you and the damage I have done.... Immediately after the bombing, which I am guilty of, let there be no doubt about that ... I learned about some of the victims.... I learned their names, their faces, their ages.... And they had hearts and souls."

On July 6, 2015, Dzhokhar Tsarnaev's attorneys filed a motion for a new trial. On July 11, 2015, Middlesex District attorney Marian Ryan told the *Boston Globe* that she planned to try Tsarnaev for the death of MIT police officer Sean Collier. On July 18, 2015, *CNN* reported that Tsarnaev had been moved into the Supermax federal prison.

On December 22, 2015, a U.S. District Court judge released Stephen Silva, 22, who had loaned a Ruger 9mm handgun to the brothers months before the bombings. The Tsarnaevs used the gun to kill a police officer. Silva pleaded guilty to gun and heroin distribution charges in 2014. He was sentenced to the 17 months he had already served. Silva said he was "young, dumb, and thought I could outsmart everyone." Silva had known Dzhokhar Tsarnaev since the 8th grade. Silva said Tsarnaev had claimed he

wanted the gun to rob University of Rhode Island students, and “kept coming up with excuses” for not returning the Ruger. 13041501

April 15—Iraq—Terrorists set off 20 car bombs across the country, killing 55 and wounding 200. Al-Qaeda in Iraq was suspected of bombing Anbar Province, Tikrit, and Baghdad, where 25 were killed. Two bombs hit schools in Hilla that were to be used in the local election; no one was killed.

April 15—Libya—Gunmen shot Sufyan bin Qumu, former Gitmo detainee who was believed to be the leader of the jihadi militia involved in the September 11, 2012, attack on the U.S. facility in Benghazi that killed the U.S. Ambassador and 3 other diplomats. The attack took place in the al-Thruwn area in Darna. He was taken to the intensive care unit at a local hospital.

April 15—Philippines—More than 100 army troops targeted Abu Sayyaf commanders Isnilon Hapilon and Puruji Indama in the suburbs of Tipo Tipo town on Basilan Island. The duo escaped. The soldiers killed 8 terrorists and seized their jungle hideout, discovering bomb materials. Three soldiers were wounded in the main assault and another 2 gun battles with 30 Abu Sayyaf gunmen. The U.S. offered a \$5 million reward for Hapilon’s capture. He was on the FBI’s most wanted terrorists list for bombings, kidnappings, and beheadings of Americans. Philippine authorities wanted Indama for bombings and kidnappings, including of a former Australian soldier who was freed in March 2013 after 15 months of jungle captivity when a ransom was paid. Indama was linked to the 2007 beheadings of 10 marines in Basilan. The duo were accused of trying to sabotage infrastructure, including the construction of a road and a power barge, and extortion against several companies; they had signed extortion letters. A Moro Islamic Liberation Front camp was 300 yards from the Abu Sayyaf camp.

April 15—U.S.—Ricin-filled envelopes were intercepted before they could arrive at the desks of President Obama, U.S. Senator Roger Wicker (R-Mississippi), and Justice Court Judge Sadie Holland, 80, of Lee County. The letters ended with “I am KC and I approve this message.” The first letter, to Wicker, was found on April

15. The letters had been mailed on April 8 from Memphis. The ricin was on identical letters on yellow paper. The letters mentioned a conspiracy theory about trafficking in human body parts.

On April 17, the government arrested Paul Kevin Curtis, 45, an Elvis impersonator with a history of mental instability who believed government drones were spying on him. He was charged with threatening the president and other elected officials. He had earlier written letters to government officials that had endings similar to those used in the ricin letters. His Facebook page contained phrases used in the ricin letters. The letters appeared to refer to Curtis's unpublished novel *Missing Pieces* about black market trading in human body parts. Judge Holland had sentenced him to 6 months for a 2003 assault on a Tupelo, Mississippi lawyer. Wicker had hired Curtis to perform at a party as Elvis. The FBI searched his Corinth, Mississippi home and car; they also checked his Tom Tom GPS device and cell phone records. Curtis had been arrested 4 times since 2000 on charges including cyber harassment. He was represented by attorneys Christi McCoy and Hal Neilson, a former FBI supervisor in the local district. The government dropped charges without prejudice against Curtis and released him on April 23.

The Defense Intelligence Agency announced on April 23 that no suspicious letters had been found at Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling, a military base in Washington, D.C.

On April 27, Tupelo, Mississippi authorities arrested James Everett Dutschke, 41, a former martial arts instructor and insurance salesman, at his home. He pleaded not guilty to charges of creating and

attempting to use a biological weapon. He had a long-running dispute with Curtis, who had said Dutschke attempted to frame him in the ricin case. On April 22, the FBI had seen him discarding a coffee grinder, dust mask, and latex gloves in a trash bin; the mask tested positive for ricin. Dutschke was charged in January 2013 on 2 counts of child molestation but later released on bail. He was earlier convicted of indecent exposure. He failed to win a seat for the Mississippi House of Representatives in 2007 and reportedly sent ricin to the mother of the victor. He ran and lost in 2008 for a Lee County Election Commission post. He then started a band and played guitar for RoboDrum, a blues band. His older brother, following the breakup of his marriage, killed himself with one of their father's guns when Dutschke was 17. He was born in Kentucky and raised in College Park, Texas, and Meridian, Mississippi. He was once a Mensa member. He had twice purchased castor beans—used in making ricin—online. He was represented by attorney Lori Nail Basham. He faced life in prison on the ricin charges, and another 45 years if convicted of fondling 3 underage girls.

On June 3, a federal grand jury in Oxford, Mississippi, indicted Dutschke on 5 counts, including producing and stockpiling ricin, threatening the President and others, and attempting to impede the investigation. He faced life in prison and thousands of dollars in fines. On November 21, 2013, the U.S. District Court in Oxford additionally charged Dutschke with trying, while in jail, to again frame Curtis by recruiting someone to make and send more ricin to Senator Wicker.

On May 19, 2014, James Everett Dutschke, 41, of Tupelo, Mississippi, was sentenced by United States District Judge Sharion Aycock, in Aberdeen, Mississippi, to 300 months in prison and 5 years of supervised release. Under terms of the plea agreement, he waived his right to appeal. On May 27, 2014, Judge Paul Funderburk in Lee County Circuit Court in Tupelo sentenced Dutschke to 20 years in prison on state charges of fondling 3 martial arts students between 2007–2013, to which he had pleaded guilty in January. He would then face a 25-year suspended sentence on the state charges. He would also register as a sex offender. He was represented by attorney Lori Neil Basham.

April 15—Russia—The deputy chief of the Dagestan forestry agency was shot dead outside his office.

April 15—Mali—Beatrice Stockli, a Christian from Switzerland, was kidnapped from Timbuktu, 14 days after the city fell to jihadis. She was briefly held by the al-Qaeda-linked group Ansar Dine. She was freed on April 24, 2013, following mediation by the Burkina Faso government, which picked her up via helicopter. The jihadis said she was proselytizing for Christianity, and warned that they would kill her if she returned to the town. She was returned to Timbuktu on August 26, 2013. 13041502

April 16—U.S.—Around 1:30 a.m., unknown individuals cut communications cables near the Pacific Gas and Electric substation in San Jose, California. A surveillance video showed that snipers then fired more than 100 rifle bullets, taking out 17 of the station's 23 transformers. PG&E prevented a power failure by diverting power from other facilities, but needed 27 days to complete repairs. In December 2013, *Foreign Policy* magazine and a Congressional hearing and in early February 2014, the *New York Times* and *Wall Street Journal*, reported that some authorities believed it was a dry run by terrorists to determine whether the technique would work against the U.S. power grid. As of that date, the case remained open.

FBI/San Francisco Field Office spokesman Peter Lee told the media, "The FBI at this time does not believe it is related to terrorism, based on the initial assessment of the investigation."

April 16—Nigeria—Boko Haram armed with guns and RPGs attacked the fishing settlement at Baga on the shores of Lake Chad, cutting off the head of a soldier on patrol with an ax. The terrorists fled over the border into Chad. Nigerian soldiers conducted raids during the next week.

April 16—Pakistan—A Pakistani Taliban suicide bomber at a political rally by the Awami National Party in Peshawar killed 9 and wounded more than 50, including Ghulam Ahmad Bilour, a senior ANP member and former railways minister. He had offered a \$100,000 reward in September for the murder of those who made a film that was insulting to Islam.

A suicide bomber crashed his car into a military truck in North Waziristan, killing 8 security officers and wounding 12 people.

April 16—Belgium—Authorities raided 48 homes, including in Antwerp and Brussels, and arrested 6 jihadi street recruiters for the anti-Assad insurgency as part of Sharia4Belgium. Police seized cell phones, money, and computers. Police said 33 people linked to the group from Antwerp and Vilvoorde, a Brussels suburb, were in Syria or en route.

April 17—Iraq—Authorities in Baghdad hanged 21 al-Qaeda prisoners convicted on terrorism charges, including bombings, car bombings, and assassinations.

Terrorist attacks around the country killed 9, including Fallujah judge Maarouf Ahmed, and wounded 32. Gunmen in 2 SUVs fired on a military checkpoint in Abu Ghraib, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 5. A parked car bomb went off later in another area of Abu Ghraib, killing 2 civilians and wounding 6. At noon, a car bomb went off in Jihad, Baghdad, killing 3 civilians and wounding 12. A

roadside bomb went off in the convoy of a Sunni lawmaker, wounding 3 guards. A bomb attached to a car went off in a parking lot in Ramadi, Anbar Province, killing 2 and wounding 6.

April 17—India—At 10:45 a.m., a bomb on a motorcycle went off in front of a temple 100 yards from the Bangalore office of the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party, wounding 16 people, including 8 police officers, and damaging 2 vans, a police vehicle and a motorbike. The BJP runs the Karnataka State government, but is the opposition party in national politics.

April 17—Egypt/Israel—Terrorists fired 2 rockets from the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula into the Israeli resort of Eilat, causing no damage or injuries, falling in open spaces. An Iron Dome anti-missile defense system failed to operate. The Mujahedeen Shura Council—Environs of Jerusalem said “this is a strike against the enemy in the language it understands very well and in the place that it did not expect.” It called on Hamas to stop pursuing Salafi fighters and release Salafi prisoners.

April 18—UAE—The government arrested 7 al-Qaeda affiliates planning attacks. The government said they were of several Arab nationalities. They had been recruiting, financing, and providing logistical support to the terrorist group. They planned to expand their efforts to neighboring countries.

April 19—U.S.—The FBI arrested Abdella Ahmad Tounisi, 18, of Aurora, Illinois, as he was about to board a plane for Turkey at Chicago’s O’Hare International Airport. He was planning to join an al-Qaeda-linked group fighting in Syria. He was a friend of Adel Daoud, 19, an American accused of trying to bomb a downtown Chicago bar in 2012; Tounisi was not involved in that plot. He appeared in front of a U.S. magistrate the next day on one count of attempting to provide material support to a foreign terrorist organization. He was ordered held until his next court appearance. Prosecutors said that in March he made online contact with a person he thought was a recruiter for Jabhat al-Nusrah; the individual was an FBI undercover employee. On April 10, Tounisi bought a plane ticket to Istanbul. The undercover employee gave

him a bus ticket from Istanbul to Gaziantep, Turkey, near the Syrian border. Tounisi was represented by federal public defender Michael Madden. Tounisi faced 15 years in prison. On May 3, U.S. District Judge Edmond Chang ruled that he posed a danger and flight risk, and revised the previous day's order by U.S. Magistrate Judge Daniel Martin that ordered him released to home confinement on electronic monitors. Tounisi had set up a post office box and obtained a second passport after his family had confiscated his original one.

April 19—U.S.—Randy “Rasheed” Wilson, 26, pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court in Mobile, Alabama, to conspiracy to travel to Africa with another man to support efforts to “maim, murder, and kidnap” for Islam. He was represented by attorney Domingo Soto. Authorities had taped conversations between Wilson and Mohammad Abdul Rahman Abukhadair, 25, of Syracuse, New York, who lived with Wilson's family in Mobile in 2011. An undercover investigation began in October 2010. In December 2012, the duo were detained in separate locations in Georgia—Wilson at Atlanta's airport; Abukhadair at an Augusta bus station. Wilson and his family were planning to fly to Morocco; he and Abukhadair would join up in Mauritania. An undercover agent joined the duo in watching videos of beheading and mutilation of corpses, soldiers and children. Mobile-born Wilson was raised a Muslim from age 4, after his mother married an Egyptian Muslim. Despite divorce, Wilson remained close to his stepfather and attended an Islamic school in Birmingham. Wilson was friends with Omar Hammami, a prominent American jihadi affiliated with al-Shabaab in Somalia. Wilson and Abukhadair had decided that going to Somalia was too dangerous. Sentencing for Wilson was scheduled for October 18, 2013. Abukhadair's status hearing was scheduled for May 7, 2013, with a trial to begin in August 2013.

April 19—Afghanistan—A Taliban member infiltrated an anti-Taliban militia in Andar District, and facilitated a raid that killed 13 members in Gandayr village. Four Taliban terrorists and another rebel were killed. The turncoat had pulled guard duty while the others slept.

April 20—Yemen—AQAP was believed behind the evening

assassination of a Yemeni intelligence officer in Mukalla, Hadramawt Province. An official told *AFP*, “Al-Qaeda gunmen on a motorbike opened fire on the officer Ibrahim Bameshel as he was on his way back home, killing him immediately.”

April 20—Afghanistan—A chartered civilian MI-8 cargo helicopter made an emergency landing in the Mangal valley in Logar Province because of bad weather. The Taliban apparently grabbed 10 civilians, including 8 Turks, along with 2 crew members from Russia and Kyrgyzstan and an Afghan citizen. No Americans were on the helicopter. Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid said the group captured alive 11 “foreigners” aboard a U.S.-NATO helicopter ... [carrying] American military officers.... The foreign forces, by disassociating themselves from the helicopter, are trying to make it seem as the detainees are civilians but denial will not benefit them as all were captured while wearing American military uniforms.” The Russian-designed chopper was chartered by Khorasan Cargo Airlines. 13042001

April 21—Afghanistan—The Taliban was suspected of sickening 74 schoolgirls in Taluqan, Takhar Province, with poison gas. Three days earlier, more than a dozen students became ill in another girls’ high school in Taluqan.

April 22—Nigeria—Gun battles between jihadis and soldiers led to the deaths of at least 187 people, most of them civilians, in Baga and the surrounding area. The armed forces said only 37 died in battle, most of them from rocket-propelled grenades fired by Boko Haram. Some 77 people were receiving medical care, according to the Red Cross, which said 300 homes were torched by the soldiers who were attempting to flush out Boko Haram.

April 22—Canada—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police arrested Chiheb Esseghaier, 30, a Tunisian resident of Montreal, and Raed Jaser, 35, who lives in Toronto, and charged them with planning to derail a Canadian Via Rail passenger train in Toronto going to New York, with assistance from al-Qaeda in Iran. The duo planned to blow up a bridge or trestle before the train passed over it. They had researched train routes and time tables. The RCMP said “al-Qaeda elements located in Iran” provided “direction and guidance,” but not financial support. The 2 were charged with conspiring to carry out

an attack and murder people in association with a terrorist group. They were not Canadian citizens, but had been in Canada “a significant amount of time.” The RCMP thanked the FBI and U.S. Department of Homeland Security for their assistance. *Reuters* quoted U.S. authorities as saying that Esseghaier had traveled to Iran more than once in the last 2 years to meet with facilitators in Zahedan.

In a Montreal court hearing on April 24, Esseghaier challenged Canadian jurisdiction, saying “the criminal code is not a holy book.” Esseghaier and his court-appointed attorney did not enter a plea. The Tunisian Embassy said Esseghaier was “a brilliant PhD student” who arrived in Quebec in August 2008. He had been a doctoral student since 2010 at the Institute National de la Recherche Scientifique (INRS) in Montreal, researching the use of nanotechnology to detect cancer and other diseases. He had transferred from the University of Sherbrooke in Montreal. He was writing a thesis in energy and materials sciences, according to INRS.

The investigation began from a tip from a local imam.

Jaser was represented by Toronto-based attorney John Norris, who said his client had lived legally in Canada for 20 years. The UAE said Jaser, a Palestinian by birth, had traveled to the UAE several times on a Jordanian passport, as recently as September 2011, arriving from Qatar.

Charges included conspiring together and with terrorist groups/conspiring to murder; conspiring to contribute to terrorist activities; conspiring to interfere with transportation facilities. Esseghaier was also charged with instructing another person in

terrorist activity.

On September 23, 2013, the prosecution announced that suspects Raed Jaser and Chiheb Esseghaier would proceed directly to trial without a preliminary inquiry. A trial date was to be set on October 21, 2013.

On February 2, 2015, *AP* reported that Prosecutor Croft Michaelson said that the defendants were motivated by Islamic extremism and spent months plotting to kill as many people as they could. He claimed Esseghaier told an undercover FBI officer that he wanted cause a 20-foot hole in a railway bridge. Michaelson said the duo visited 2 railway bridges in Canada.

On March 18, 2015, after deliberating for 8 days, a Canadian jury reached a verdict on one of the men, but remained deadlocked on some of the counts against the second man. The duo were charged with 2 counts of conspiracy and 2 counts of participating in or contributing to a terrorist group. Esseghaier faced a fifth terror-related charge. On March 20, *AP* reported that the jury found Esseghaier guilty on all 5 terrorism charges against him, but deadlocked on one of the 4 charges against Jaser. The jury found the duo guilty of conspiring to commit murder for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with a terrorist group, and 2 counts of participating in, or contributing to the activity of a terrorist group. Esseghaier was also found guilty of conspiring to damage transportation property with the intent to endanger safety for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with a terrorist group. The jury deadlocked on that charge for Jaser; Judge Code

called a mistrial on that charge.

On September 23, 2015, *AP* reported that Toronto Justice Michael Code sentenced Chiheb Esseghaier and Raed Jaser to life in prison for plotting to derail a passenger train in Canada with support from al-Qaeda. The judge sentenced Chiheb Esseghaier to 2 concurrent life sentences plus 18 years. Raed Jaser was sentenced to life with a concurrent sentence of 13 years. A jury convicted Esseghaier, a Tunisian national, of planning to derail a Via train heading from New York to Toronto and 4 other terror-related charges. Jaser was found guilty of conspiring to commit murder in support of terrorism and 2 other charges. Jaser was born in the United Arab Emirates to Palestinian parents but was not a UAE citizen.

April 22—U.S.—The FBI arrested Tunisian citizen Ahmed Abassi at JFK International Airport, accusing him of radicalizing Chiheb Esseghaier, a Canadian charged in Toronto with conspiring with al-Qaeda members in Iran to derail a New York City-to-Montreal train. He was arraigned on May 2 in a sealed federal court proceeding in Manhattan. On May 9, 2013, Abassi was charged with trying to stay in the U.S. illegally and set up a terrorist cell which would poison a water system or the air with bacteria to kill up to 100,000 people. Abassi had arrived in the U.S. from Canada in mid-March 2013. He met often with an undercover FBI agent and another Tunisian who was arrested in Canada in the train plot. Abassi was represented by attorney Sabrina Shroff. Abassi pleaded not guilty to 2 counts of making false statements in an application to the immigration authorities for a green card and a work visa to facilitate an act of international terrorism. On June 3, 2014, Abassi in a Manhattan federal court pleaded guilty to less serious immigration charges, admitting to lying to a federal agent in 2013 when he filled out a green card application, noting “I said I was going to work in the real estate field. It was not true.” He faced a 6-year sentence. The sentencing hearing was scheduled for July 23,

2014. Defense attorneys requested time served, at which time he could be deported. 13042201

April 22—Afghanistan—The Taliban took hostage 11 civilians, including 8 Turkish engineers and a Russian, after their cargo helicopter conducted an emergency landing in Logar Province because of bad weather. Four Turks were freed on May 13, 2013, by the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan as a “goodwill gesture” for the sake of “humanitarian sympathy and for the honor of the Turkish Islamic nation.” Taliban spokesman Zabiullah Mujahid praised polio vaccinations. The statement noted “According to the latest international medicine science, the polio disease can only be cured by preventive measures; i.e., the anti-polio drops and the vaccination of children against this disease.” The Taliban continued to hold 4 other Turkish engineers, along with an interpreter and 2 pilots from the helicopter. On November 1, 2013, Halyna Petrenko, the wife of Pavel Petrenko, a hostage Russian pilot held since April 22, said from her home in Sumy, Ukraine, that she was told by Russian officials that negotiations for his release were continuing. A senior Taliban official also told *AP* that Zamir Kabulov, a former Russian ambassador to Afghanistan, was in contact with the Taliban in Qatar. By then, all 8 Turkish hostages had been released. The Taliban was apparently still holding a Kyrgyz and an Afghan translator. 13042202

April 23—U.S./Lebanon—The U.S. Department of the Treasury designated 2 Lebanese financial institutions—Halawi Exchange Company and Kassem Rmeiti and Company—as money launderers for drug traffickers supporting Hizballah and the Assad regime in Syria. Some of the cash was routed through U.S. banks. Treasury blocked their access to the U.S. banking system. Treasury and DEA said the Rmeiti firm moved nearly \$30 million in drug proceeds, while the Halawi Exchange facilitated a shipment of more than \$220 million of U.S.-origin used cars to Benin in 2012 as part of a drug operation.

April 23—Spain—Police arrested 2 suspected members of AQIM, although they did not appear to have explosives or to be planning an attack. The duo had praised the Boston Marathon bombers. The Madrid Marathon was scheduled within the week. Nou Mediouni,

an Algerian who trained in an AQIM camp in Mali, was arrested in Zaragoza Province. Hassan el-Jaaouani, a Moroccan in contact with AQIM in Mali, was arrested in Murcia Province. He was tasked with recruiting radicals in Spain. One of his recruits was involved with the kidnap/murder of 2 French citizens in Niger in January 2011, according to the Spanish Interior Minister. Police credited assistance from France and Morocco. Authorities said they were locally radicalized via online forums and found bomb-making information on the Internet. They had been under surveillance for more than a year.

April 23—Libya—At 7:30 a.m., a car bomb exploded at the French Embassy in Tripoli's Andulus neighborhood, wounding 2 French guards and a Libyan teen girl eating breakfast at a nearby house. Ansar Shariah was suspected. 13042301

April 23—Pakistan—A suicide bomber killed 6 people in Quetta during an attack against Khaliq Hazara, chairman of the ethnic minority Hazara Democratic Party, who was unharmed. He had finished addressing an outdoor election meeting in a Hazara area east of Quetta. Lashkar-e-Jhangvi claimed credit. The attacker set off the explosives in his car when he was stopped at a checkpoint run by the paramilitary Frontier Corps, which lost one of its officers in the bombing.

Three smaller bombs went off elsewhere in Quetta, injuring 9.

Two people were killed in a bombing in Karachi near a gathering of the Muttahida Quami Movement.

April 24—China—A battle between police and suspected Uighur terrorists in Zinjiang killed 21 police—including 6 police officers, 9 community watch workers and 6 terrorists. Eight other terrorists were detained in a confrontation that included knives, axes, guns, and arson. The battle began when 3 community workers called on a house in Bachu county ("Maralbexi" in Uighur), outside Kashgar, at 1:30 p.m. The workers called their superiors to report "suspicious people" with swords, but were taken hostage. The terrorists then attacked police with axes and large knives. The terrorists killed the hostages and set the house on fire, killing those remaining in the

house. The terrorists included 10 Uighurs, 3 Han Chinese, and 2 Mongolians. By April 30, Chinese police had detained 19 people and seized homemade explosives and weapons.

April 25—Turkey—The Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) military chief, Murat Karayilan, announced it would begin withdrawing armed elements from Turkey beginning May 8.

April 25—Mediterranean Sea—An Israeli F-16 shot down an unmanned aerial vehicle flying from Lebanon toward Israel, 6 miles from Haifa. Hizballah was suspected, having sent a similar drone that met the same fate in October 2012.

April 26—Russia—The Federal Security Agency announced the detention in southern Moscow of 140 people suspected of involvement in an Islamic extremist organization. Thirty of the suspects were citizens from other countries; some had links to North Caucasus militants.

April 26—Philippines—Some 15 gunmen ambushed political campaigners for Nunungan Mayor Abdul Manamparan, killing his daughter, Adnanie, 2 other relatives, and 7 other supporters. Manamparan, who was running for vice mayor, and 8 other people, including a 15-year-old girl and the mayor's bodyguard, were wounded in the attack on their truck on a remote mountain road. Police believed the attackers were from a rival clan.

April 27—Yemen—AQAP was believed responsible for the attack on an army checkpoint in Rada District southeast of Sana'a in which 5 Yemeni soldiers were killed and several others wounded. Two gunmen also died.

Two suspected AQAP gunmen on a motorcycle shot to death Brigadier General Ali Ahmed Abdelrazzaq, an army intelligence local chief, in Mukalla, outside his home.

April 27—Pakistan—A bomb on a motorbike went off during a political meeting of the Pakistan People's Party in Karachi, killing 3 and injuring 21.

A bomb went off at an office of the Muttahida

Quami Movement in Karachi, killing one and injuring 21.

April 27—Russia—The Russian National Anti-Terrorism Committee announced that security forces in Dagestan had killed 2 terrorists belonging to a criminal gang outside Kizilyurt. The duo fired on police with automatic weapons. Shakhruddin Askhabov was a suspect in bombings against local police convoys and local stores.

April 28—Pakistan—The Pakistani Taliban bombed the office of Shi'ite politician Syed Noor Akbar in Kohat city, killing 6 and wounding 10. He was an independent candidate for a national assembly seat in the May 11 general elections.

A Pakistani Taliban bomb went off at the campaign office of Nasir Khan Afridi in the Peshawar suburbs, killing 3 and wounding 12.

April 28—Italy—Gunman Luigi Preiti, an unemployed 40-something from Calabria, shot and wounded 2 Italian police officers outside the Prime Minister's office in Rome as the new premier, Enrico Letta, 46, was being sworn in one mile away. Preiti called on other police officers to "shoot me, shoot me." One officer was hit in the neck and in serious condition. The other was hit in the leg.

April 29—Pakistan—A suicide bomber on a motorcycle set off his explosives near a police patrol car on University Road during Peshawar's morning rush hour, killing 9 and wounding 29. Among the dead were 2 Afghan trade officials—Qari Bilal Ahmad Waqad, a son of Qazi Amin Waqad, a member of the Afghan High Peace Council, and Mohammed Idrees, a refugee attached at the Afghan trade commissioner's office in Peshawar—a police constable and several bystanders. The Taliban was suspected. 13041901

April 29—Syria—A car bomb exploded near the convoy of Syrian Prime Minister Wael Nader al-Halqi in Mezze, an upscale Damascus neighborhood. The prime minister was unhurt, but a bodyguard died and several people were injured.

April 29—Iraq—Two car bombs exploded in public markets in Amara, killing 9 and wounding 40.

A car bomb exploded in a market in Diwaniya, killing 2 and wounding 27.

April 30—Israel—A Palestinian man stabbed to death Evyatar Borovsky, a father of 5 from Yitzhar settlement, at a bus stop at Tapuah Junction in the northern West Bank. The attacker then grabbed Borovsky's firearm and shot at arriving security forces, who wounded the terrorist, identified as Salam Zaghal, 24, from Tulkarm, West Bank. He had been jailed by Israel for 3 years after being convicted of throwing stones. He was released with the past 6 months. His brother was in a Palestinian Authority prison.

An Israeli missile strike killed Haitham al-Mishal as he rode a motorcycle along a road along the Gaza coast. He manufactured and traded in weapons, including rockets and explosives devices, and worked with militant organizations in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli Defense Forces said he had been involved in firing rockets at Eilat earlier in April by the Mujahedeen Shura Council in the Environs of Jerusalem. The group said he was a member of the organization, and had previously belonged to the armed wing of Hamas.

May—Iraq—The UN Mission to Iraq reported on June 1 that 1,045 Iraqis died in violence during May, the highest toll in years and higher than the 712 killed in April 2013. Most were killed in Baghdad. Another 2,397 were wounded in terrorist attacks. Civilian deaths tallied 963, including 181 civilian police; 2,191 civilians were injured (including 359 civilian police. Another 82 members of the Iraqi Security Forces were killed and 206 were injured.

May—Nigeria—Some 200 Boko Haram members attacked an army barracks, police station, and prison in Barma, leaving 55 people dead but freeing more than 100 prisoners. The terrorists were armed with machine guns, RPGs and anti-aircraft guns mounted on pickup trucks.

May—Tunisia—Early in the month, 4 ammonium nitrate fertilizer

bombs wounded 13 soldiers and police. Two lost legs, 2 lost eyes.

May—Yemen—Two South Africans—teacher Pierre Korkie and his wife, Yolande—were kidnapped in Taiz. Yolande Korkie was released in January 2014 after negotiations by Gift of the Givers, which has an office in Yemen, and returned to South Africa. On January 21, 2014, his family said it was trying to raise a \$3 million ransom demanded by suspected AQAP terrorists. Friends and South African businessmen had started a fund-raising campaign. The family said the kidnappers had extended their deadline by 3 more weeks; they had earlier threatened to execute Korkie. He was killed by AQAP on December 6, 2014, during a U.S. special operations team rescue attempt when a terrorist ran into the building where he and U.S. photographer Luke Somers were being held and shot the 2 hostages. 13059901

May—U.S.—A dry ice bomb went off in a trash can in Disneyland's Toontown. No one was hurt but the park was evacuated.

May—UK—Two individuals threw petrol bombs at the Grimsby Islamic Cultural Center in northeastern England. No one was injured. On December 20, 2013, former British soldiers Stuart Harness, 34, and Gavin Humphries, 37, were sentenced to 6 years in prison for the firebombing.

May—Senegal—Casamance rebels kidnapped 12 Senegalese employees of a South African bomb disposal firm. The hostages were eventually released. 13059902

May 1—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb killed 3 British soldiers on routine patrol in the Nahr-e-Saraj District in Helmand Province. Nine Afghans were killed and 6 other UK soldiers affiliated with the Royal Highland Fusiliers were wounded.

May 1—Afghanistan—Government peace negotiator Malim Shah Wali Khan, 53, provincial director of the High Peace Council, was killed in an ambush involving bombs and automatic weapons fire in Helmand Province. The Taliban was suspected.

May 1—Iraq—A suicide bomber set off his explosives vest amongst a government-backed Sunni militia group collecting their salaries in Fallujah, killing 6.

A roadside bomb killed 4 police in Baiji.

A car bomb in a Shi'ite area of northeastern Baghdad killed 3 people.

A car bomb in Ramadi killed 2 policemen.

May 2—Indonesia—The National Police's counterterrorism squad Detachment 88 arrested 2 individuals planning to bomb the Myanmar Embassy. They were identified as Sefa Riano (Facebook name Mambo Wahab), 22, and Achmad Taufiq, 29, who were on a motorcycle in a residential area near Jl. Sudirman in central Jakarta. Police confiscated a backpack containing 5 homemade pipe bombs. In a raid the next day on a house in Pamulang, South Tangerang, that was rented by Sigit Indrajit, police found books on jihad. Indrajit escaped. Authorities suggested that Muslim terrorists were retaliating for Buddhist mistreatment of Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar. On May 8, 2013, antiterrorism police killed 3 suspected terrorists and arrested a 4th in the plot. The dead terrorists were identified as Budi Syarif, Sarene, and Jonet. Locals said they moved into the safehouse 4 months earlier, claiming to be Jakarta-based tailors. Police found the safehouse after interrogating the 2 individuals—who were identified as Zainal Abidin, 38, and Julisman, 28—arrested on May 2. On January 21, 2014, AP reported that Judge Hariono of the South Jakarta District Court sentenced Sigit Indrajit, 23, to 71/2 years in prison for masterminding the Myanmar Embassy bombing plot. He was the third person found guilty in the case. The plotters had used Facebook to communicate, posting threats against the embassy in response to mistreatment of Rohingas. Court testimony indicated that the defendants practiced bomb making at Indrajit's house. He had financed the plot. 13050201

May 2—U.S.—The FBI announced that the first woman had made it onto its Ten Most Wanted Terrorists list. Joanne Deborah Chesimard, 65, alias Assata Shakur, a name she used while living in Cuba since the 1980s under political asylum, was a fugitive member of the Black Liberation Army and had been convicted of murdering New Jersey state trooper Werner Foerster during a traffic stop on May 2, 1973. She fired on trooper James Harper, was herself hit, and

fled, but was picked up 30 minutes later. She was convicted in 1977 of first-degree murder, armed robbery and other crimes and sentenced to life in prison. She escaped nearly 2 years later when the radical Collective coalition took 2 guards hostage during an armed assault at the New Jersey prison where she was held. She showed up in Cuba; she was charged with unlawful flight to avoid confinement. On May 2, 2013, the FBI doubled the reward for her arrest to \$2 million. She was born in the Jamaica section of Queens, but spent her childhood in North Carolina. Returning to New York in her 20s, she joined the Black Panther Party, dropped her “slave name” of Chesimard, and became Shakur. She was represented by attorney Lennox Hinds. She was the step-aunt of rapper Tupac Shakur.

May 3—Pakistan—Chaudhry Zulfikar, the government’s lead prosecutor in the Pervez Musharraf case, was assassinated by gunmen who fired from a taxi and a motorbike, hitting him 13 times in the head, shoulder, and chest as he was leaving home to an anti-terrorism court in Rawalpindi. Zulfikar lost control of his white Toyota Corolla, hitting and killing a female passer-by. Guard Farman Ali returned fire, hitting at least one attacker before becoming severely injured. The attackers escaped. Zulfikar was also the prosecutor in the assassination of former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in a gun and suicide attack in 2007, and of 7 men charged with assisting the 2008 Mumbai attackers who killed 166 people.

Meanwhile, gunmen shot to death Saddiq Zaman Khattack, a candidate for the secular Awami National Party, and his 3-year-old son, as he returned from Friday prayers.

May 3—U.S.—The FBI arrested Buford Rogers, 24, who had a cache of Molotov cocktails, suspected pipe bombs, and firearms—including a Romanian AKM assault rifle—in his mobile home in Montevideo, Minnesota. The FBI believed he was planning a terrorist attack. He was charged in U.S. District Court in St. Paul on May 6 on one count of being a felon in possession of a firearm. U.S. Magistrate Tony Leung ordered him held pending a detention

hearing. A federal public defender was to be assigned. Authorities believed his target was to be in Montevideo. The mobile home featured a homemade sign with the letters BSM, referring to the local anti-government militia Black Snake Militia, which his family helped found. His father, Jeff, told *KMSP-TV* that the guns in the home belonged to him, and that his son did not own any guns. Buford had a 2011 conviction for felony burglary and was not allowed to have a firearm. He admitted firing the gun on 2 separate occasions at a Granite Falls gun range. The family had flown an-upside-down flag from the side of their home.

May 3—South Sudan—During the week, gunmen killed 11 Sudanese traders crossing into South Sudanese territory. A government official blamed militias who wanted to end the peace between the 2 countries, which had agreed a fortnight earlier to open 10 border crossing points to facilitate trade. 13050301

May 3—Nigeria—The government reported that anti-ethnic clashes between the Christian Jukun and Muslim Hausa and Fulani youths in Wukari town in Taraba State led to the deaths of 39 people, 32 injuries, 40 arrests, and 40 houses being set on fire.

May 4—Sudan—Members of the Misseriya tribe killed Kuwal Deng Mayok, senior Dinka tribal leader in Abyei, on the border between Sudan and South Sudan. Misseriya official Saddiq Babu Nirm blamed Ethiopian UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) peacekeepers, one of whom fired on and killed a Misseriya before the tribesman shot back, killing Mayok.

May 4—Pakistan—Two Taliban bombs killed 3 people near the Karachi office of a political party that criticized the Taliban.

May 5—Somalia—A suicide bomber set off his vehicle filled with explosives in the middle of a convoy carrying a 6-person Qatari delegation in Mogadishu, killing 8 bystanders at a busy K4 roundabout and wounding 18. No one in the convoy was hurt and they arrived safely at their hotel. Four civilians and a soldier died immediately; 2 other people died at a hospital. The convoy was escorted by Ugandan peacekeepers. Delegation chief Ahmad Alzoidi was traveling in the Somali interior minister's car; the interior minister was not in the convoy. Al-Shabaab claimed credit,

saying they had killed 6 soldiers and wounded 9, observing, “the mujahideen have today carried out a martyrdom operation in Mogadishu, targeting Somali interior minister convoy.” Al-Shabaab military spokesman Sheikh Abdiasis Abu Musab said “more explosions are on the way.” Several suspects were arrested. 13050501

May 5—Somalia—Four Somali soldiers were wounded when a roadside bomb went off at their government vehicle in Mogadishu’s northwestern Deynile District.

May 5—Internet—The first edition of *Azan: A Call to Jihad*, an 80-page, online, English-language, jihadi magazine, was discovered, although it appeared to have been posted by terrorists in Afghanistan and Pakistan in March. One article asked for Muslims around the world to hack into or manipulate drones. “With the death of so many Muslim assets, this is one of the utmost important issues that the Ummah must unite and come up with an answer to.... Any opinions, thoughts, ideas and practical implementations to defeat this drone technology must be communicated to us as early as possible because these would aid the Ummah greatly in its war against the Crusader-Zionist enemy.” The magazine said the Pakistani Army was working with the U.S. and not fighting the Indians. The edition included excerpts of speeches by Mullah Omar and Osama bin Laden. An article criticized Malala Yousufzai, the 14-year-old schoolgirl who was shot by the Taliban in 2012 for speaking out for female education. Another article railed against democracy, a theme of the Pakistani Taliban in its efforts to derail the May 11 election in Pakistan. A full-page poster of President Obama read “Wanted Dead Only. Barack Obama Mass Murderer. Reward: in the Hereafter.”

May 5—Tanzania—A bomb exploded at a church in Arusha, killing 2 and injuring 60. The bomb was thrown into a crowd while the Papal Nuncio, Archbishop Francisco Montecillo Padilla, attended the first Mass at the new church. On May 7, Tanzanian police announced the arrest of 8 suspects, including 4 Saudis near the Namanga border post on the Kenyan border. 13050502

May 5—Pakistan—In a gun battle in the Tirah Valley area of the Khyber region, 2 soldiers and 16 terrorists were killed and 3 soldiers

were wounded.

A roadside bomb in North Waziristan went off against a military convoy, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 3.

In a gunfight in Baluchistan Province, 13 terrorists responsible for kidnappings and robberies and 2 members of the paramilitary Frontier Corps were killed.

Two gunmen attacked the convoy of Sardar Sarfraz Domeki, an independent candidate running in the May 11 parliamentary elections, killing 2 police guards. The other guards fired back, killing an attacker and wounding another.

May 5—Egypt—A gunman in a red pickup with 4 other militants twice fired birdshot pellets at a motorcade escorting Egyptian Prime Minister Hisham Qandil at 11 p.m. Police arrested the men, aged 18 to 29. Police said it was road rage with “no political motivation” and that the individuals were on their way to fight other people.

May 5—Iraq—A bomb went off during the morning near Baghdad’s Zein al-Abideen mosque, killing a passerby and wounding 6 others.

Gunmen attacked the home of a district mayor in Mahmoudiya, killing the mayor and his son.

A bomb exploded during the night near an Internet café in a Sunni area in western Baghdad, killing 3 and wounding 13.

Mortar shells hit house in Baghdad, killing 3 and wounding 14.

May 6—Tunisia—Authorities searching for 12 terrorists in El Kef and 20 in the Mount Chambi area reported finding 16 arms caches and books, food, and bomb-making materials in the Mount Chambi

region. The Interior Ministry said the Mount Chambi group included 9 Tunisians and 11 Algerians. Authorities arrested an individual bringing food to the group.

May 6—Pakistan—The Taliban set off a bomb at a political rally for Munir Khan Orakzai, a former member of Parliament, in Kurram tribal region, killing 25 and wounding 65. He was stepping off the stage when the bomb exploded, but was not injured. He was a candidate for the religious party Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam, which is linked to the Taliban. The group said he had betrayed Arab jihadists detained by the Pakistani army who were then shipped to the Americans. The government said the group was attacking candidates who refused to pay protection money.

May 6–7—Pakistan—Bombs went off at 2 campaign events for the Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam-F party in the northwest, killing more than 30 and injuring scores of people. The Pakistani Taliban denied responsibility for the May 7 explosion in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. It said the May 6 bombing in Kurram was aimed at settling scores with a member of the party.

On May 7, a suicide bomber driving a motorcycle set off explosives in Hangu District near a vehicle carrying Mufti Syed Janan Khan, a provincial candidate with the Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam-F party. Khan survived, but a dozen people were killed.

Later that day, a remotely detonated roadside bomb exploded in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa near the vehicle of Zahir Shah, a PPP leader campaigning for his brother, a provincial assembly candidate. Shah and 5 others, including 2 PPP supporters, were killed.

May 7—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected of being behind a 5-hour-long attack on a prison in Bama, in the northeast. By noon, more than 100 prisoners had escaped and the attack had led to the deaths of 55 people, including 22 police officers, 2 soldiers, 14 prison guards, 4 civilians, and 13 gunmen.

May 7—Syria—The rebel Yarmouk Martyrs Brigade detained 4

Filipino UN Disengagement Observer Force peacekeepers while on patrol near Jamlah in the Golan Heights. The group intended to “secure and protect” the peacekeepers from Syrian shelling. The 4 were freed and transferred to Israel on May 12. 13050701

May 7—Somalia—Omar Hammami, alias Abu Mansour al-Amriki, was reportedly killed by al-Shabaab gunmen loyal to the group’s emir, Ahmad Abdi Godane, alias Abu Zubayr, near the village of Rama Addey in southern Somalia. The death was announced by al-Shabaab spokesman Fuad Mohamed Qalaf, alias Fuad Shangole. Hammami died in an ambush that led to several other deaths. Hammami’s last Twitter posting was on May 3, 2013, a week after he claimed that Godane loyalists had tried to kill him. 13050702

May 7—France—Yelling “Allah is great,” a man armed with a box cutter attacked gendarmes in Roussillon, injuring one officer before being shot and wounded.

May 8—Yemen—AQAP shot to death 3 air force pilots traveling to a southern air base used with U.S. forces. Authorities captured one of the gunmen.

May 8—Indonesia—Antiterrorism police killed 3 suspected terrorists and arrested a 4th plotting to bomb the Myanmar Embassy the previous week.

Police killed another suspected terrorist, Abu Roban, and arrested 9 others in 4 other operations in Central Java and West Java.

May 8—Algeria—The army killed 7 jihadis. Four terrorists died in Tizi Ouzou Province, the 3 others died in Boumerdes Province. The area is the stronghold of AQIM leader Abdelmalek Dourkdel. Authorities seized 6 assault rifles and ammunition.

May 8—Nigeria—Police tried to stop an ethnic militia that was forcing locals to take a blood oath in Alakio, Nasarawa State, but 20 police officers were killed in the ensuing gun battle.

May 9—Pakistan—Gunmen kidnapped Ali Haider Gilani, mid-20s son of Yousuf Raza Gilani, who was the country’s prime minister from 2008–2012. He was grabbed in Multan in central

Pakistan. The family includes members of the liberal Pakistan People's Party. Ali's personal secretary/guard and another person were killed, 5 others were wounded in the attack. Ali's clothes were bloodstained; it was unclear whether he was injured. Intelligence officers were searching for 4–5 gunmen in a black Honda auto and a motorcycle. Ali is a candidate for the provincial assembly in Multan District; 2 of his brothers were running for parliamentary seats. Yousuf had been forced by the Supreme Court to step down in a contempt case. The Pakistani Taliban denied responsibility, although the group later released a video claiming to be holding him. On May 24, 2015, *AP* reported that Yousuf Raza Gilani said he spoke by phone to his son, whom he believed was being held in good condition in Afghanistan. He said the kidnappers demanded the release of several al-Qaeda members held in Pakistani prisons.

May 9—Egypt—Christopher Stone, an American fellow at the San Antonio-based American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE), was stabbed in the neck near the U.S. Embassy at noon. Police arrested the attacker. The unemployed young man asked Stone twice about his nationality. Stone is on sabbatical in Cairo; he is an associate professor of Arabic and head of the Arabic Program at City University of New York. He was returning to the embassy to finish some paperwork for his wife. He was brought to the emergency room of the al-Qasr al-Aini hospital. 13050901

May 9—Afghanistan—Gunmen kidnapped 11 Afghans working in a UN-affiliated land mine clearing program in Nangahar Province. Local officials and tribal elders were trying to negotiate their freedom. Some 10 million mines were planted in 150 Afghan districts. 13050902

May 9—Afghanistan—A remotely detonated roadside bomb went off in Nangahar as a police vehicle passed, killing 2 and injuring 3 other police officers. Local residents chased the 3 bombers, who threw away a detonator. Authorities arrested a Pakistani and 2 Afghan nationals. 13050903

May 9—Yemen—AQAP shot to death Mohammed Ahmed Saleh-al-Koobi, a Yemeni intelligence officer, with a silenced weapon in Lahj Province as he was walking down his hometown's streets.

May 9—Russia—Police killed 8 jihadis in the North Caucasus region. Four jihadis died after firing automatic weapons in police. Three died in firefights in 2 other regions of Dagesant. The last died in Kabardino-Balkaria.

May 10—Mali—Five suicide bombers failed to injure their targets—Malian and Nigerian troops—killing only themselves. The bombs went off nearly simultaneously between 4 and 5 a.m. in Menaka and Gossi, near Gao. In Menaka, a car bomber drove into the military camp, but the Nigerian soldiers destroyed the vehicle. Three pedestrian suicide bombers attacked a Gossi checkpoint, where they were shot to death. A 4th terrorist entered the military camp and blew himself up, injuring 2 soldiers. Alioune Toure, former head of Islamic police in Gao, told *Radio France Internationale* that the Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO) “had struck and they’re going to keep striking the enemy.” He said foreign soldiers should leave Mali and negotiations should begin involving “Muslim brothers of the region.” 13051001–02

May 11—Turkey—Two car bombs exploded in front of the municipality building and the post office in Reyhanli in Hatay Province near the Syrian border, killing 51 people and injuring 155. A row of buildings was destroyed near the municipal headquarters. The second bomb sheared off the façade of office towers. At least 500 shops, 300 homes, and 60 vehicles were damaged. The bombs went off within 15 minutes of each other, a mile apart. Angry residents blamed Syrian refugees, and broke the windows of Syrian cars. The Turkish government said the bombers were linked to Syrian President Bashar al-Assad’s intelligence service. Syrian Information Minister Omran al-Zoubi denied responsibility, observing that Ankara was a “terrorist Turkish government” that brought foreign fighters, weapons, and funds into Syria across their 565-mile-long border. Deputy Prime Minister Besir Atalay said Turkish cars were used in the bombings and that the license plate numbers were part of the government’s evidence. Other observers blamed the PKK, or those who wanted to derail the PKK ceasefire. By May 12, Turkish officials had arrested 9 Turkish members of a Marxist, pro-Assad organization; another 4 were detained on May

14. Turkey detained more than 15 people in May, charging 4 of them. By May 12, the government had identified 39 of the dead—36 Turks and 3 Syrians. Among the dead was Erkan Calim, 41, a farmer and father who was helping the victims of the first bombing but was killed by the second bomb. The same day, Turkey called for UN actions to end the war in Syria. On June 10, Turkish authorities caught the Turkish “main perpetrator,” N.E., near the border in Yayladagi District, Hatay Province, as he tried to cross into Syria.

On February 10, 2014, the state-run news agency reported the opening of a trial in Adana against 33 people, including 2 Syrians, accused of involvement in setting off the 2 car bombs that killed 52 people in Reyhanli near the Syrian border. Some 19 people were charged with homicide and attempting to “quash the unity of the state.” The other 14 were charged with membership in a terror organization or aiding terrorists. Turkey blamed a Turkish Marxist group with alleged links to Syrian intelligence. 13051101-02

May 11—Iraq—A suicide bomber set off his tanker truck packed with explosives outside the al-Shurqat home of an army intelligence officer, killing 3 people and injuring 18 while damaging the home of Brigadier Khalaf al-Jubouri, whose son and nephew were killed. The brigadier was not at home at the time.

May 11—U.S.—Hussain al-Kwawahir, 33, who was carrying a doctored Saudi passport, was arrested at Detroit Metro Airport while trying to take a pressure cooker on board a flight. He appeared in U.S. District Court on May 13, charged with altering a passport and lying to Customs officials. A page had been removed from his passport. He had flown into Detroit from Amsterdam. He said he’d bought the pressure cooker as a gift for his nephew, Nasser Almarzooq, a student at the University of Toledo, because pressure cookers were not sold in the U.S. He then changed his tale, saying the nephew’s pressure cooker had broken. Why he’d need one flown into the U.S. remained unexplained.

May 11—Egypt—Authorities announced the arrest of 3 Egyptians linked to al-Qaeda. They had 22 pounds of ammonium nitrate—an explosives precursor—and were planning suicide car bomb attacks on the U.S. and French embassies in Cairo and an Egyptian army facility in the Sinai Peninsula. Two had escaped from prison in 2011. One of them had been extradited to Egypt from Algeria; the other had been extradited from Iran, where he had gone to join groups fighting the U.S. in Iraq; he was picked up by Iran in 2006 and deported. The duo planned to attack France because of its military intervention in Mali. One of those arrested was to be the suicide bomber. All 3 were linked to the Nasr City Cell; one was linked to the second-in-command of the Jamal Network and also had ties to al-Qaeda facilitators. Police also seized instructions on how to make bombs and build rockets and model airplanes to use in terrorist attacks. They also found AQIM literature and information on intelligence gathering. The government said the trio had communicated online with an al-Qaeda member in Pakistan. They were identified as Amr Abu al-Ela Aqida; Muhammad Hameida Saleh and Muhammad Bayouni. An al-Qaeda leader, Dawoud al-Asadi, variant Dawood al-Assady, told them to contact a terrorist cell in Cairo's Nasr City neighborhood. Two men were ordered held for 15 days; the other was put under house arrest. The *Middle East News Agency* reported that Aqida was linked to Daoud al Asdi, a member of Al-Qaeda in Iraq, and to al-Qaeda members in the Sinai.

May 12—Iraq—Gunmen at 2 locations in Baghdad shot to death 4 people and wounded 3. Terrorists in a car fired on an outdoor vegetable market in Mishahda, 20 miles north of Baghdad, killing 3 people and wounding 3. Another group of drive-by shooters killed a police officer driving in Baghdad's northern Shaab suburb.

May 13—Libya—At mid-afternoon, a car bomb went off 2 blocks from a Benghazi hospital, killing 4 people, injuring at least 12, and damaging a dozen vehicles. Among the dead was a 13-year-old. During the previous week, attackers bombed 4 empty Benghazi police stations in the early morning. Jihadis, criminal gangs, and Qadhafi loyalists were suspected. The Islamist Front of Derna claimed credit on Facebook.

May 13—Indonesia—A man threw a pipe bomb that did not

detonate at the police post in Tasikmalaya, West Java. The suspect then fired a homemade gun, but it jammed. He then knifed a police officer; the officer's partner shot him. The dead terrorist was a member of the group led by William Maksum, one of 3 men killed in a May 7 shoot-out at a house near Bandung.

May 13—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb went off under a vehicle in Kandahar Province, killing 11 civilians, including 4 women and 4 children. The government blamed the Taliban. A separate car bomb in the south killed 3 members of the international military coalition.
13051301

May 13—Afghanistan—A bomber killed 3 Georgian troops.
13051302

May 13–14—Internet—Three al-Qaeda websites were hacked in early May. As-ansar.com, the website of Ansar al-Mujahidin and shamikh1.info, the site of Shumukh al-Islam returned on May 13–14. The al Fida site remained down. A member of the hacker group Qassam HackeRs, which supports Hamas, claimed credit on Facebook. It said it would continue to attack the Ansar site until al-Qaeda stopped referring to the Izz-al-Din al-Qassam Brigades (Hamas's military wing) as "infidels."

May 14—Internet—On June 12, the *Washington Post* revealed that sometime in May, the U.S. had sabotaged AQAP's *Inspire* online magazine, garbling text on the second page and blanking the next 20 pages.

May 14—U.S.—The U.S. Postal Service intercepted 2 letters containing ricin in Spokane, Washington. The letters were postmarked on May 14 in Spokane and addressed to the downtown post office and the adjacent federal building. No one was injured. Authorities raided a downtown Spokane apartment building on May 18 and escorted a man from the building. On February 22, the FBI arrested Matthew Ryan Buquet, 37, after a grand jury indictment accused him of mailing a death threat to U.S. District Judge Fred Van Sickle at the federal courthouse on May 14. Buquet pleaded not guilty in federal court. By May 22, authorities had also found letters addressed to Fairchild Air Force Base and President Obama.

CNN reported on May 30 that the FBI was searching for a similar letter addressed to the CIA; the letter showed up in the Spokane post office on June 8.

May 14—Iraq—Just after sunset, gunmen in 4 cars fired on a row of 4 liquor stores in the Zayouna neighborhood in eastern Baghdad, killing 11 people and wounding 5 others. The stores had been destroyed in a previous bombing attack in 2012.

May 14—Indonesia—Police shot to death a jihadi who tried to bomb a roadside police traffic post in West Java Province. He was retaliating for counterterrorism raids in West Java, Banten, Central Java, and Lampung Provinces that killed 8 terrorists and led to 17 arrests since May 5's arrest of 2 pipe bombers in Jakarta.

May 14—Mexico—U.S. Marine Armando Torres, III, his father, Armando Torres, II, and uncle Salvador Torres, the latter both Mexican citizens, were kidnapped at a ranch in La Barranca, Tamaulipas, near the U.S. border. The family suggested the kidnappers were involved in a land dispute in which drug traffickers were trying to get the property. The kidnappers escaped in a white truck. The kidnapped Marine comes from Hargill, Texas, and has 2 children, aged 3 and 4.

May 15—Iraq—Car bombs went off in Shi'ite areas of Baghdad and northern Iraq, killing more than 35 people. Bombs exploded outside a café and a market, killing 22 and wounding dozens. Many homes in the Zaafaraniya district in Baghdad were damaged and several cars were on fire. Ten people died when 2 car bombs exploded near government buildings in Kirkuk. A suicide bomber on a motorcycle set off his explosives near a police patrol in northern Baghdad, killing 2 police officers. Another police officer died from a roadside bomb in Mosul.

May 15—U.S.—Authorities announced the arrest of a smuggling ring that made \$55 million by buying cigarettes in Virginia, with a 30 cent/pack sales tax, and selling them in New York, which has a \$5.85/pack sales tax. One of the men had lived in the same Brooklyn building as the personal secretary of a senior Hamas member. Another was a mentor to a terrorist who shot at a van full

of yeshiva students on the Brooklyn Bridge. Another received an investment from blind Sheikh Omar Abd-al-Rahman. They and 13 other men were charged with trafficking in untaxed cigarettes. New York City Police Department's Intelligence Division had been monitoring the scam since 2006. Eleven pleaded not guilty in State Supreme Court in Brooklyn on charges of enterprise corruption, money laundering, and tax evasion. Most were from Brooklyn and Staten Island.

May 16—Afghanistan—At 8 a.m., a Hezb-e-Islami (Islamic Party) suicide car bomber set off explosives in his white Toyota Corolla next to 2 armored Chevy Suburbans carrying foreign forces in Kabul's Shah Shahid neighborhood, killing 15 people, including 2 U.S. troops, 4 civilian NATO contractors, and 9 Afghan civilians, including 2 children walking to school, and injuring 70 people. The group, led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, 65, said it was targeting U.S. military advisors. Haroon Zarghoun, the group's spokesman, said the U.S. is "not sincere about talks or solving Afghanistan's problems.... We will step up jihad, and our first target will be American forces. We have a committee planning and choosing targets for more suicide attacks.... When Hezb-i-Islami Afghanistan realized that American invaders have the devil intention of staying in Afghanistan, we decided to step up our attack on Americans in Afghanistan.... We will step up jihad, and our first target will be American forces. We have a committee planning and choosing targets for more suicide attacks" by a "martyrdom squad." He said the bomber was a 24-year-old man who had grown up south of Kabul. 13051601

May 16—Iraq—Car bombs in Shi'ite neighborhoods in Baghdad killed 21 people. One bomb hit a bus and taxi stand in Sadr City, killing 9 and wounding 16. Suicide bombers set off explosives in Mosul and Kirkuk. Al-Qaeda in Iraq was suspected.

May 16—Internet—CNN reported that the latest version of AQAP's *Inspire* online magazine was hacked earlier in the week. Its content, except for the cover page, was scrambled. Investigators believed that Boston Marathon bomber Tamerlan Tsarnaev had used the magazine's instructions on bombmaking. The magazine was posted to the protected forum Al-Fidaa on May 14, but the

PDF file was corrupted and the posting was deleted within minutes. The Spring 2013 edition was titled “How did it come to this?” The cover noted that one article was on Open Source Jihad. Al-Shamukh, another al-Qaeda website, crashed within 30 minutes of the *Inspire* posting in an apparent denial of service attack.

May 16—U.S.—The U.S. Department of State designated as a terrorist Syrian al-Nusrah Front leader Muhammad al-Jawlani, observing “he has stated in videos that his ultimate goal is the overthrow of the Syrian regime and the institution of Islamist shari’a law throughout the country.... Under al-Jawlani’s leadership, al-Nusrah Front has carried out multiple suicide attacks throughout Syria. Many of these attacks have killed innocent Syrian civilians.” His U.S. assets were frozen and Americans were banned from financial dealings with him.

May 16—U.S.—The FBI arrested Uzbek citizen Fazliddin Kurbanov, 30, in Boise, Idaho, charging him with providing a foreign terrorist group with help in building a bomb, one count of conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists, and possessing bombmaking parts. Federal authorities from Utah also filed one count of distribution of information relating to explosives, destructive devices and weapons of mass destruction. Between August 2012 and May 2013, authorities said he provided computer software and money to the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan to conduct “an offense involving a weapon of mass destruction” overseas. Authorities found a hollow hand grenade, a hobby fuse, aluminum powder, potassium nitrate, and sulfur. “The defendant showed Internet videos, conducted instructional shopping trips, provided written recipes and gave verbal instructions on where to obtain the necessary components to construct and use improvised explosive devices.”

May 16—Egypt/Sinai—Masked gunmen kidnapped 7 Egyptian security officers—one soldier and 6 police officers—from their 2 taxis outside el-Arish. Four policemen worked in the Rafah border terminal leading to the Gaza Strip. One belonged to a riot police unit in Sinai. The border guard was in the armed services. President Mohamed Morsi the next week sent dozens of tanks and hundreds of soldiers to Sinai. The kidnappers wanted their jailed comrades

freed; they were held for attacks on a Taba tourist hotel in 2004 that killed 34 police and on an el-Arish police station in 2011 that killed a police officer, a soldier, and 3 others. Some were awaiting trial; others had been sentenced to death or long prison terms. The kidnappers posted a video on Youtube on May 19 showing the hostages blinded with their hands behind their heads. The hostages identified themselves in turn; one said he was Corporal Ibrahim Sobhi Ibrahim, who told Morsi “we implore you as fast as possible to release the political prisoners from Sinai as fast as possible because we can’t take any more, any torture.” Police colleagues shut down the Rafah border crossing between Egypt and Gaza in protest, then shut another crossing with Israel. Another 5 police stations in north Sinai went on strike. Egyptian troops and police on May 20 fired on a Bedouin funeral procession of 8 trucks during their search for the kidnappers. The Bedouins refused to stop and the authorities opened fire, assuming they were gunmen. The mourners fired back and fled, leaving behind the body of the deceased. President Morsi announced on May 22 the release of the hostages in a remote desert. A military helicopter retrieved them. No one claimed credit for the attack and no arrests were announced. Morsi thanked the tribes and “honorable people of Sinai” for working with the government to obtain their release. A group led by Ahmed Abu Shita, convicted to death in absentia in September for the 2011 attack on the police, was believed responsible.

May 17—Nigeria—The government announced it had killed 21 Boko Haram terrorists when it shelled the group’s camps in the Sambisa Forest Reserve south of Maiduguri, capital of Borno State.

May 17—Afghanistan—Two bombs in a motorcycle and a car went off near a restaurant during the evening inside the Aino Mina gated community developed in part by Mahmoud Karzai, younger brother of President Hamid Karzai, killing 9 and wounding more than 70 in Kandahar.

May 17—Iraq—Bombs went off at bus stops and outdoor markets in Sunni districts in Baghdad and the surrounding area, killing 76. One bomb went off as worshipers were leaving Baqubah’s main Sunni mosque. Another bomb went off as people were tending the

wounding, killing 41 and wounding 56. Later that day, a roadside bomb exploded during a Sunni funeral procession in Madain, killing 8. Another bomb hit a Fallujah café, killing 2. A bomb at a Baghdad shopping center killed 21 people in the Sunni neighborhood of Amiriyah. A bomb went off in a commercial district in the Sunni neighborhood of Dora, killing 4. A bomb went off near a funeral tent in Baladiyat, killing 7 and wounding 28.

May 17—Pakistan—Two bombs went off at 2 mosques in Baz Darra, a village in the Malakand region of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Province, killing 13 and injuring 30.

May 17—Libya/Yemen—U.S. officials told the *Wall Street Journal* that Sunni terrorists were planning to car bomb U.S. embassies in Tripoli, Libya and Sana'a, Yemen. The Yemeni attack was to be conducted by AQAP.

May 17—Syria—The Islamic State kidnapped Danish freelance photographer Daniel Rye Ottosen, 25. He had gone to Syria to photograph the conflict and the civilian population's conditions. He was freed in good condition on June 20, 2014. The Danish Foreign Ministry would not say whether a ransom had been paid, although CNN said the family was believed to have paid a large ransom. The Danish media knew of the kidnapping, but kept silent until his release for security reasons. On October 15, 2015, CNN reported that IS spokesman/murderer Mohammed Emwazi, alias Jihadi John, had forced him to dance the tango and threatened to pull off his nose with pliers. Ottosen was sometimes held with other foreign hostages, including U.S. hostage James Foley. 13051701

May 18—Iraq—Gunmen kidnapped 14 people, including 6 policemen. Their bodies were found in the desert in Anbar Province, with bullet wounds to the head and chest.

Gunmen broke into the southern Baghdad house of anti-terrorism Captain Adnan Ibrahim, killing him, his wife, and 2 children, aged 8 and 10, in their sleep. The fleeing attackers then killed a policeman at a nearby checkpoint.

May 18—Pakistan—Gunmen shot to death Zahra Shahid Hussain,

60, one of the founders of the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf party, outside her home in the posh Defence neighborhood of Karachi. The leader of PTI, former cricket star Imran Khan, said the leader of the Muttahida Qaumi Movement, Altaf Hussain, who lives in exile in London, was responsible.

May 19—Nigeria—The Defense Ministry announced that 14 terrorists and 3 soldiers had been killed in gun battles during the state of emergency in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States. Nigeria imposed a 24-hour curfew on Maiduguri neighborhoods, where 65 extremists were arrested.

May 19—Iraq—Terrorists killed at least 10 Iraqi police officers in checkpoints in western Iraq. Sunni terrorists were suspected. Seven police officers died at checkpoints and on patrols near Haditha. Terrorists attacked police checkpoints, the home of a member of the provincial council, and the home of a police chief, killing 3 policemen and wounding 2 others in Rawa, Anbar Province.

May 20—Iraq—Car bombs killed more than 113 people in attacks on Shi'ite Muslims across the country. Al-Qaeda in Iraq and Saddam Hussein loyalists were suspected. Two car bombs went off in Basra, killing 13 and wounding 50, mostly day laborers at a sandwich kiosk in the Hayaniya neighborhood. Another bomb went off at a bus terminal in Saad Square, killing 5. Car bombs in Kamaliya, Ilaam, Diyala bridge, al-Shurta, Shula, Zaafaraniya, and Sadr City—all in Baghdad—killed 30 people. A car bomb went off in Shaab in northern Baghdad, killing 12 and wounding 26. A car bomb went off next to a bus carrying Shi'ite pilgrims from Iran near Balad, killing 5 Iranians and 2 Iraqis en route to Samarra. A suicide bomb in Babylon killed 9 and wounded 53. 13052001

May 20—Russia—Security forces killed 2 terrorists believed plotting to conduct a terrorist attack in Moscow. Authorities detained another terrorist during an operation by the Federal Security Service in Orekhovo-Zuyevo, 55 miles east of Moscow. The Russian citizens had arrived from the Afghan-Pakistan region, where they had received training. An FSB security officer was slightly wounded. The terrorists fired on the authorities after being cornered in a building and refusing to surrender.

May 20—Russia—Two remotely detonated bombs exploded within 15 minutes of each other in Makhachkala, capital of Dagestan, outside the headquarters of the court bailiffs' service, killing 4 and wounding 44, most of them police officers. A 3-year-old child was injured. Most were hit by the second bomb as they were rushing to aid the victims.

May 20—Egypt—Gunmen attacked an Egyptian base in al-Ahrash, north Sinai at dawn, conducting a gun battle before retreating. Islamists were blamed.

May 21—Iraq—A suicide bomber set off his explosive vest at a military checkpoint in Tarmiyah. Terrorists then fired on the soldiers, killing 3.

In Abu Ghraib during the night, a bomb killed 6 Sunnis leaving a mosque.

Two simultaneous car bomb explosions killed 3 civilians in Tuz Khurmatu.

Three bombs exploded at a sheep market in Kirkuk, killing one person.

May 21—Afghanistan—The Taliban killed 4 police officers in southern Afghanistan and another 10 in 2 attacks in the west.

May 21—Afghanistan—In the early morning, gunmen kidnapped Khobi Khan, 60, father of Mohammad Nabi, captain of the country's cricket team, from his car near his home in Jalalabad. No ransom was demanded.

May 22—Afghanistan—A local Taliban commander and a bombmaker died when the bomb they were making went off in Ghazni Province.

May 22—UK—A black man identified as Michael Adebolajo, 28, a UK citizen of Nigerian descent, and Michael Adebowale, 22, hit an active duty soldier at 2:20 p.m. with their small blue car on a public street in Woolwich, London, then hopped out and hacked him to death with a meat cleaver and a long knife, all while yelling jihadi rants. Some observers said the victim was beheaded. The man was seen on *ITV* on a cellphone video holding the weapons with blood

on his hands, continuing his yelling, saying “We swear by the almighty Allah we will never stop fighting you until you leave us alone.... I apologize that women had to see this today, but in our lands women have to see the same thing. You people will never be safe. Remove your governments! They don’t care about you.” He said the attack was “because of what’s going on in our own countries.” The attackers talked to passers-by about their motives. The duo was shot by a policewoman after they rushed toward a group of police officers. The terrorists were hospitalized with wounds that were not life-threatening. Two other people, both 29, possibly related to the attackers, were arrested for conspiracy to murder. One of those detained was a woman. The man was freed soon after on bail. Adebolajo was a Christian convert to Islam. The attackers had earlier come to the attention of the authorities, who deemed them not an immediate threat.

The dead soldier was identified as drummer Lee “Riggers” Rigby, 25, a member of the Regimental Recruiting Team in London. He served as a machine gunner with the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers and had served in Afghanistan, Germany, and Cyprus. He left a 2-year-old son, Jack. He joined the Army in 2006. He also served in the ceremonial drumming team outside the royal palaces. At the time of the attack, he was wearing a T-shirt labeled Help for Heroes, a charity that supports UK military wounded who served in Afghanistan and Iraq and the families of British troops killed in those theaters.

The attack came a short walk from the south London headquarters of the Royal Artillery. Students and parents from a nearby primary school saw the attack.

Police raided 6 residences linked to the 2 primary suspects, located in Lincolnshire in northern England and 5 in London, including in Greenwich, home to a

university where Adebolajo studied.

On May 25, detectives from the Metropolitan Police's Counter Terrorism Command arrested 3 men—aged 21, 24, and 28—on suspicion of conspiracy to commit murder. The police tasered 2 suspects. Police raided 4 residences.

Police arrested Abu Nusaybah on suspected terrorism offenses after telling a broadcaster how his friend Adebolajo had been approached by MI5 in the past year. Abu Nusaybah said MI5 contacted Adebolajo after he returned from Lamu, Kenya, where he claimed he had been detained by police on November 22, 2010, for trying to cross illegally into Somalia via boat from Pate Island and join al-Shabaab. Kenyan officials said Adebolajo was using a false name and was picked up with 5 Kenyans who carrying al-Shabaab literature. A Mombasa cleric said Adebolajo had worked with preacher Aboud Rogo, an al-Shabaab supporter shot to death by Kenyan police in 2012. Adebolajo had been in Kenya for 8 months before his arrest, working with the Muslim Youth Center, which recruits for al-Shabaab.

Adebolajo was seen on a video of a London protest in 2007 standing behind Anjem Choudary, head of the since-banned Al Muhajiroun jihadi group.

On May 27, police arrested a 10th suspect, a 50-year-old man, on a street in Welling in southeastern UK. He and the other 9 suspects were held on conspiracy to commit murder. Two were released without charge; 4 were released on bail.

Upon release from the hospital, on May 29 Adebowale was charged with murder, a firearms

offense related to possessing a 9.4mm revolver with intent “to cause persons to believe that unlawful violence would be used.”

Adebolajo was released from a hospital on May 31 and charged on June 1 with murdering Rigby, attempting to murder 2 police officers, and possession of a firearm.

On August 13, 2013, British police charged 2 people for publishing a video which they say reveals in the death of soldier Lee Rigby, who was hacked to death in a gruesome terror attack on May 22. London’s Metropolitan Police said that Rebekah Dawson, 21, and Royal Barnes, 22, were accused of encouraging of terrorism with a video entitled “Muslim laughs at British Soldier killing” published around the time of Rigby’s death. Laws passed after the 2005 London transit bombings ban anything that “glorifies the commission or preparation” of terrorist acts, a crime punishable by up to 7 years in prison, a fine, or both. Dawson and Barnes also were charged with disseminating terrorist publications and inciting terrorism overseas, respectively.

On November 18, 2013, the trial began at London’s Old Bailey Court of Michael Adebolajo, 28, and Michael Adebowale, 22, for the fatal attack on Lee Rigby, an off-duty soldier. Adebolajo asked to be known as Mujaahid Abu Hamza in court. Adebowale asked to be known as Ismail Ibn Abdullah. Although the duo pleaded not guilty to murder, the defense stipulated to possession of a firearm with intent to cause fear of violence. They were also charged with attempting to murder a police officer on May 22, and conspiracy to murder a police officer on or before

May 22.

On December 2, 2013, witnesses said defendants Michael Adebolajo and Michael Adebowale repeatedly stabbed Rigby with knives and a meat cleaver. On December 5, police testified in London's Central Criminal Court that Michael Adebolajo told them that he attacked the first soldier he saw because "it was almost as if Allah had chosen him ... because he joins the army with kind of an understanding that your life is at risk." Adebolajo said he was a soldier in a war between Muslims and the British people. "I'm a soldier.... I couldn't do anything else," he said when asked whether he had any regrets. Regarding al-Qaeda, he said, "I love them. I consider them brothers in Islam." He said that he was born to Christian parents and used to read the Bible, but converted to Islam while studying at a university. He wanted to go to Somalia to live under sharia law, but was detained by Kenyan troops. Adebowale was represented by attorney Abbas Lakha. On December 17, 2013, prosecutors dropped the charge of conspiracy to murder a police officer. On December 19, *AP* reported that the jury of 8 women and 4 men deliberated for 90 minutes, then found the 2 men guilty of murdering Rigby. The jury acquitted them of attempting to murder a police officer. On January 30, 2014, Adebolajo submitted an application to appeal at the Judicial Office. On February 26, 2014, Michael Adebolajo was sentenced to life without parole by the Central Criminal Court. Michael Adebowale was sentenced to life with a minimum of 45 years in jail because of his age and lesser role in the murder. On April 8, 2014, Michael Adebolajo had applied for permission to appeal his life sentence, having earlier

appealed against his conviction.

On November 25, 2014, Parliament's 9-member Intelligence and Security Committee determined that in December 2012, Michael Adebowale "expressed his intent to murder a soldier in the most graphic and emotive manner" in an online posting, and that "there is a significant possibility" that intelligence services could have prevented Rigby's murder if they had seen the posting earlier. The online exchange with an overseas extremist was discovered after the murder. The report said the 2 terrorists had been mentioned in 7 different investigations and in 2 of them Adebolajo had been labelled a "high priority." He was arrested in Kenya in 2010 while trying to travel to Somalia to join al-Shabaab. Sir Malcolm Rifkind, chairman of the committee, concluded that security and intelligence agencies could not have stopped the attack based on what they knew. He added, "None of the major U.S. companies we approached proactively monitor and review suspicious content on their systems, largely relying on users to notify them of offensive or suspicious content.... They appear to accept no responsibility for the services they provide."

On December 10, 2015, *AP* reported that Michael Adebolajo, who was convicted of fatally hacking British soldier Lee Rigby, was suing prison officials over having his 2 front teeth knocked out during a confrontation with prison personnel after his arrest but before his trial. He said he was assaulted by 5 prison officers. 13052201

May 23—Pakistan—A remotely-detonated bomb placed in a 3-wheeled auto-rickshaw went off during the morning on a road in the Quetta suburbs, killing 11 policemen and 2 civilians and

wounding 23 people. The bomb hit a truck carrying members of the police's special forces. Pakistani Taliban spokesman Ihsanullah Ihsan said "We proudly claim responsibility for Thursday's blast in Quetta and the target was local police. The Baluchistan police recently arrested and killed some of our colleagues belonging to the Swat Taliban."

May 23—Niger—At 5:30 a.m., 2 groups of suicide car bombers crashed into a military base at Agadez and a French-owned uranium mine 150 miles away in Arlit, killing at least 35 people, including 24 soldiers, an employee of the French nuclear firm Areva, and the 10 bombers, and injuring 30. At least 14 Areva civilian employees were injured at the SOMAIR mine in Arlit. A sixth bomber was believed to be holding several Nigerian soldiers hostage inside the base. On May 24, with the assistance of French special forces, the Nigerian military killed the last 2 jihadis who took over the dormitory at the garri-son and freed 2 soldiers who had been taken hos-tage.

The attackers at Agadez struck during the changing of the guard and morning prayers to force open the battalion gates. At least 16 soldiers were injured. Three suicide bombers died, but at least a 4th survived and took hostage a group of military cadets.

An al-Qaeda offshoot, the Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO) claimed credit. The attack was also claimed by Algerian terrorist Mokhtar Belmokhtar, using his alias Khalid Abu al-Abbas, who earlier in the year had been reported dead by Chad. He said on an Internet posting "We warn all the countries that are intending to participate in the crusader campaign on our land, even if in the name of peacekeeping, that we will make you taste the heat of death and wounds in your homelands and among your soldiers."

The Nigerian state news agency suggested that the terrorists came from southern Libya. 13052301-02

May 23—Iraq—Gunmen killed 7 soldiers in an attack on an army checkpoint in Taji (4 dead) and a second one in Karma (3 dead) near Fallujah.

May 23—Syria, Pakistan, Iraq—*Al Jazeera* and *CNN* reported on June 11 that on May 23, al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri sent a May 23 memo to the leader of al-Qaeda in Iraq and the leader of Jabhat al-Nusra, saying that their merger happened “without asking permission or receiving advice from us and even without notifying us.” He complained that Sheikh Abu Muhammad al-Joulani, head of the Syrian al-Qaeda wing, had claimed affiliation “without having our permission.” He said the merger should “be dissolved” and claimed Jabhat al-Nusra was “under the (al-Qaeda) general command.” He said he had consulted “with my brothers in Khorosan” and that further disputes were to be resolved by Abu Khalid al-Suri.

May 24—Afghanistan—An 8-hour gun battle on the Kabul streets pitting the Taliban and security forces killed 6 terrorists and 2 police officers and injured 12 people, including 4 foreigners working for the UN-affiliated International Organization for Migration in the city’s Shahr-e Naw neighborhood. The Taliban car bombed the facility and ran in, occupying it for 3 hours. The gunmen fired shots and RPGs, badly damaging the building. A 6-year-old child and an Afghan police officer also died. Five Nepalese Gurkha security guards were wounded, one seriously, as was an Italian female staff worker who was medevaced to Europe. At least 14 people were injured, including an employee of the International Labor Organization. Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid said the group was targeting a CIA guesthouse. The government blamed the Haqqani Network. Booby traps the terrorists placed in the compound went off all night. 13052401

May 24—Afghanistan—Bombs placed near a mosque in Andar District, Ghazni Province, went off prematurely during the evening, killing 4 civilians and 8 terrorists and injuring 6 civilians.

May 24—Pakistan—Gunmen fired heavy weapons at a police convoy in Mattani, 12 miles south of Peshawar, killing 6 police officers and wounding 7 others.

A suicide bomber set off his explosives at a vehicle owned by Haji Hayatullah, an Afghan religious leader in Peshawar, killing 3 people. Hayatullah was safe, in a nearby mosque attending Friday prayers. However, his driver and guard were killed, as was a passerby. Two others were wounded. No one claimed responsibility for the attacks. 13052402

May 25—France—In the late afternoon, a terrorist stabbed in the back of the neck Cedric Cordiez, 25, a uniformed French soldier on patrol in the La Defense transit and shopping concourse in western Paris. French Defense Minister Jean-Yves Le Drian said, “The aim was to kill the soldier because he was a soldier ... who is in charge of French security.” Cordiez was admitted to a hospital with non-life-threatening wounds and later released. The terrorist used a box cutter. The terrorist, believed to be a North African wearing a North African-style jellabah robe, fled. A security camera showed him ditching the jellabah and fleeing in European clothes into a subway entrance. On May 29, French police detained Alexandre Dhaussy, a homeless man, at dawn at the Paris-area house of a female friend. He turned 22 years old on May 30. He had no known connection to jihadis, but was believed motivated by jihadi beliefs. He converted to Islam just before his 18th birthday. He had a history of petty crimes during his teen years, including illegal arms possession, burglary, and mugging. Supermarket receipts showed he bought 2 knives an hour before the attack. 13052501

May 25—India—About 200 Maoist Naxalite rebels attacked local leaders of the ruling Congress party in the densely forested Sukma area of Jagdalpur Region, Chhattisgarh State, killing 17–24 people and wounding another 24. The terrorists felled trees, detonated a land mine and fired at a convoy of Congress workers driving from a party rally. Among the dead was Chhattisgarh Congress chief Nand Kumar Patel and his son (although one report said the 2 were kidnapped rather than killed), plus Mahendra Karma, a party leader who founded the Salwa Judum militia to fight the Maoists. Four state party leaders and 5 police officers were killed. Some 32 people were injured, including former federal minister Vidya Charan

Shukla, 84.

May 25—Afghanistan—A suspected suicide bomber set off his explosives after police surrounded his safe house in Kabul's Hindu Sozan neighborhood. No one else was hurt.

May 25—Russia—Madina Alieva, 25, a Chechen female suicide bomber, set off her explosives in the central square in Makhachkala, Dagestan, injuring 18, including 2 children and 5 police officers. She was the widow of 2 jihadis killed by security forces in 2009 and 2012, respectively.

May 25—Yemen—A roadside bomb killed 2 Yemeni soldiers and injured 4 others in Shar, southeastern Hadramawt Province. AQAP was suspected.

May 25—Philippines—The government reported the deaths of 7 Marines and 7 Abu Sayyaf terrorists during an effort to rescue 6 foreign and Filipino hostages in a village near Patikul in Sulu Province. Another 6 Marines and 10 terrorists were wounded. Authorities believed the terrorists were led by Abu Sayyaf commander Jul-Aswan Sawadjaan, accused in the kidnappings of a Jordanian journalist and 2 European bird watchers. One of Sawadjaan's sons and a minor Abu Sayyaf commander were believed killed in the hour-long gun battle. The hostages were kidnapped in 2012. They were held with 3 Filipinos kidnapped in May 2013.

May 26—Colombia—The government announced an agreement with the FARC on land reform, the first of 6 points that could lead to a comprehensive peace deal. A Land Fund for Peace would be created to redistribute millions of illegally held or underused acres to landless peasants and displaced people.

May 26—Kenya—Suspected al-Shabaab gunmen killed 6 people in a nighttime attack on police posts near the border with Somalia.

Mombasa police killed Khalid Ahmed in a dawn gun battle at his mother's house. The Somali had entered Kenya from Somalia after undergoing paramilitary training. Police trailed him from Nairobi. They found a hand grenade, pistol, and ammunition

inside the house. Several police were wounded in the shoot-out. Al-Shabaab was suspected. 13052601

May 26—Guantanamo Bay, Cuba—The U.S. announced that U.S. Navy medical staff were force feeding 35 of the 103 hunger strikers at the prison facility.

May 26—Yemen—Terrorists on a motorcycle fired a silenced gun, killing Major Majid Muttayr, a Yemeni security officer, in al-Qutn District in southeastern Hadramawt Province.

May 26—Lebanon—Two rockets hit a Shi'ite district in southern Beirut, wounding several people. Hizballah leaders had earlier said that it would continue fighting for the Syrian regime. One rocket hit a car sales lot near a road crossing in the Chiah neighborhood; another hit an apartment 300 meters away, wounding 5 people. No one claimed credit.

May 26—Iraq—A car bomb went off during the morning in Mosul while police and the army were conducting door-to-door searches. Three police officers and a soldier died; 20 people, including 4 civilians, were wounded.

Terrorists shot to death a police officer in his car in Mosul.

Authorities found a body floating in the Tigris River; he had been shot at close range with his hands tied behind his back.

Terrorists in Kazimiyah District in northern Baghdad conducted a drive-by shooting spree, killing 3 civilians and wounding another.

Gunmen in 2 cars killed a police officer in Baghdad's northern Waziriyah neighborhood.

Terrorists shot to death a schoolteacher in Baghdad's Qahira neighborhood.

Two roadside bombs killed 3 soldiers and wounded 5 others in western Anbar Province.

May 27—Pakistan—A roadside bomb killed 5 Pakistan police officers in the Shangla District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. The remotely detonated device targeted the car of Khan Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who died along with 4 other officers who were returning from the funeral of an officer killed the previous day. Jihadis were suspected.

May 27—Lebanon—A rocket was fired into Hermel, a village near the Syrian border, killing Lulu Awad, 17, in her house.

May 27—Philippines—The New People's Army set off a roadside bomb then fired on a police truck, killing 7 and wounding 7 members of the elite Special Action Force en route to an Allacapan hospital. The NPA fled with the police weapons after overpowering the officers. The government recently suspended talks in Norway aiming to end the 44-year insurgency after the NPA rejected a ceasefire.

May 27—Iraq—Car bombs in Shi'ite areas of Baghdad killed 66 and wounded nearly 200. The Islamic State of Iraq was suspected.

Two bombs went off in eastern Habibiya on the edge of Sadr City, killing 12 and wounding 35.

Two bombs hit an open air market in the Shi'ite al-Maalif area, killing 6 and wounding 12.

A car bomb went off in the commercial Sadoun Street in downtown Baghdad, killing 5 civilians and wounding 14, including 4 policemen at a nearby checkpoint.

A car bomb exploded in eastern New Baghdad as explosives experts were trying to dismantle it, killing a civilian and wounding 9.

A car bomb in the northern Sabi al-Boor neighborhood killed 8 civilians and wounded 26.

A car bomb went off near a bus and taxi stop in the Kazimiyah district, killing 4 and wounding 11.

A car bomb went off in the Shaab area, killing 4 and wounding 9.

A car bomb in the Hurriyah neighborhood killed 5 and wounded 14.

A car bomb in southwestern Bayaa killed 6 civilians and wounded 16.

A car bomb in central Sadria in Baghdad killed 3 civilians and wounded 11.

Car bombs in the Baladiyat neighborhood killed 4 and wounded 11.

A car bomb in the eastern Jisr Diyala area killed 5 and wounded 12.

A car bomb in Madain, 12 miles south of Baghdad, killed 3 and wounded 9.

May 28—Pakistan—Gunmen shot to death a 19-year-old female polio vaccine worker and critically injured a 20-year-old polio vaccination team member in Peshawar's Shaikh Mohammadi area. The World Health Organization withdrew its polio vaccination teams from Peshawar. The Pakistani Taliban was suspected.
13052801

May 28—Iraq—Two bombs went off in Baghdad's southern Dora neighborhood, killing 9 people and wounding 10.

A bomb went off in the street in Baghdad's northern Shaab neighborhood, killing 2 and wounding 8.

A bomb inside a bus in Sadr City killed 5 commuters and injured 5 policemen and 20 civilians.

A suicide bomber set off explosives in his truck after passing a police checkpoint in Tarmiyah, north of Baghdad, killing a police officer and a civilian and

wounding 9 other people.

In a gun battle between police and terrorists, 3 policemen and 4 gunmen were killed; 15 others were arrested.

A bomb went off at a police patrol south of Mosul, killing a police officer and wounding another. Meanwhile, a suicide bomber crashed his car into an army patrol, killing a soldier and wounding 3.

May 28—Afghanistan—Two Afghans fired on a police chief at a checkpoint in Kandahar, killing him and 6 of his men. The duo were former policemen who had rejoined the force 2 days earlier. The Taliban were suspected of conducting infiltration operations against the police.

May 28—Lebanon—Gunmen driving a black vehicle shot to death 3 Lebanese soldiers at a checkpoint on the outskirts of Aarsal, in the Bekaa Valley, near the Syrian border. The gunmen escaped into the mountains on the border.

Four rockets crashed into Hermel village near the Syrian border, seriously injuring Khadijah Nasreddine, a woman sitting under an olive tree in her yard.

The Free Syrian Army threatened to “chase Hiz-bollah to hell” if it did not withdraw from the fighting in Syria.

May 28–29—Myanmar—Buddhist mobs torched a mosque, a Muslim school, a movie theater and shops in Lashio, near the border with China. One Muslim man was killed and 4 Buddhists injured in the clashes. Young men on motorcycles drove around the city, brandishing swords and metal rods.

May 29—Pakistan—A drone strike killed Wali-ur Rehman Mehsud, deputy chief and chief military strategist of the Pakistani Taliban, along with his aide Fakhar-ul-Islam and 2 unnamed Uzbeks in a drone strike at Chashma, near Miranshah, North Waziristan

District, in Pakistan. Pakistani officials said 7 were killed and one person was injured. Mehsud was wanted in the U.S. on suspicion of involvement in the December 30, 2009, bombing in Khost, Afghanistan that killed 7 CIA employees. The next day, the Pakistani Taliban vowed revenge and called off plans to open peace talks with the new government of Pakistan.

May 29—Afghanistan—At dawn, 7 suicide bombers, some dressed in police uniforms, attacked a government compound in Panjshir Province, killing a police officer and wounding another. The Taliban terrorists all died in the half-hour gun battle in the Bazarak compound of Provincial Governor Kramuddin Karim. Three terrorists set off their explosive vests; the other 4 were shot by police. Their explosives-laden minivan failed to detonate. One of the terrorists fled the scene, but later blew himself up when cornered by police in a nearby village.

May 29—Afghanistan—Two terrorists wearing suicide vests attacked a Red Cross compound in Jalalabad. One terrorist set off his explosives at the gate while the other conducted a 2-hour gun battle with authorities before he died. One guard was killed and one foreign employee wounded. The Taliban denied involvement. The Red Cross temporarily closed operations in Afghanistan. 13052901

May 29—Libya—Terrorists in a black Chevrolet threw a bomb at a military checkpoint in Benghazi, killing 3 soldiers and injuring 3 others.

May 29—Bahrain—A bomb wounded 7 policemen, including 2 critically, in a nighttime attack in Bani Jamra, 6 miles west of Manama.

May 29—Iraq—Bombers killed 30 people in 2 Baghdad neighborhoods. One bomb went off on a commercial street in the Jihad neighborhood, killing 18 and wounding 42. Many of the dead were in a wedding party that was passing by. The Shi'ite-dominated Mukhtar Army had sent threatening leaflets to the local Sunni community, but had not conducted car bombings previously. A roadside bomb and a car bomb exploded near a market, killing 12 and wounding 31.

May 29–30—U.S.—Authorities announced that they had

intercepted ricin-filled envelopes addressed to President Obama and New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg and his gun-control group Mayors Against Illegal Guns, and Mark Glaze, director of the gun-control group. The text of the letters was the same: "What's in this letter is nothing to what I've got planned for you." The individual warned that anyone who came to his house will "get shot in the face" and that he would protect his constitutional and divine right to bear arms. "You will have to kill me and my family before you get my guns." The letters, postmarked May 20, originated in Shreveport, Louisiana. The Bloomberg letters arrived the previous week, giving members of a New York police emergency unit minor symptoms from ricin exposure.

Actress Shannon Rogers Guess Richardson, 35, of New Boston, Texas, called the FBI to say that her husband, Army veteran Nathaniel Richardson, sent the letters. Investigators arrested her in Arkansas on June 7 for sending the letters. The pregnant mother of 5 had minor roles on TV shows *The Walking Dead* and *The Vampire Diaries*. She faced 10 years in prison on a federal charge of mailing a threat to the president. She admitted typing the letters but said her husband made her do it. On June 28, she was charged with 2 counts of mailing a threatening communication and one count of threatening the president. She faced 5 years on each charge. She was represented by attorney Tonda Curry. Nathaniel filed for divorce in June; they had married in 2011. She was ordered to take a psychological examination. She gave birth prematurely on July 4 to Brody. On August 28, 2013, U.S. Magistrate Judge Caroline Craven in Texarkana, Texas, ruled that Shannon Guess Richardson was competent to stand trial on one count of making a threat against the president of the United States and 2 counts of mailing threatening communications. Her trial was scheduled for October

7. She faced 5 years on each charge.

On November 23, 2013, *NBC News* and *AP* reported that Shannon Guess Richardson agreed to a plea deal whose terms were not released by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. She was represented by attorney Tonda Curry. Richardson had been charged with one count of making a threat against the President of the United States and 2 counts of mailing threatening communications; each count carried a 5-year sentence. On December 10, 2013, Shannon Guess Richardson pleaded guilty in federal court to making the ricin that was sent to President Barack Obama and New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg. The deal called for her to be jailed for 18 years and then to 5 years of supervised release. She had initially been charged with one count of making a threat against the President of the United States and 2 counts of mailing threatening communications.

On July 17, 2014, Shannon Guess Richardson, 36, was sentenced to 18 years in prison and ordered to pay \$367,000 in restitution. In December 2013, she pleaded guilty to possession of a toxin for use as a weapon, in return for a maximum sentence of 18 years; she had faced life in prison.

May 30—Syria—Nicole Lynn Mansfield, 33, of Flint, Michigan, died in the fighting in Syria. The Muslim convert and 2 others were killed in Idlib while battling against the Damascus government. It was unclear for what rebel faction she was fighting. Years earlier, she married an Arab immigrant but later divorced him. She was raised as a Baptist. She quit high school after becoming pregnant, but earned a GED and attended community college and worked in home health care for a decade. The *Chicago Tribune* reported on January 20, 2014, that she threw a grenade from a car at Syrian

soldiers, who fired on her vehicle. She was carrying her Michigan driver's license. Syrian authorities found that the vehicle contained a banner for an al-Qaeda linked group. The *Tribune* said she had married a man from Dubai.

May 30—Nigeria—Soldiers found an arms cache belonging to Hizballah in the master bedroom in a Kano home. The weapons were placed in small coolers and concealed under several layers of concrete. They included RPGs, land mines, hand grenades, assault rifles, and magazines. The Nigerian military said “The arms and ammunition were targeted at facilities of Israel and Western interest in Nigeria.” Three Lebanese men were arrested, one at Kano International Airport while trying to board a flight to Beirut while carrying \$60,000 cash. On November 29, 2013, Federal High Court Judge Adeniyi Ademola Adetokunbo sentenced Nigerian-Lebanese Talal Ahmad Roda to 2 life terms for conspiracy to unlawfully import and store prohibited firearms. The judge freed Nigerian-Lebanese citizens Mustapha Fawaz and Abdallah Thahini for lack of evidence that they had received terrorist training. Judge Adetokunbo said that Hizballah membership was not illegal.

May 30—Internet—The 11th edition of the AQAP online *Inspire* magazine featured articles on the “BBB (Blessed Boston bombings)” Marathon bombing and London soldier stabbing and called for further lone wolf attacks in the West. Abu Abdillah Almoravid wrote “when one looks at the terrific Boston Marathon operation and its aftermath, including the accusation of the 2 brothers, Tamerlan and Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, he understands how a single lone jihad operation can force America to stand on one foot and live in a terrified state, full of fear and rare restlessness.” Many of the 39 pages were aimed at a U.S. audience. The Letter from the Editor said “Americans, you should understand this simple equation: as you kill you will be killed. The war is yet to cease, it has barely started. Yesterday it was Baghdad, today it is Boston. The question of ‘who and why’ should be kept aside, you should be asking, ‘Where is next?’” Qassim Ar-Relmy, claiming to be AQAP Commander, wrote a “Message to the American Nation: Leave us with our religion, land and nations and mind your own internal affairs.... Save your economy, look after your concerns.... The

Boston events, the road accidents, the poisoned letters, disregard of the people behind them, indicate that the control of your security has broken away and operations against you has taken a path which can be controlled not.” The magazine even commented on the Moore, Oklahoma, tornado of May 20, saying “The Oklahoma tornado took lives, destroyed properties, and still nations, Muslims and others alike, celebrated and prayed for more to strike America. They love to see America in calamities!” Noting the use of simple materials, one writer said “Lone Jihad is impossible to counter and stop, except when basic cooking ingredients and building material become illegal.” “An Eye for an Eye” included a photo of the meat cleaver killer in the UK, saying “the message of these young men has been conveyed to the whole world, including every Britain, every westerner, every kafar whose hands have Muslim blood.” “Jones the Rebel” told U.S. Muslims to “break down these psychological barriers which hinder us from attacking this enemy ... beware of belittling yourself and your capability ... [Boston] revealed the power of the lone jihad operation ... take things into your hands.” An article “Inspired by *Inspire*,” with a flaming iPad graphic, was accompanied by media coverage of the magazine.

May 30—Iraq—The government said it had prevented an al-Qaeda attempt to set off tanker trucks containing explosives at a Baghdad oil facility.

June—Philippines—The Khilafa Islamiyah Mindanao bombed a hotel in Cagayan de Oro.

June—Syria—On April 19, 2014, *AP* reported that 4 French journalists—Edouard Elias, Didier Francois, Nicolas Henin and photographer Pierre Torres—who were kidnapped in Syria in June 2013 were released. Private Turkish news agency *DHA* said Turkish soldiers on routine patrol found the journalists blindfolded and cuffed in the southeast San-liurfa Province on April 18 after they were dropped off near the Turkey-Syria border. The 4 were kidnapped in 2 incidents. On September 6, 2014, *AP* reported that French journalist Nicolas Henin said one of his captors was Mehdi Nemmouche, a Frenchman suspected of killing 4 people at the Brussels Jewish Museum in May 2014. Henin told *Le Point* that he was tortured by Nemmouche during his captivity. Henin was held

for a time with American journalists James Foley and Steven Sotloff, who were beheaded in August-September 2014. 13069901-02

June—Syria—The Islamic State kidnapped German citizen Toni Neukrich, who was freed in June 2014 after a ransom was paid. 13069903

June 1—Niger—At 3 p.m., 3 prisoners attempted to escape from Niamey's central prison, shooting at guards and killing 2 of them; 3 others were injured, one gravely. All 3 gunmen were captured alive. The 600 inmates included many Boko Haram members. The would-be escapees included 2 Boko Haram terrorists and a Sudanese arms dealer. 13060101

June 1—Yemen—Two motorcyclists shot to death Colonel Yahya-al-Umaysi (some reports identified him as Brigadier General Yahya-al-Omaisi), commander of an air base in Sayoun city. One of the gunmen used a silencer-equipped gun while Umaysi was leaving his car near a government office complex.

A bomb went off in the afternoon under the car of Colonel Abdel-Rahman Bashkeel, head of the criminal investigation department in Seyoun in Wadi Hadramout, killing him.

June 1—Afghanistan—Three terrorist attacks led to the deaths of 3 NATO service members and a civilian working with the international coalition. 13060102-04

June 1—Iraq—The Defense Ministry broke up an al-Qaeda cell trying to make chemical weapons, including sarin and mustard gas. The cell had conducted experiments and set up production labs. The cell members had obtained some CW precursors and formulas but had not produced any agents. Iraqi authorities said the agent would have been used locally and shipped overseas for attacks in Europe and the U.S. Police said 5 men were captured. The Ministry presented to the media 4 hooded suspects and a table of beakers and jars of chemical compounds, along with remote controlled toy helicopters to be used to disperse the gas.

June 2—Iraq—Gunmen killed 3 Syrian truck drivers near Rutba on a main highway between Baghdad and Syria and Jordan. In late

August 2013, terrorists released a video of them taking over a major desert highway near Rutba in western Iraq, stopping, interrogating, and shooting to death 3 Syrian truck drivers they claimed were members of the Alawite sect. The Syrians were questioned on how to pray, and when they were tripped up on the subtle differences between Sunni and Shi'ite prayer, they were found out.

June 3—Egypt—On April 20, 2015, *AP* reported that an Egyptian criminal court in Giza sentenced 22 people to death after convicting them of storming a police station in Kerdasa and killing an officer on June 3, 2013. Eight were sentenced in absentia for murder, attempted murder, possession of unlicensed firearms, vandalism and destruction of property. A minor was sentenced to 10 years.

June 3—Afghanistan—A Taliban roadside bomb killed a family of 7, including 2 children, 4 women, and their driver in their truck on their way home from collecting firewood in Mehtarlam, Laghman Province.

A Taliban suicide bomber on a motorcycle set off his bomb near a boys' school in Paktia Province killing 2 ISAF soldiers and 9 children and wounding many other children. The soldiers' nationalities were not released. The government blamed the Taliban.

A suicide bomber on a motorbike set off his device in the main bazaar of Samkanai District in Paktia Province, killing a police officer and injuring 16 other people.

June 3—Indonesia—A motorcyclist set off his suicide bomb while trying to end the police headquarters in Poso, Sulawesi, killing him and injuring a construction worker's hands. The man was in his early 30s.

June 3—Internet—AQAP military commander Qassim ar-Reimy (variant Rimi) posted a 6-minute video "Message to the American Nation" threatening more attacks in the U.S. until the U.S. Government stops "attacking and oppressing" Muslim nations and calling on American lone wolves to attack. He observed that the

Marathon bombings and ricin letters “indicate that the control of your security has broken away.” “Your security is not achieved by despoiling other nations’ security or by attacking and oppressing them. Your security is achieved by stopping the foolish, who rule you, from oppression and aggression. Know that oppression and aggression rebound on the throats of the perpetrators.... Your leaders are assaultive, oppressive and tyrannical, and you stand behind them cheering, supporting and voting for them.” AQAP “supports a justification for mass casualty attacks targeting civilians as it shifts responsibility” to the American people. “While [actions] could be in the near-term, historical patterns have shown the threat window to extend as far out as a year or longer between warning and attack.” “Blame none but yourselves. Gulp the bitterness of war, death, destruction and insecurity as other oppressed humans do. The 2 decade war has not laid down its burden, rather it is at its peak. The war between you and us has not ceased.” “Leave us with our religion, land and nations and mind your own internal affairs.”

June 3—U.S.—The U.S. Department of State announced rewards totaling \$23 million for information leading to the capture of AQIM leaders Yahya Abu el-Hammam, Malik Abou Abdelkarim and faction leader Mokhtar Belmokhtar; AQIM alum and spokesman for the Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO) Oumar Ould Hamaha; and Boko Haram leader Abudbakar Shekau.

June 4—Mali—A would-be jihadi suicide bomber set off his explosives without harming anyone else in the town of Kidal, a stronghold of Tuareg MNLA rebels. A suicide bomber succeeded in killing 7 people in Kidal in February, and another killed 3 Chadian soldiers in April. It was not clear whom the terrorist was targeting. The bomb went off near the Kidal home of an MNLA officer, and not far from the former home of Iyad Ag Ghaly, head of Ansar Dine.

June 5—Iraq—Shi’ite gunmen ambushed travelers at a fake checkpoint near Nukhaib, west of Karbala, in mainly Sunni Anbar Province, killing 14 people. The gunmen checked the travelers’ identification to determine their sect based on their names, then shot them in the head, killing police officers, soldiers, and civilian residents of Karbala. No one claimed credit.

June 5—Afghanistan—In Kandahar Province, the Taliban beheaded Khan, 16-year-old son of Abdul Wahab, in Maiwant District. Khan often visited an Afghan Local Police checkpoint. He visited a shrine in a Taliban-held area, where he was grabbed by the terrorists.

June 6—Iraq—A suicide bomber crashed a car bomb into the headquarters of a police commando unit in Taji, killing 7 police officers and wounding a dozen others.

A car bomb went off at a livestock market in Nahrawan, a southeastern Baghdad suburb, killing 4 civilians and wounding 22.

A car bomb exploded in a Bayaa neighborhood, killing 3 and wounding 11.

June 6—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide truck bomber killed 7 Georgian soldiers on the perimeter of an international military base in Helmand Province. The victims belonged to the 42nd Battalion of the 4th Infantry, which deployed in April. 13060601

June 6—Afghanistan—The United Nations announced that since January 1, some 3,092 civilians were killed, the vast majority due to Taliban attacks. More than 20 percent of the casualties were children.

June 6—Tunisia—A roadside bomb killed 2 Tunisian soldiers searching for al-Qaeda-linked terrorists in the mountains near the Algerian border.

June 6—Syria—French reporters Didier Francois and Edouard Elias were kidnapped while working in Syria. They remained missing as of early October 2013. 13060602

June 7—Iraq—Suicide bombers crashed their car bombs into a bus carrying Iranian pilgrims near Muqdadiyah and at a police checkpoint west of Baghdad, killing 19 people. In the morning bombing, the bus attack killed 11 Shi'ite pilgrims on their way to shrines in Najaf. In the evening bombing, 2 car bombs hit a major highway checkpoint between Fallujah and Ramadi in Anbar Province, killing 4 police officers and 4 civilians. 13060701

June 8—Afghanistan—Shortly after noon, a man wearing an Afghan National Army uniform got into an argument with a U.S. soldier in Paktika, then opened fire, killing 2 U.S. soldiers and an American civilian in another “insider” attack. The Americans killed the gunman. He apparently had no links to the insurgency. Another Afghan was detained after the shooting. 13060801

June 8—Afghanistan—An 11-year-old Afghan child threw a hand grenade at an Italian training team in a NATO convoy in Farah Province, killing an Italian military captain and wounding 3 others. The Taliban hailed the attack, but did not take credit. 13060802

June 8—Syria—A suicide bomber set off his car in Adawiya, an Alawite neighborhood in Homs, killing 7 people.

June 8—Iraq—A car bomb exploded on a commercial street in Baghdad’s al-Ameen district, killing 4 and injuring 18.

A car bomb struck a police convoy in Mosul, killing a police officer.

June 8—Nigeria—Jihadis who had hidden their assault rifles in a coffin attacked vigilantes in Maiduguri, killing 13 people before being shot by authorities.

June 8—Yemen—Dutch reporter Judith Spiegel and partner Boudewijn Berendsen were kidnapped in Sana’a. Spiegel worked for national broadcaster NOS and the newspaper *NRC Handelsblad*. The kidnappers released an online video in which Spiegel said, “Now there’s another 10 days to do something.... These people are armed. If no solution is found after 10 days, they’ll shoot us dead.” On December 10, 2013, the Dutch Foreign Ministry said the 2 hostages had been released unharmed during the previous few days near the Dutch Embassy. 13060803

June 9—Internet—Al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri issued an online letter via *al-Jazeera TV* in which he declared that the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant should be abolished and the 2 franchises in Syria and Iraq should remain independent. Abu Mohammad al-Golani would run the al Nusrah Front in Syria while Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi would continue to run things in Iraq. Days later, al-Baghdadi questioned the letter’s authenticity, and said the

merger continued: “I chose the command of God over the command that runs against it in the letter.”

June 10—Iraq—Two car bombers and a suicide bomber set off their explosives at a grocery market in a Shi’ite town—Jadidat al-Shatt in Diyala Province, 25 miles north of Baghdad—killing 13 people. Sunni jihadis were blamed. Bombings elsewhere brought the national total to 25 dead and dozens wounded.

June 10—Afghanistan—Seven Taliban terrorists attacked Kabul International Airport at 4:30 a.m., conducting a 4-hour gun battle that left only the terrorists dead. Two terrorists wore suicide vests and blew themselves up. The other 5 gunmen took refuge in buildings under construction before they were killed by authorities. A civilian woman and an elderly man were injured. Some of the terrorists wore security uniforms.

Six suicide bombers died before they could seize a government building in Zabul Province, but killed a police officer and wounded 19. A suicide car bomber set off his explosives at the entrance to the provincial council compound. A van with 5 other terrorists tried to come in. Some bombers wore police uniforms.

A bomb killed a NATO soldier in the east.

The Haqqani Network was suspected.

June 11—Iraq—Terrorists at a fake checkpoint shot 3 truck drivers in central Diyala Province. In Mosul, a bomb went off at a military convoy, killing 3 soldiers and 2 officers. A roadside bomb hit another convoy, killing a policeman. Sunni terrorists were suspected.

June 11—Afghanistan—A Taliban car bomb went off at the entrance to the Supreme Court in Kabul as employees were boarding buses at the end of the work day, killing 17 civilians and wounding 39. Five buses and several cars were destroyed. Many of the victims were women and children. The Taliban said the Court was committing “cruelty” against Afghans, enabling corruption, imprisoning religious scholars, ending the moratorium on the death

penalty and hanging Taliban convicts, and giving free rein to the infidels. The Taliban said the bomber was Engineer Abdul Wajid.

June 11—U.S.—The Department of the Treasury blacklisted 4 West Africa-based Lebanese fund raisers who had brought in millions of dollars for Hizballah, freezing their U.S. assets and banning Americans from dealing with them. The 4 had worked in Sierra Leone, Senegal, Ivory Coast and Gambia, and were identified as Ali Ibrahim al-Watfa, Abbas Loutfe Fawaz, Ali Ahmad Chehade and Hicham Nmer Khanafer, who “organized fund-raising efforts, recruited members, and in some cases styled themselves as ambassadors of Hizballah’s Foreign Relations Department.”

June 11—Yemen—The government announced that terrorists had attacked power lines in Marib Province, causing a 2-day blackout in 5 provinces, Taiz and Sana’a. Rebel tribes were suspected.

June 13—Yemen—A Dutch couple were kidnapped from Sana’a. Police followed up on a phone call regarding the couple, breaking down the door to their apartment after no one answered on June 15. Police found a pet dog.

June 13—Afghanistan—Authorities found the bodies of 6 Afghan policemen who were shot to death at their checkpoint in the south. Two other policemen, along with their vehicles and weapons, were missing; some observers suggested that they had killed their colleagues.

June 14—Guatemala—During the night, heavily armed gunmen ambushed 8 Guatemalan police officers in Salcája, 120 miles west of Guatemala City.

June 15—Pakistan—The Baluchistan Liberation Army bombed the Ziarat, Baluchistan home of Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, founder of the country, killing a police officer and wounding an employee.

June 15—Pakistan—Lashkar-e-Jhangvi terrorists bombed a bus parked at the inside of Sardar Bahadur Khan Women’s University, killing 11 female university instructors and wounding more than 20 people who were sent to the Dolan Medical College in Quetta. All of the victims were teachers and students. Soon after, a bomb went

off near the hospital's emergency room. Several gunmen took over the hospital, seizing several hundred hostages, including patients, physicians, and nurses. Eleven people, including 4 terrorists, were killed during the siege. The gunmen killed 3 guards and the deputy commissioner of Quetta. Three nurses were killed in the crossfire. Two terrorists set off their suicide bombs; 2 others died in the gun battle. Lashkar said it was avenging the recent killing of colleagues near Quetta.

June 15—Iraq—Several Katyusha rockets were fired at Camp Liberty, which houses Iranian exiles affiliated with the Mujahideen-e Khalq, near Baghdad Airport, killing 3 people, including residents Kolthom Serahati and Javad Naghashan and an Iraqi and wounding 27, including at least 9 Iranians and 7 Iraqis. 13061501

June 15—Libya—Just after midnight, hundreds of gunmen in civilian garb attacked 6 security buildings and military outposts in Benghazi, including the National Security Directorate, killing 6 soldiers affiliated with the elite Saaqa unit and injuring 11 people, including some terrorists. The attackers used rocket propelled grenades, knives, explosives thrown onto rooftops, and sniper tactics. Four soldiers died from gunshot wounds to the head; 2 others were killed by knives. The 1st Infantry Brigade was forced out of its headquarters. Two army vehicles were destroyed and a security building was burned down. The fighting spread to the neighborhood around the international airport, which was closed down as a precaution. No one claimed credit. Jihadis were blamed.

June 15—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb went off under a police van in Paktika Province, killing 5 police and wounding 7 other police en route to a training session in Janikahil District for exercises between the Afghan National Police and the Afghan Local Police. Among the dead were 2 National Police and 3 Local Police.

June 16—Iraq—A bomb went off in a parked car in the morning in Kut, killing 3 and wounding 14. A second car bomb in the Kut suburbs hit a group of construction workers, killing 2 and wounding 2.

A car bomb went off on a busy street in Basra; a second car bomb went off after the first responders

arrived, killing 6 people.

An hour later, 2 parked cars exploded in 2 Nasiriyah neighborhoods, killing one and wounding 17.

Car bombs in Wasit and Babil Provinces killed 4 and wounded 53.

Two civilians died and 9 were wounded by a car bombing in a Mahmudiyah market.

A bomb went off at a Najaf produce market, killing 8 and wounding 28.

A roadside bomb and a car bomb went off in Madaen, killing 5 and wounding 14.

A car bomb went off in a Hilla parking lot, killing one and wounding 9.

Gunmen fired on Mosul police guarding an oil pipeline, killing 4 and wounding 5.

A roadside bomb went off in Tuz Khormato, killing 2 police officers and wounding another on patrol.

A suicide bomber walked into a southeastern Baghdad café, killing 6 men and wounding 22 people, among them Ali Ahmed, who observed “Let the world see what’s happening to us. We cannot even sit in a simple café. I hate my life!”

June 16—Lebanon—Gunmen ambushed and killed 4 Shi’ite Lebanese men near the Syrian border in northern Beqaa Valley. The bodies were found in an SUV in a hilly area near Ras Baalbek and al-Qaa. Their families blamed residents of the Sunni majority town of Aarsal. The victims belonged to Shi’ite clans of Jaafar and Amhaz. Among the dead was Hussein Amhaz. Hizballah and Amal representatives said the killings were conducted by “paid agents looking to ignite strikes in the region using artificial pretexts.”

June 16—Pakistan—Terrorists shot to death 2 polio vaccination workers—a school teacher and a government health worker—in Swabi District.

June 16—Worldwide—National Security Agency Director General Keith Alexander announced that NSA data collection programs had thwarted terrorist plots in the U.S. and more than 20 other countries. Among the plots was Najibullah Zazi's plan in 2009 to bomb the New York City subways. Two days later, Robert S. Litt, General Counsel of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, and NSA Director Alexander told the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence that more than 50 plots had been disrupted. At least 10 of the plots were in the U.S. Deputy FBI Director Sean Joyce said the plots included a plan by a Kansas City, Missouri, man, Khalid Ouazzani, to bomb the New York Stock Exchange and an attempt by a San Diego man to send money to al-Shabaab. On June 27, General Alexander said 42 terrorist plots were disrupted and 12 individuals providing material support to terrorists were identified. Thirteen of the cases had a "homeland nexus." Some 25 cases occurred in Europe, 11 in Asia, 5 in Africa.

June 16—Nigeria—Boko Haram attacked the Government Secondary School in Damaturu, killing 7 students and 2 teachers. Two terrorists also died.

Three soldiers were critically wounded in a Boko Haram attack on the military in Damaturu; 3 terrorists were arrested.

June 17—Afghanistan—A suicide car bomber sent off his explosives at the convoy of Helmand Province Police Chief Mohammad Nabi Elham, who was slightly wounded as he was en route to his Lashkar Gah office at 7 a.m. The bombing wounded 3 officers.

June 17—Afghanistan—At 2:30 a.m., the Taliban fired RPGs and heavy machine guns into a convoy carrying goods to Kabul on the main highway 3 miles east of the capital. Grenades hit 2 trucks. Three drivers were killed and 2 others injured.

June 17—Iraq—Two bombs in Taji and one in Fallujah killed 15 people.

June 18—Afghanistan—A bomb exploded near the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission in the Pul-e-Surkh area in western Kabul, destroying a police vehicle and injuring 30 people, including several guards. The bomb was aimed at the convoy of Second Vice President Mohammed Mohaqqiq, leader of the Hazara ethnic group.

June 18—Iraq—Two suicide bombers set off their explosives at a Shi'ite mosque in the northern Qahri neighborhood of Baghdad, killing 37 and wounding 55. One hit a checkpoint, killing 3 guards, while another walked in during prayers. Among the dead was Sattar Jabbar, a male college student.

A roadside bomb aimed at a police patrol in western Baghdad killed 4 civilians.

Police killed 2 gunmen trying to blow up a Mosul polling station.

June 18—Pakistan—A suicide bomber hit a funeral in the northwest, killing 29 people and wounding more than 60, including Imran Mohmand, a newly elected provincial legislator who had been receiving threats. The funeral included prominent local officials mourning a local businessman killed in a feud in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. Many were aligned with the anti-Taliban Awami National Party.

June 19—U.S.—The FBI arrested Glendon Scott Crawford, 49, of Galway, New York, and Eric J. Feight, 54, of Hudson, New York, for conspiracy to provide support to terrorists by assembling a portable x-ray weapon to secretly sicken opponents of Israel. In 2012, Crawford asked Jewish organizations for funding and technological support, then in October 2012 went to North Carolina to get money from a senior Ku Klux Klansman. The FBI said the device would not work. They faced 15 years in prison. The FBI investigation began in April 2012. Crawford was an industrial mechanic for General Electric in Schenectady, New York. Feight was an outside GE contractor with mechanical and engineering

skills. They met at work. Feight designed, built and tested the remote control. The industrial x-ray system would be truck-mounted.

June 19—Somalia—Al-Shabaab attacked the UN headquarters in Mogadishu. One attacker set off a pickup truck's explosives at the entrance to the compound. Other terrorists wearing suicide vests entered the compound. Somali and African Union forces surrounded the building and conducted an hour-long gun battle with the terrorists. Seven terrorists, 4 foreign UN employees (including 2 Kenyans), 2 South Africans with the defense equipment manufacturer Denel Mechem, 4 Somali security officers working at the UN building, and 3 female civilians died and 15 other people were wounded. During the attack, al-Shabaab's Martyrdom Brigade posted on Twitter, "are now in complete control of the entire compound and the battle is still ongoing. Inside the compound are several clueless foreigners who were lulled into a false sense of security by a strong disinformation campaign!" 13061901

June 19—Libya—The al-Hadqaiq police station in downtown Benghazi was flattened by a 3 a.m. bombing attack that caused no casualties.

June 19—Iraq—A suicide bomber hit a Ramadi ballot-counting center after polls closed, killing 7 people and injuring 5. Earlier, a mortar attack killed one person in Ramadi during polling.

June 20—Colombia—The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia announced on its website on July 20, 2013, that it had kidnapped Kevin Scott Sutay, an American who left the USMC 3 months earlier, in the Guaviare region, on June 20. He had served in Afghanistan during 2010–2011. The U.S. demanded his release. FARC said it would be willing to release him as a good faith gesture. The FARC said Sutay was wearing military fatigues and carrying surveillance equipment. The FARC said Sutay claimed to be an anti-mining and explosives specialist. His passport said he was born in New York City and arrived in Colombia on June 8 via Mexico, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama. On September 28, 2013, the Reverend Jesse Jackson accepted FARC's request that he mediate the release. Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos had

earlier posted on Twitter that “only the Red Cross will be authorized to facilitate the handover of the North American kidnapped by the FARC. We will not allow a media spectacle.” On October 27, 2013, *NBC News*, *AP* and the *Florida Times-Union* reported that the FARC kidnappers released former U.S. Marine Kevin Scott Sutay to representatives of the governments of Cuba and Norway and delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross. At 11:30 a.m., he was handed over to U.S. government officials at Bogota airport. On October 8, FARC posted on its website a description of Sutay as “a classic gringo, a gum-chewer and marijuana smoker, who with backpack on his back, blue jeans and a few dollars in his pocket lights out to know and travel the world.” 13062001

June 21—Pakistan—Three terrorists, including a suicide bomber, attacked a Shi’ite madrassa in Peshawar, leaving 15 dead and 28 injured. A guard wounded the suicide bomber, who nonetheless got inside and set off his explosives. Sunni terrorists were suspected.

The Taliban claimed credit when 4 gunmen on 2 motorcycles killed Muttahida Qaumi Movement politician Sajid Qureshi, 53, and his son, 27, along with a passer-by after Friday prayers in Karachi’s North Nazimbad neighborhood. The senior Qureshi had been elected in May 11 elections to represent North Nazimabad.

June 21—Ceuta—Police detained 8 suspected members of an al-Qaeda affiliated network that recruited individuals to conduct attacks in Syria

June 22—Iraq—A suicide bomber blew himself up after sunset at a Shi’ite mosque in Sabaa al-Bour, 20 miles north of Baghdad, killing 14 people and wounding 32.

A suicide car bomb hit a police patrol in al-Athba, killing 3 bystanders and a police officer and wounding 6 people.

Terrorists in Tuz Khormato fired from motorcycles

on a civilian vehicle carrying 4 office-duty policemen, killing 3 and wounding another.

Gunmen attacked a Samarra police checkpoint, killing 2 police officers and wounding 4.

A bomb exploded in a Baghdad market, killing several civilians and wounding 9.

June 22—Afghanistan—The Taliban attacked Kunduz security checkpoints, killing 2 policemen. Some 18 terrorists were killed.

June 22—Syria—Gunmen kidnapped French journalists Nicolas Henin and Pierre Torres. On October 9, 2013, French Prime Minister Jean-Marc Ayrault identified them in a *Europe 1* radio interview. Henin worked for *Le Point* magazine and *Arte* television. Torres was photographing municipal elections in Raqqa. 13062201

June 22—Philippines—Abu Sayyaf kidnapped 2 Algerian-born Filipino sisters—Nadjoua and Linda Bansil—in Patikul in Sulu Province, where they were to make a documentary, “Cafe Armalite,” about poor coffee farmers in the region. The group demanded a ransom of 50 million pesos (\$1.1 million). The hostages were often moved to different jungle camps and were fed rice, dried fish and roots. The sisters’ guards ran off when a military patrol approached, and they escaped. Authorities said they escaped with Juanita, a cat that had kept them company. Linda Basil, 37, told the *AP* that “I think I needed a pet because they say a pet makes you relax. It’s scary, there were times we heard mortar explosions but I always grabbed her first. I got used to that. I got attached to her.” On February 20, 2014, Philippine marines found the 2 before nightfall in Buhanginan village in Patikul town on Jolo island. 13062202

June 23—Pakistan—Around 1 a.m., 2 dozen gunmen wearing Frontier Constabulary paramilitary police uniforms broke into a remote mountain camp in Diamir district, Gilgit-Baltistan in the northwest and abducted 2 local guides, forcing them to bring them to where mountain-climbing foreign tourists could be found at the foot of the country’s second-highest peak, Nanga Parbat. The gunmen tied up the Pakistanis, then shot a Shi’ite Pakistani. The list of the dead conflicted, including claims that the terrorists had shot

to death a Russian, 2 Chinese, a Nepalese, an American of Chinese origin and their Pakistani guide, 5 Ukrainians, 2 Slovaks and a Lithuanian; a wounded Chinese man escaped. Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan said an affiliate carried out the attack because the international community supports drone strikes. Taliban spokesman Ehsanullah Ehsan credited the attack to the Taliban affiliate Jundul Hafsa. The group was also avenging the killing of Emir Wali-ur-Rehman in a drone strike in Waziristan on May 29. Nanga Parbat, at 26,660 feet, is the world's 9th-highest mountain. The tourists' camp was at 15,000 feet. Before dawn on February 27, 2015, 2 prisoners held in the murders tried to scale a wall in Gilgit prison. Guards killed one and rearrested another, but 2 others escaped. The 4 were arrested 6 months earlier and were awaiting trial. 13062301

June 23—Pakistan—A male terrorist threw acid in the face of sleeping Bushra Waiz, also known as Shazia Aziz, an 18-year-old-Pashto-language singer, actress and theater artist, at her family home in Nowshera, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, critically injuring her in the right side of her face, right leg, arm and eye.

June 23—Syria—Suicide bombers set off a car bomb in Damascus, killing 8 people.

June 23—Iraq—Bombers killed 11 people, including 2 Turkmen leaders. 13062302

June 24—Pakistan—Gunmen on motorcycles shot to death police deputy superintendent Amanullah Khan and his driver in Peshawar. Khan was the chief of Peshawar's traffic police. The Pakistani Taliban was suspected.

June 24—Iraq—Two bombs went off during the night near a market in Baghdad's Shi'ite Husseiniyah neighborhood, killing 10 and wounding 30. The second bomb was aimed at first responders.

Two car bombs exploded within minutes in the Jihad neighborhood of Baghdad, killing 9 and wounding 21.

A car bomb exploded near shops in the Shi'ite area of al-Shura al-Rabeaa in Baghdad, killing 4 and

wounding 9.

A car bomb exploded near a Karrada supermarket, killing 5 and wounding 16.

A car bomb went off after sunset in a Nahrawan outdoor market, killing 4 and wounding 15.

A car bomb went off in New Baghdad, killing 3 and injuring 10. A second car bomb at a local bus stop killed 2 and wounded 8.

A car bomb in the Christian-Shi'ite neighborhood of Garage al-Amana in southeastern Baghdad killed 2 people.

A suicide car bomber crashed into an army patrol in Mosul, killing a soldier and a police officer and injuring 7, including 2 civilians.

A suicide bomber set off a suicide belt inside a Tikrit university campus, killing a police officer.

June 24–25—France—Police detained 9 people suspected of plotting jihadi raids or having ties to jihadi networks. Police in the Paris suburbs on June 24 arrested 6 men aged 22 to 38 deemed “particularly dangerous” and intending to conduct terrorist attacks. They may have converted to Islam while in prison. They were known “for acts linked to organized crime” and were believed to have been involved in a robbery. Domestic intelligence agents arrested 3 people in the south on June 25.

June 25—Germany/Belgium—German police received a tip about an Islamist plot by 2 Tunisian men who were going to conduct terrorist attacks using remote-controlled model airplanes carrying explosives. Authorities conducted raids in 9 locations in southern Germany and Belgium. The 2 Tunisians were targets of the raids around Stuttgart and in Belgium. Raids in Munich and Stuttgart swept up 4 contacts of the Tunisian duo, who were suspected of financing terrorist activities. Raids also were conducted in Saxony.

June 25—Lebanon—A roadside bomb exploded near Barr Elias, near the Syrian border crossing point of Masnaa, causing no casualties.

June 25—Iraq—At least 42 people died and dozens were wounded nationwide in terrorist attacks.

A suicide bomber set off his explosives amongst Turkmen demonstrators in Tuz Khormato, killing 16 and wounding 53, including the governor of the province and the vice president of the Turkmen Front party.

A suicide bomber set off his explosive belt in a popular Mosul café, killing 10 and wounding 18.

A bomb hit a bus carrying Shi'ite pilgrims heading to Karbala, killing 6 and wounding 53 in Babel Province.

Gunmen fired on an eastern Baghdad church, wounding 3 police guards. 13062501

June 25—Afghanistan—At 7:45 a.m., a minibus hit a bomb buried in a road in Kandahar, killing 8 women, 2 children, and a man and wounding 2 men. All of the victims were relatives.

June 25—Afghanistan—At 6:30 a.m., gunmen attacked the Presidential palace in Kabul. The gunmen were wearing military uniforms that resembled those of the International Security Assistance Force and carried fake documents. All 5 terrorists were killed, some via suicide bombings and some via government gunfire. Three Afghan security guards died in the 90-minute gun battle. The Taliban said it was targeting the palace, the Afghan Defense Ministry, and an alleged CIA outpost at the Ariana Hotel. The gunmen drove 2 armored vehicles that had ISAF emblems. One of the vehicles got past a checkpoint. 13062502

June 25—Dubai—Abbas Yazdi, 44, a British businessman of Iranian origin, was believed to have been kidnapped. On January 9, 2014, Dubai authorities arrested 3 Iranians in connection with the

disappearance. 13062503

June 26—Pakistan—The Pakistani Taliban set off a remotely detonated bomb on a motorcycle during rush hour traffic against the convoy of senior antiterrorism Judge Maqbool Baqir in Karachi, severely injuring him and killing 6 police officers, a Pakistan Ranger, his driver, and a bystander and wounding 15, including policemen and Rangers. He had earlier served as head of the Antiterrorism Court in Rawalpindi, having recently moved to the Sindh High Court in Karachi. Taliban spokesman Ahsanullah Ahsan said “we attacked the judge in Karachi as he was taking decisions against Shariah and he was harmful for mujahideen.”

June 27—Afghanistan—The Taliban ambushed a national police patrol in Herat, killing a commander and 4 of his men.

Police ambushed Taliban gunmen in Ghazni Province, killing 5.

June 27—Pakistan—A bomb went off in the morning, killing 2 people and wounding 5 in Kuchlak, 13 miles from Quetta.

June 27—Iraq—Bombers killed 36 people watching a Confederations Cup semifinal in cafes in and around Baghdad. The worst bombing killed 20 people in Baqubah. Other bombs went off in Baghdad and Jbala.

June 27—Nigeria—Terrorists killed a soldier and kidnapped 3 others in Potiskum, a Boko Haram stronghold.

June 28—Nigeria—Soldiers killed 20 jihadis and lost 2 of their own in an hours-long shoot-out near Maiduguri.

June 28—Iraq—A bomb went off at a militia checkpoint in Zangoura staffed by members of the Sahwa Sunni militia, killing 11.

A suicide car bomber hit a funeral in Dujail for a Shi'ite tribal leader, killing 4.

Two bombs went off at a neighborhood football stadium in Madaen, killing 5 soccer players.

A roadside bomb near a bakery in west Baghdad

killed 3 people.

A bomb killed a senior Iraqi police officer. A second bomb went off 5 minutes later, killing 10 people in Ramadi.

June 29—Iraq—A bomb went off at an Abu Ghraib outdoor market, killing 4 and wounding 12.

Gunmen fired silenced guns and killed 3 off-duty police officers in a drive-by shooting near Fallujah.

A nighttime bomb in Fadhil in Baghdad killed 4 people and wounding 17 watching a soccer game.

June 29—Thailand—A 60-kilogram roadside bomb hit a military truck carrying 10 soldiers on patrol in a village in Yala Province's Krong Pinang District. The bomb killed 8 soldiers and wounded 2 officers and 2 villagers on a motorcycle. Jihadis were suspected.

June 30—Syria—Terrorists posted an Internet video of rebels beheading 3 Christians, including a Catholic priest.

June 30—Iraq—A bomb went off near a Nahrawan yard where people were playing soccer, killing 12 and wounding 24.

The UN Mission to Iraq announced in early July that 761 Iraqis were killed and 1,771 Iraqis were wounded in terrorist attacks during June.

June 30—Pakistan—A suicide bomber set off his explosives near a Quetta mosque during the evening, killing 28 people, including 2 women and several minors, and wounding 65. Lashkar-e-Jhangvi was suspected. The bombing came during a visit by British Prime Minister David Cameron to Islamabad. A terrorist set off a hand grenade at the mosque; when first responders arrived, the suicide bomber set off his explosives.

A car bomb went off in the Peshawar suburbs near a police station and a market area as a Frontier Corps convoy passed by, killing 17 civilians and wounding 20, including 3 Frontier Corps militia members.

A roadside bomb hit a military convoy in Miranshah, North Waziristan, killing 4 soldiers and wounding 19 people.

June—Afghanistan—In early July, the Interior Ministry announced that 299 police were killed and 618 wounded in terrorist attacks in June. Some 753 terrorists were killed, as were 180 civilians, and more than 300 terrorists were arrested in June.

July—Greece—A letter bomb was intercepted at the Association of Prosecuting Magistrates. A clerk handed it over to police. Bomb disposal experts destroyed the device.

July—Rwanda—A grenade exploded in Kigali. Political dissidents were suspected.

July—Tunisia—The first car bomb ever in Tunis exploded in late July, causing no injuries.

July—Syria—Al-Qaeda in Iraq and Al-Sham rebels with links to al-Qaeda kidnapped hundreds of Kurds. They released them on July 21 after battles with Kurdish militiamen in Tal Abyad, on the Syrian-Turkish border. The swap obtained the release of a rebel leader, Abu Musab.

July—Syria—The Islamic State was suspected when masked gunmen kidnapped Polish photojournalist Marcin Suder, 37, who was working for a Polish photo agency in Sarqib. He was passed among several groups during the next 4 months before he escaped on October 31, 2013, and returned to Poland. Suder's mother, Krystyna Jarosz, told radio *RMF FM* that he initially was held in a dark basement without food, and had some unidentified marks on his body. The *New York Times* quoted him on October 26, 2014, as recalling "They checked my camera. They checked my tablet. Then they undressed me completely. I was naked. They looked to see if there was a GPS chip under my skin or in my clothes. Then they started beating me. They Googled 'Marcin Suder and CIA,' 'Marcin Suder and KGB.' They accused me of being a spy." He said they spoke English, referring to him as "naughty." 13079901

July—Syria—As of early March 2014, Italian Jesuit priest Father Paolo Dall'Oglio, who went missing in July after traveling to meet

militants in Raqqa, had not been heard from. 13079902

July—Yemen—AQAP kidnapped an Iranian embassy official from his car in Sana'a, forced him into their vehicle, and fled. No one claimed credit, but al-Qaeda-linked gunmen were suspected. The official *IRNA* news agency on March 5, 2015, said deputy Foreign Minister Hossein Amirabdollahian announced that intelligence officers undertook a "difficult and complicated operation" to rescue Nour Ahmad Nikbakht from the "hands of terrorists." He said Iran had not given into the kidnappers' demands. 13079903

July 1—Afghanistan—Security forces shot to death a would-be suicide bomber wearing a military uniform as he approached the National Directorate of Security office in Chara-i-Sidar, Kabul in the morning.

July 1—Iraq—The bullet-riddled bodies of 8 Sunni Muslim Sahwa militiamen who had been kidnapped 2 days earlier were found in an orchard near Mishahda. Some had their hands tied behind their backs.

Just after sunset, a suicide bomber set off his explosive belt inside a Shi'ite mosque conducting a funeral in Muqdadiyah, killing 9 and wounding 40.

A suicide bomber set off his explosives at a Baqouba café, killing 8 and wounding 20.

July 1—Canada—Royal Canadian Mounted Police announced the arrest of John Nuttall and Amanda Korody, in Abbotsford, British Columbia. The duo had planned to set off pressure-cooker bombs at BC's provincial legislature headquarters on Canada Day, July 1, when thousands of people would have been at the scene. The RCMP had them under surveillance since February. Nuttall had converted to Islam several years earlier, according to his former attorney, Tom Morino. The bombs were found outside the legislature. The duo were charged with conspiracy, facilitating a terrorist activity, and making an explosive device. Nuttall had previous convictions for mischief and assault. The Canadian Security Intelligence Service provided a tip. On January 13, 2015, *AP* reported that the duo pleaded not guilty to knowingly

facilitating a terrorist activity, conspiracy and making or possessing an explosive device by planting the bombs. Jury selection began in Vancouver. Police said the duo were self-radicalized, inspired by al-Qaeda ideology. On February 2, 2015, *AP* reported that John Nuttall and Amanda Korody pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiring to commit murder, conspiring to place explosives on behalf of a terrorist group, facilitating terrorist activity and possessing explosives on behalf of a terrorist group. A prosecutor said they claimed to be the sole members of al-Qaeda Canada.

July 2—Iraq—Two parked car bombs went off at car dealers and a commercial area in Baghdad's northern Shaab neighborhood, killing 9 people, including a policeman, and injuring 24 other people.

A bomb went off in a Shula open air market in Baghdad; a second bomb caught the first responders, killing 10 civilians and 2 policemen and wounding 27 people.

A car bomb went off in Kamaliya, an eastern Baghdad suburb, killing 5 and wounding 16.

A car bomb in southern Dora, Baghdad killed 4 and wounded 15.

A car bomb killed 2 civilians and wounded a dozen in the Sunni neighborhood of Amiriyah, Baghdad.

A car bomb went off in Baghdad's Hurriyah neighborhood, killing 3 and injuring 13.

An anti-al-Qaeda Sunni Sahwa militiaman died and 2 others were injured when a bomb under their car went off in the western Baghdad suburb of Abu Ghraib.

Terrorists conducted a gun battle with police in Baaj, near the Syrian border, leaving 4 policemen and 7 terrorists dead and 5 police wounded.

A car bomb killed 3 civilians and wounded 6 others in Abu Ghraib.

Gunmen in a drive-by shooting killed a barber in Baghdad.

A bomb hidden under his car killed a physician in Baghdad.

Two car bombs went off outside a Basra hotel that hosts foreign investors, wounding 3 Iraqi civilians.

July 2—Afghanistan—The Taliban set off a car bomb at 4:30 a.m. at the gate to a camp of foreign military contractors in Kabul, killing 2 truck drivers waiting to enter the area, then fired small arms at the guards, killing 4 Nepalese contractor guards, an Afghan guard, and 2 civilians. Authorities killed the 4 terrorists, including 3 would-be suicide bombers. The group attacked the warehouse that serves as the Kabul headquarters of No Lemon, a firm that provides vehicle maintenance for the international military coalition. Zabihullah Mijahid, Taliban spokesman, said the group was targeting the Netherlands-based Supreme Court, the U.S. military's main food supplier in the country. 13070201

July 2—Afghanistan—District Police Commander Habinul Rahman and 3 other police officers were killed when their vehicle hit a roadside bomb in the north.

July 3—Pakistan—At dawn, terrorists attacked a police post 15 miles southeast of Peshawar, killing 6 police officers and wounding 10. Police returned fire, killing several terrorists.

July 3—Russia—Chechen jihadi leader Doku Umarov posted an Internet video at Kavkaz Center news agency saying that it was the duty of Muslims in the North Caucasus to disrupt the 2014 Sochi Olympics and that he would use “maximum force” to prevent the Games. He observed, “They plan to hold the Olympics on the bones of our ancestors, on the bones of many, many dead Muslims, buried on the territory of our land on the Black Sea. We as mujahideen are obliged not to permit that, using any methods allowed us by the almighty Allah.” He said the Olympics would be

the equivalent of hosting “satanic dances” on Muslim graves.

July 3—Iraq—A roadside bomb in Nahrawan, a southeastern Baghdad suburb, killed 7 civilians.

The bodies of 3 workers shot in the head were found in a house under construction in southeastern Zafaraniyah, Baghdad.

Two suicide bombers crashed their cars into 2-military barricades in Mosul, killing 4 soldiers and a civilian.

Two anti-al-Qaeda Sunni fighters died when a roadside bomb hit their car in Abu Ghraib, Baghdad.

July 3—Pakistan—Terrorists attacked a police post 15 miles southeast of Peshawar, killing 6 officers.

July 3—U.S.—Authorities arrested Justin Jasper, 22, a self-employed journalist from Las Vegas, near the University of Washington, and found that his truck contained 6 firebombs, a bolt-action rifle, a double-barreled shotgun, several knives, maps to 3 college campuses—the University of Washington, Seattle University, and South Seattle Community College—and a podcast in which he said he planned to do something “somewhere in the Western United States” to support the “Brazilian Revolution” protestors demanding reform in Brazil. “I’m going to make sure people understand and notice it.” On July 5, King County Judge Arthur R. Chapman in Seattle set a \$2 million bail, saying he was a flight risk and a threat to the community. Montana authorities said Jasper stole a pickup truck and guns from Erik Henderson, a truck driver in Butte who had let Jasper stay in his residence for a month. The trucker returned from an 11-day trip to find the items and his body armor—a souvenir from his work as a contract convoy trucker in Iraq—missing. Henderson said Jasper claimed to be an “anarchist” concerned about the chemical industry, genetically altered foods, and voting rights.

July 4—Iraq—A suicide bomber crashed his car into a police patrol in Tuz Khormato, killing 2 police and wounding 4 police and 15

civilians.

July 4—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb killed 2 schoolboys on their way home from school in Paktika Province.

A roadside bomb killed 4 girls, aged 10–12 years, who had been sent by their families to fetch water at a river for a wedding near Lashkar Gah, Helmand Province.

Gunmen shot to death a police inspector on her way to work in Lashkar Gah.

July 5—Afghanistan—A uniformed suicide bomber set off his explosives at a police dining hall on a base in Tarin Kowt, Uruzgan Province's capital, killing 12 people. Authorities said they had preliminary indications that the bomber was aided by an insider.

A border police checkpoint commander and a civilian died in a suicide bombing at a border checkpoint at Spin Boldak in Kandahar Province. A police officer and 7 civilians were wounded.

July 5—Iraq—A female suicide bomber hit evening prayers at the Husseinieh Ali Basha mosque in Baghdad's Kiraiyat (variant Graiaat) neighborhood, killing 15.

A car bomb went off near a Shi'ite protest camp in Samarra, killing 7. The protests were organized by Adnan al-Muhana, who called on Sunnis to follow the Egyptian example.

July 5—Ireland—Police charged 8 people with membership in the Irish Republican Army. A raid on a meeting of the group's Dublin membership rounded up leaders of the New IRA splinter group.

July 6—Nigeria—Boko Haram terrorists attacked the 1,200-student Government Secondary School, a boarding school in Mamudo village, 3 miles from Potiskum town, at 3 a.m., shooting to death and burning alive 29 students and Mohammed Musa, an English teacher, who was shot in the chest. Farmer Malam

Abdullahi said his 10-year-old son was shot in the back while trying to run away, and his 12-year-old son was shot in the chest. Both died. He said he would take his 3 younger boys out of a nearby school. Among the injured was Musa Hassan, 15, who said that the children were sleeping when the attack began. A gunshot blew off the 4 fingers of his right hand. The terrorists then poured gasoline from jerry cans they had carried onto the school's administrative block and one of the hostels. Dozens of children escaped into the bush. The next day, Yobe State Governor Ibrahim Gaidam ordered all schools closed to avoid jihadi attacks.

July 6—Pakistan—A time bomb went off at 11 p.m. alongside a deep freezer outside a restaurant at a Lahore bazaar, killing 4 and injuring 38.

July 6—Yemen—A roadside bomb hit a military car on morning patrol in Sanaa's al-Hasaba District, killing 3 soldiers and injuring 2 others.

July 7—India—Eight bombs went off at 3 Buddhist sites in and around the famous 12-acre Mahabodhi Buddhist temple complex in Bihar State; 4 of the bombs went off in the complex. The Indian Mujahideen was suspected. A 50-year-old Tibetan and a 30-year-old Myanmar national were hurt. The temple, designated by UNESCO as a World Heritage site, features the Bodhi Tree, where Buddha was believed to have attained enlightenment. Four bombs went off inside the temple complex; 3 hit a nearby monastery, and one went off at a statue of Buddha. Two other bombs were defused. On July 8, authorities arrested one suspect and prepared sketches of 2 others. 13070701

July 7—UK—The government ended a 10-year court battle when it deported Omar Mahmoud Mohammed Othman, alias Abu Qatada, 53, to face terrorism charges in Jordan. A plane chartered by the British government flew from a military airfield outside London, 25 miles from Belmarsh Prison, where he had been kept. A new bilateral anti-torture treaty cleared the way for the deportation. Jordanian prosecutors charged him with twice conspiring to carry out terrorist attacks in Jordan—a foiled plot against the American school in Amman in 1999 and a plot targeting U.S. and Israeli tourists and Western diplomats during the 2000 New Year's

celebrations. He had been convicted in absentia years earlier and sentenced to life in prison. The sentences were suspended and he was to receive a new trial. He was represented by attorney Tayseer Thiab, who submitted a not guilty plea. Abu Qatada was ordered held for 15 days at Muwaqqar I prison in Sahab, a southeastern industrial suburb of Amman, pending further questioning.

July 7—Iraq—Gunmen stopped a policeman's family driving home from a wedding near Musayyib. They killed the policeman, his parents, wife and 2 young children, and injured an 8-year-old child.

July 8—Pakistan—A suicide bomber on a motorcycle attacked the vehicle of Malik Habibullah Khan, a pro-government tribal elder who was not in the vehicle at the time, killing Khan's brother and a guard and wounding 9 people in the Hangu District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. The Pakistani Taliban was suspected.

July 8—Iraq—A bomb exploded near a Madain youth center, killing 6 and wounding 3.

A car bomb went off in a Mosul commercial area, killing a civilian and wounding 5.

A parked car bomb exploded in Mosul, killing 5 and wounding 7.

Gunmen shot to death a police officer, a provincial spokesman and a civilian in separate attacks in Mosul.

July 8—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb in Uruzgan Province killed 2 police and wounded 4 others.

July 9—Afghanistan—At 10:30 a.m., in another insider attack, Afghan soldier Lamber Khan fired from a tower at Kandahar Air Field at a passing convoy of Slovakian coalition vehicles, killing one person and wounding 6 others. Authorities later said the 5-year veteran was in contact with the Taliban. He escaped the morning of July 14, after one of his soldier guards created a ruse to spirit him out through a military hospital. The confederate escaped with him. The duo hailed from Jalalabad.

July 9—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb exploded against a cart in the Obei district of Herat Province, killing 18 people, including 12 women, one man and 4 children (some reports said 8 women and 8 children).

A roadside bomb exploded near a taxi in Helmand, killing 3 and wounding 2.

Two gunmen riding on a motorcycle shot to death a prominent tribal leader/government official in Uruzgan Province as he walked through the capital city.

July 9—Lebanon—A car bomb exploded at 11 a.m. in a parking lot next to a supermarket and the Islamic Cooperation Center in Dahya's Bir al-Abed area, a Hizballah-controlled section of the southern Beirut suburbs, injuring 53 people. No one claimed credit for the bomb, which went off near Hizballah's security square. The Free Syrian Army Battalion Brigade 313-Special Missions' spokesman, Osama al-Homsi, later claimed credit. The group said "we will strike gatherings of the Lebanese [Hizballah] everywhere in Lebanese territory, and we will hunt down the remnants of this terrorist unit in any country until they cease their participation in the shedding of Syrian blood." 13070901

July 9—Russia—Gunmen shot to death journalist Akhmednabi Akhmednabiyev, 53, deputy editor of the independent daily *Novoye Delo*, in Makhachkala, Dagestan Republic. He had survived a January 2013 assassination attempt in the same area, 50 yards from his house outside Makhachkala. The gunmen fired several shots into his car, hitting him in the head. He was the 17th journalist to be assassinated or die under suspicious circumstances in Dagestan since 1993. His name was on a hit list of people accused of supporting Islamist militants.

July 9—Somalia—Al-Shabaab set off a bomb against a police vehicle in Mogadishu, wounding 5 police officers. Al-Shabaab spokesman Sheikh Abdiasis Abu Musab credited "a well-timed remotely controlled bomb."

July 9—Internet—Al-Qaeda American-born spokesman Adam

Gadahh said in an hour-long *as-Sahab* video that Syria is the next battleground for jihadis. “My brothers in Syria must realize and be certain that their battle is basically and fundamentally with the Jews and those who support them from the states of the Crusader West and their agents like the Syrian regime and similar parties.” Syrian jihadis must “place Jerusalem, Jaffa, Gaza, Hebron, the Golan, and Haifa before your eyes, and hold on to the weapons and munitions which are in your hands, and do not hand them over to anyone, even after the fall of the regime, for the fall of the regime will be followed by battles and victories. And do not put aside your weapons until you have liberated all of Palestine from the sea to the river and made the banner of Islam fly high over all of the countries of the Levant.” He said jihadis should not support efforts by the U.S., France, UK, Russia, Israel and the UN to preserve their interests in Syria, using regime defectors and former government officials in a post-Assad regime. Jihadis should not allow arms support from Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Gulf states to coopt Syrian rebels. “Therefore, I call on all of the armed brigades, local coordination committees, revolutionary councils, and noble individuals in the political opposition to make it a sweeping revolution against the resolutions and interferences of America and its international community and to make their movement an Islamic jihad” to build a Muslim state, “seeing up of the Islamic state in the country of the Levant” ... “A little patience and a few sacrifices, and then the war will come to an end, the dust of battle will lift, the clouds of smoke will disperse, the rivers of blood will recede, and you will see your country pervaded by security, peace, and the justice of Islam—God permitting—in direct opposition to the desires of the Crusaders and Jews.” Jihadis’ battle “is not with any other sect, group or state.”

July 10—Colombia—The Patriotic Union, founded in 1985 as the above-ground political party wing of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), regained its legal status after it was barred because it failed to run candidates in the 2002 elections.

July 10—Internet—Al-Qaeda spokesman Adam Yahiye Gadahn, alias Azzam al-Amriki, 34, posted an hour-long Arabic-language video entitled “To My Brothers in the Levant” and dated March

2013, in which he calls on Syrian rebels to turn down Western help and morph their insurgency into a global jihad. “I call on all of the armed brigades, local coordination committees, revolutionary councils and noble individuals in the political opposition to make it a sweeping revolution against the ... interferences of America and its international community.” The rebels should “make their movement an Islamic jihad whose goal is to defend the weak and oppressed, set up the genuine Muslim state, and build the just and righteous society in which both Muslim and non-Muslim enjoys the justice of Islam.” “I salute the brigades, groupings and personalities which have declared their rejection of Western and Gulf conspiracies, their alignment with Islam and their coming together on the noble objective and long-sought-after hope, which is the setting up of the Islamic state in the country of the Levant.”

July 10—Iraq—During the evening, at the start of Ramadan, gunmen hit an army checkpoint near Barwana, killing 3 soldiers. The terrorists then went to a trailer used by oil industry police protecting a pipeline. The gunmen fired on the trailer and torched it, killing 11 police officers.

July 11—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb killed 3 civilians in a car in Helmand Province. A second bomb killed 2 police officers belonging to the Afghan National Civil Order Police (ANCOPs) rushing to help the victims. One police officer was wounded.

July 11—Pakistan—A 15-year-old suicide bomber pushed an-explosives-laden refrigerator on a wheelbarrow to the Spin Boldak-Chaman border crossing, one of the 2 main border gates to Afghanistan, killing a civilian bystander and injuring 4 Pakistani border guards and 4 Pakistani civilians.

July 11—Indonesia—Nine terrorists were among more than 100 convicts who escaped from the medium-security Tanjung Gusta prison in Medan, across the Malacca Strait from Malaysia and southern Thailand. By July 13, police had recaptured 94, including 5 terrorists. Some of the terrorists had taken part in a terrorist training camp in Indonesia’s Aceh Province. Others made deadly bank raids in the region. Among those who escaped was Fadil Sadama, who had links a decade earlier to Jemaah Islamiyah (JI). He was serving an 11-year sentence for smuggling arms for terrorists, and had

become a recruiter while in prison. He was believed to have been a leader of a foiled plan to attack the prison in 2010 to free other terrorists. Some of the escapees were linked to Jemaah Ansharut Tauhid, which was started by JI alumni.

July 11—Pakistan—A suicide bomber killed Bilal Shaikh, deputy chief of security, friend and former cellmate of Pakistani President Asif Ali Zardari in Karachi. Shaikh was traveling home from President's House when the bomb went off at a fruit stand at which he'd stopped. The terrorist set off his explosives next to the front passenger door before Shaikh could exit his white armored car, killing Shaikh, his driver, and another person, and wounding 12 people. Shaikh also handled security for Bilawal Zardari Bhutto, the president's son and co-chairman of the Pakistan People's Party.

July 11—Iraq—A suicide bomber crashed his motorcycle into a funeral tent for a Shi'ite family in Muqdadiah, killing 13 people and wounding 24.

Two car bombs exploded outside a Shi'ite mosque in Dujail, killing 11 people and wounding 25.

Various other bombings across the country raised the death toll that day to 40.

July 12—Somalia—An al-Shabaab suicide bomber crashed his vehicle into an African Union peacekeeping convoy on Maka al-Mukarama road in Mogadishu, killing 8 civilians but no soldiers and wounding 8 other civilians, including 2 women. Al-Shabaab spokesman Sheikh Abdiasis Abu Musab told *Reuters* that the convoy was carrying American officials. "We are behind the martyrdom explosion.... The Americans were our main target." 13071201

July 12—Iraq—A suicide bomber hit the Classico Café, a Kirkuk coffee shop, during the night, killing 39 people and wounding 26.

A suicide car bomber hit a police patrol outside Mosul, killing 4 policemen.

Drive-by shooters armed with silencer-equipped pistols killed a senior police officer in Shirqat, outside

Tikrit.

Drive-by shooters killed a civilian and an off-duty soldier in separate attacks in Mosul.

A roadside bomb in Mosul killed a police officer.

Terrorists fired on a Ramadi police station, killing 2 police officers in a morning assault.

Terrorists set off a car bomb and shot at a Fallujah police headquarters, killing 7 officers.

A roadside bomb in central Fallujah killed a police officer.

A car bomb in Karrada, a commercial district in Baghdad, killed 2 police officers and 2 civilians.

Dozens were injured in bombings in Tuz Khormato and Kirkuk.

July 12—Congo—Al-Qaeda-linked Allied Democratic Forces from Uganda attacked Kamangu in the east, forcing 18,000 refugees to flee to Uganda.

July 12—UK—A nail bomb went off near a mosque in Tipton, causing no injuries.

July 12—Nigeria—Security forces killed at least one Boko Haram terrorist in a 5-hour gun battle in Sokoto. Local news said the terrorists were planning to assassinate the Sultan of Sokoto. A captured terrorist said the group was planning to rob banks and commercial centers to get money to buy arms. The government said the terrorists used civilians as human shields. At least 2 terrorists escaped. Police seized assault rifles, grenades, rocket launchers, and homemade bombs.

July 13—Sudan—Gunmen attacked a UNAMID peacekeepers' convoy during the morning near their base in Manawashi, north of the south Darfur state capital of Nyala, killing 8 and wounding 17, including 2 women. Most casualties were believed to be Tanzanians. No one claimed credit. 13071301

July 13—Iraq—Bombs went off outside 2 Sunni mosques in Baghdad, killing 21 people. The first bomb went off at 10 p.m. near the gate of the Khalid bin al-Walid mosque in the southern Dora neighborhood, killing 16 people and wounding 31. The second bomb went off at the Mullah Huwaish mosque in western Baghdad's Hay al-Jami'a area, killing 5 and injuring 19.

An attack at a funeral northeast of Baghdad killed 3 people and injured 10.

July 13—Internet—Nigerian Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau posted a video on the Internet in which he praised terrorists who burn down schools and kill teachers. He said the group does not kill schoolchildren. "We support the work they did at the school, at Mamudo and Damaturu, and other attacks in other schools. We are going to burn down the schools if they are not Islamic religious schools for Allah.... We don't touch small children, we only burn the schools. Our religion does not permit us to touch small children and women; we don't kill children.... School teachers who are teaching Western education? We will kill them! We will kill them!" UNICEF said 48 students and 7 teachers had been killed since June. He also denied that BH was negotiating a peace agreement with the government. "We will not enter into any agreement with non-believers or the Nigerian government. The Quran teaches that we must shun democracy. We must shun Western education. We must shun the constitution." He said the West tries to destroy Islam and "to tactically make the Quran insignificant and unimportant."

July 14—Iraq—A bomb in a downtown Karbala market killed 9 and wounded 22 as Muslims were breaking their Ramadan fast in the evening.

A bomb went off in a Kut market, killing 11 and wounding 68.

Two car bombs exploded near a Babil government office, killing 4.

A car bomb exploded near a Nasiriya hotel, killing

2 and wounding 12.

Gunmen used silenced weapons to kill 2 people walking near a Falluja cemetery.

Two bombs killed 8 and wounded 15 near an office of a Shi'ite political party in Basra.

A local official and his son died when they struck a roadside bomb in Mosul.

Four police officers died when a roadside bomb exploded in Mosul.

Two soldiers died when they were shot at an army checkpoint in Mosul.

A car bomb killed 6 near a Shi'te mosque in Musay-yib.

A roadside bomb went off in Baghdad's Dora district, killing 4 and wounding 16.

July 14—Guantanamo—Gitmo prison spokesman said 25 prisoners had quit their hunger strike during Ramadan. Another 45 captives still required nighttime forced feedings to ward off malnutrition. Those quitting the hunger strike were to be permitted to return to communal living. Some 81 prisoners of the total of 166 in Gitmo were still on the hunger strike, down from a high of 106.

July 15—Iraq—Mortar shells exploded near swimmers in the Tigris River, killing 4, including a 10-year-old boy, and wounding 11.

A car bomb went off near a security patrol, killing a policeman and wounding 11 other people.

Gunmen fired on a checkpoint south of Baghdad, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 4 others.

July 15—Pakistan—Gunmen on a motorcycle fired at a vehicle in the Masjid road area of Quetta, killing 4 members of the Shia

Hazara community.

During the night, terrorists shot to death 3 people and injured another in Quetta's Khudaidad Chowk area.

July 16—Afghanistan—A bomb placed on a bicycle exploded in the suburbs of Jalalabad, Nangarhar Province, killing 2 civilians and wounding 3 others. The Taliban was suspected.

July 16—Lebanon—A bomb went off near the Masnaa border crossing between Lebanon and Syria, hitting 2 vehicles carrying Hizballah officials en route to Syria, killing one Hizballah member and injuring 2 people. 13071601

July 16—Iraq—A bomb went off near a Sunni mosque during the evening in Muqdadiah, killing and wounding 17.

July 17—Germany/Netherlands/Switzerland—Police in 3 countries raided 11 homes, offices, and prison cells of suspected neo-Nazis belonging to a Werewolf Squad that was planning a terrorist attack. At least 50 German police were involved in the raids. The Squad was modeled on the Werewolf commandos that the Nazis planned to send into Allied territory at the end of World War II. Police seized computers, memory cards, and documents in apartments and offices of 4 individuals in the 3 countries.

July 17—Lebanon—Gunmen assassinated pro-Syrian government figure Mohammed Darrar Jammo outside his Sarafand home. He often appeared on Arab tv stations, defending Syrian President Bashar al-Assad.

July 17—Bahrain—A gas canister in a car exploded during nighttime prayers outside a Sunni mosque in Riffa, where members of the royal family live, causing no injuries. The terrorists had placed a gas cylinder inside a vehicle parked outside the mosque. Several vehicles were destroyed. The Shi'ite opposition group Wefaq condemned the attack.

July 18—Afghanistan—Taliban gunmen shot to death 8 Afghan civilian day laborers en route to work at the U.S. Forward Operating Base Shank in Logar Province. They were forced out of their

minivan, blindfolded, and shot in the head one by one.

July 19—Iraq—A bomb in a wall-mounted air conditioner to the left of the pulpit exploded during midday prayer in the Abu Bakir al-Sideeq Sunni mosque in Wijaihiya, 50 miles northeast of Baghdad, in Diyala Province, killing 26 people and injuring more than 50. A second bomb outside the mosque was rendered safe with a controlled detonation.

Attacks outside Mosul killed 4 people. Mortar shells killed 2 women outside their house. A roadside bomb killed a father and son when it exploded near their car.

July 19—Algeria—During a nighttime raid in Bouira, special forces killed 4 jihadis, including 2 deputies to Abdelmalek Droukdel, leader of Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Mahgreb. Authorities seized euros to be paid as ransom for Western hostages. The dead terrorists were identified as Abu al-Walid Tuhami, 36, who joined AQIM in 2002 and was in charge of its communications; and Ayadh Abu Abderahmane, AQIM coordinator between several regions. Abderahmane joined AQIM in 1999.

July 20—China—Ji Zhongxing, born in 1979 and from Heze, Shandong Province, set off a bomb during the night at Beijing Capital International Airport, injuring only himself; he was already in a wheelchair. He tried to hand out fliers about his grievances against authorities but was stopped. He then set off the black powder bomb. A man by the same name posted in a 2006 blog that on June 28, 2005, he had been severely beaten by local authorities while giving rides on his scooter in Dongguan. The authorities, swinging steel batons, broke his back, paralyzing his legs. He was sentenced to 6 years on October 15, 2013.

July 20—Iraq—At least 12 car bombs went off during the night in commercial areas of Baghdad, killing 71 and wounding 125. The first bomb went off on a busy shopping street in Baghdad's Karrada district, killing 9. Other car bombs hit northwestern Tobchi district, killing 8; western Bayaa district, killing 3; southeastern Zafaraniyah district, killing 6; southeastern New Baghdad (2 car bombs), killing 5; and western Shurta, killing 4.

Earlier in the day, gunmen in pickup trucks shot to death Bassem Mahmoud, leader of Sahwa (Awakening), a Sunni militia that fought against al-Qaeda in Iraq, and 2 of his bodyguards near Baqubah.

Another Sahwa member and 4 other people were killed by a bomb near his house in Madain.

A suicide bomber set off his explosives at a military post in Mosul, killing a woman.

July 20—Colombia—The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia ambushed an army battalion guarding oil facilities in Arauca State on the border with Venezuela, killing 15 soldiers. FARC killed another 4 soldiers in Doncello, Caqueta State. President Juan Manuel Santos ordered the military to put “the entire machinery” of war against the FARC, saying, “Just as we have extended our hand and are in negotiations, so do we have a big stick. We have decisive military force and will apply it.”

July 20—Mali—Gunmen kidnapped 4 election workers and a deputy mayor in Tessalit in the north. They were freed the next day and discovered by French soldiers outside the town. Baye Ag Diknane, a member of the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad, was arrested.

July 21—Mali—French soldiers deactivated an unexploded bomb in the market in Kidal in the north.

July 21—Egypt—Gunmen killed 6 Egyptians and wounded 11 in attacks in the Sinai Peninsula. Ten attacks on police stations and checkpoints took the lives of 2 civilians, 2 army officers, and 2 policemen in Rafah and el-Arish during the night.

July 21—Iraq—A bomb went off during the day in a Taji fish market, killing 4 and wounding 15.

A bomb went off outside the Basmaiya home of an anti-al-Qaeda Sunni militia leader, killing 2 and wounding 4.

Gunmen killed 5 peshmerga Kurdish security

forces during an afternoon attack on a checkpoint near Kirkuk.

Gunmen fired on a security checkpoint in Mosul, killing 2.

The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (Al-Qaeda in Iraq) assaulted Abu Ghraib prison, freeing 500–600 extremists, including several AQI emirs. Suicide bombers breached the walls, and mortars were fired. The government said 25 security officers, 21 prisoners, and 10 attackers were killed and 38 security officers were wounded. AQI claimed it had killed 120 security officers and that only the suicide bombers died. Some prisoners were recaptured at checkpoints. Jihadi websites said some the escapees had been detained by the U.S. military in 2006–2007, and were going to participate in the fight against Bashar al-Assad in Syria. AQI called the operation “Conquering the Tyrants,” deeming it “a bold raid blessed by God” following attacks that “shook the pillars of the Safavid project” (a code name for Iranian influence over the Iraqi government). The group said it set off 12 car bombs, fired rockets and missiles, used suicide bombers, and was helped by prisoners who had obtained weapons. On July 24, Interpol in Paris issued an alert regarding the escape, calling it “a major threat to global security.”

Terrorists set off 2 bombs outside Taji prison, 12 miles north of Baghdad, firing mortars at prison guards while inmates torched blankets and furniture. No casualties were reported in the evening attack.

July 22—Iraq—Gunmen killed 12 security officers in an ambush in Nineveh Province.

July 22—Iraq—A suicide car bomber hit an army convoy in Mosul, killing 13 people, including 10 soldiers.

July 22—Europe—All 28 foreign ministers of the European Union voted to designate the military wing of Lebanese Hizballah a terrorist organization.

July 22—Libya—An improvised explosive device went off inside the gate of a Sirte courthouse complex, wounding a soldier. Three people were arrested.

July 23—Libya—A rocket-propelled grenade crashed into a Tripoli apartment building next to the luxury Corinthia Hotel, where Prime Minister Ali Zidan has a government-owned apartment and Tripoli Towers, where several embassies—including those of the UK and Canada—foreign airlines, and other firms have offices. No injuries were reported. The rocket launcher was attached to a vehicle and fired remotely in mid-afternoon.

A bomb was thrown at a Benghazi police station, wounding 3 detainees.

July 23—Iraq—Police found the bodies of 4 off-duty policemen with bullet wounds in their heads.

Drive-by shooters killed 2 off-duty policemen who were walking down a street.

July 24—Iraq—Terrorists attacked a Bashmaya police headquarters outside Mosul, killing 9 police officers and wounding 2 others. A roadside bomb hit an ambulance responding to the attack, wounding the driver and his assistant.

A car bomb exploded as an army patrol passed by Kirkuk, killing an officer and a soldier and wounding 5 soldiers.

Baghdad police found 3 bullet-ridden corpses.

A bomb exploded during the night in Baghdad's northern Qahira neighborhood, killing 3 and wounding 11.

A bomb hidden in a motorized cart went off in a residential area in Tuz Khormato, wounding 35 people.

July 24—Pakistan—Terrorists attacked an office of the Inter-Services Intelligence Directorate in Sindh Province, Sukkur District, killing 3 people and wounding 35. A suicide car bomber crashed his vehicle into the wall of the compound. A second suicide bomber set off his explosives inside the compound. Three other terrorists conducted an hour-long gun battle with security forces with guns and hand grenades. The government said all of the attackers died. The Pakistani Taliban was suspected.

July 25—Tunisia—Two gunmen shot to death leftist opposition politician Mohammed Brahmi, head of the Popular Current party, in his car outside his house in Tunis. He was hit by 11 bullets. His daughter witnessed the murder. Anti-government demonstrations broke out across the country; the protestors blamed the government. On February 9, 2014, the Interior Ministry announced a suspect in the murder of the left-wing parliamentarian was one of 4 “dangerous terrorists” arrested in an overnight raid. Ahmed Melki, alias “the Somali,” was wanted for the Brahmi murder. One of the terrorists was shot in the face. Three policemen were wounded in the clash.

July 25—Iraq—Terrorists ambushed truckers outside Sarha, killing 14 drivers and passengers in a truck convoy stopped at a fake checkpoint. All of them were Shi’ites executed with a gunshot to the head.

A bomb at a café near Muqdadiyah killed 16 people.

Another 10 people were killed in other terrorist attacks elsewhere in the country.

July 25—Libya—A rocket-propelled grenade was fired at the United Arab Emirates embassy in the Siahia neighborhood of western Tripoli, causing no injuries. 13072501

July 26—Philippines—A mortar round hidden in a bag went off in

a bar at a shopping mall complex in Cagayan de Oro city, killing 8 and wounding 46. On August 7, Philippine police filed murder complaints against 6 Muslim terrorists from Khilafa Islamiyah Mindanao. Witnesses identified Usman Hapids as the man who planted the bomb. He was seen with 5 other individuals before the bomb went off. The group has less than 15 members and aims to bring a caliphate to the southern Philippines.

July 26—Pakistan—Two bombs killed more than 60 and injured 187 in Parachinar. Most of the casualties were Shi'ites. One bomb was planted on a motorcycle. The second went off 400 yards away 4 minutes later. No one claimed credit.

July 26—Guantanamo Bay—The White House announced that 2 detainees would be repatriated to Algeria.

July 27—Pakistan—Terrorists attacked a checkpoint in northern Pakistan, killing 2 people. Another attack on a checkpoint in the western city of Gaw-dar killed 7. Another 25 were wounded in the 2 attacks.

July 28—Afghanistan—A bomb went off in Zabul Province's Shahjoy District, killing 11 people and wounding 12, including a local police chief.

July 29—Afghanistan—A morning bombing in Kandahar Province's Spin Boldak District killed a mother and her 2 children.

July 29—Pakistan—Eight Taliban terrorists wearing police uniforms fired guns and rocket-propelled grenades and set off explosives and hand grenades at a prison in Dera Ismail Khan at midnight. The prison held 40 "high profile" inmates. Pakistani Taliban spokesman Shahidullah Shahid said the group freed 300 prisoners and that 150 militants were involved. The government said 253 prisoners, including 25 "dangerous terrorists," escaped. The terrorists killed 6 police officers, 6 Shi'ite Muslim prisoners—beheading one—and 2 civilians.

July 29—Tunisia—Gunmen shot to death 8 Tunisian soldiers in an ambush in the remote Mount Chaambi area near the Algerian border. The terrorists shot the soldiers, then slit their throats. Three soldiers gave chase, but were wounded by a land mine.

July 29—Nigeria—Bombs exploded at a bar and entertainment area in a Christian quarter in Kano, killing 24 and wounding scores of people. Ten bodies were brought to the mortuary of Murtala Mohammed Specialists Hospital. One bomb went off in a car parked beside a kiosk selling alcohol and soft drinks. The military blamed Boko Haram.

July 29—Iraq—Some 18 car bombs exploded in marketplaces, parking lots, and crowds of pedestrians, killing 58 people in Baghdad, Mosul, and Basra. One of the car bombs went off at a Shi'ite mosque in the Bayaa neighborhood of Baghdad. Twelve car bombs exploded in Baghdad. The government blamed al-Qaeda, which later claimed credit, saying it was supporting “oppressed Sunnis.”

July 30—Internet—Ayman al-Zawahiri issued an audio message on jihadi websites. It was believed to have been recorded on June 5. He denounced Pentagon treatment of the Gitmo hunger strikers and pledged to free them. He called on Muslims to join together for jihad. “Every Muslim in every spot on Earth must work to defend the blood of Muslims that is being shed by America and its allies, and their sanctities that they are violating, and their villages and homes that they are destroying, and their wealth that they are stealing,” he said.

July 30—Syria—A car bomb killed Kurdish Democratic Union Party leader Issa Hissu in the northeast. He had spoken out against Jabhat al-Nusra and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, and was imprisoned by the Assad regime.

July 30—Syria—Paolo Dall'Oglio, an Italian Jesuit priest, was reported missing during a trip to the rebel-held north-central city of Raqqa, on a mission to meet members of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. The Assad opponent had lived in Syria for 30 years before being expelled in 2012. It was not clear whether he had been abducted. By November 2014, *AFP* reported that authorities believed the Islamic State was involved. 13073001

July 31—Syria—Italian aid workers Greta Ramelli and Vanessa Marzullo, from Italy's Lombardy region, disappeared in Aleppo Province in late July or early August. The duo appeared in an al-

Nusra Front video in early January 2015, asking the Italian government to help bring them home. Ramelli said in English, “We are in big danger and we could be killed. The government and its militaries are responsible [for] our lives.” Marzullo held a piece of paper dated December 17, 2014. On January 15, 2015, *AP* reported that Ramelli, 21, and Marzullo, 20, were freed. They had worked for the aid group Horryaty. The *BBC* reported unconfirmed rumors of a \$15 million ransom following negotiations facilitated by Qatar. Foreign Minister Paolo Gentiloni told the lower house of Parliament that these reports “were void of any basis in reality” and expressed surprise “that these sources were given credit without any verification.... We are against paying ransom.” 1373101

July 31—Thailand—Masked jihadis posted an Internet video in Arabic, Urdu, and English threatening to kill former prime minister Thaksin Shinawatra. A member of the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) Region 4 Front said one unmasked speaker looked similar to a suspect facing arrest warrants on incidents in 2004–2006 and that the video involved Malaysians. The speakers claimed al-Qaeda affiliation.

August—Afghanistan—On September 1, 2013, the government announced that the bullet-riddled bodies of 7 Afghan soldiers had been found dumped in Andar District in Ghazni Province. They had been kidnapped at various times, some while visiting their families. Their hands were chained behind their backs. The Taliban was suspected.

August—Syria—On September 2, 2014, the Islamic State released a video of one of its members beheading U.S. freelance journalist Steven Sotloff. In August 2014, his mother released a video pleading for her son’s release. The British-accented killer said on the video, “I’m back, Obama, and I’m back because of your arrogant foreign policy towards the Islamic State,” warning, “just as your missiles continue to strike our people, our knife will continue to strike the necks of your people.” The terrorist in the video then threatened to kill British citizen David Cawthorne Haines. On September 3, Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman Paul Hirschson announced that Sotloff was also an Israeli citizen. On September 9, 2014, *CNN* reported that Sotloff’s family claimed IS paid \$50,000 to moderate

rebels who alerted IS that the journalist had entered Syria. The White House said it had no information that Sotloff had been “sold” to the IS. 13089901

August—Syria—On February 6, 2015, the *Washington Post* reported that the Islamic State claimed that Kayla Jean Mueller, 26, a Prescott, Arizona woman who had been taken hostage in August 2013, was killed by a Jordanian airstrike of a building in Raqqa where she was being held. The claim came after Jordan began a retaliatory strike against IS for burning to death a Jordanian pilot who was taken hostage on December 24, 2015. IS released her phone numbers and other personal information, saying, “The criminal Crusader coalition aircraft bombarded a site outside the city of ar-Raqqah today at noon while the people were performing the Friday prayer. The air assaults were continuous on the same location for more than an hour.” Her name had not previously been disclosed by the media. She had moved to an area along the Turkish border with Syria in late 2012, working for Support to Life, which helped families fleeing the violence in Syria. In August 2013, she was working at an Aleppo hospital with Spanish Doctors Without Borders in when she was kidnapped. Her family received proof-of-life and a demand for several million euros. IS threatened to kill her if they did not receive the money by mid-August. Prescott’s *Daily Courier* reported that she was a volunteer with the Save Darfur Coalition since high school. She graduated from Northern Arizona University on Flagstaff in 2009, then moved to India, where she worked in an orphanage and taught English to Tibetan refugees. She moved back to Arizona in 2011, working at an AIDS clinic and volunteering at a women’s shelter. She then went to France, working as an au pair, learning French, and hoping to work in Africa. In May 2013, she spoke at the Prescott Kiwanis Club about helping Syrian refugee children.

On August 14, 2015, *ABC News* reported that IS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi raped Kayla Mueller repeatedly when she was held inside the home of Abu Sayyaf, a Tunisian in charge of oil and gas revenue for IS. The *Associated Press* said the story came from a 14-year-old Yazidi who was held with Mueller,

escaped in October 2014 and made her way to Iraqi Kurdistan. On May 16, 2015, the U.S. Army's Delta Force killed Abu Sayyaf. 13089902

August—Egypt—On April 29, 2015, CNN reported that an Egyptian court sentenced 71 people to life in prison for their role in the August 2013 burning and looting of the Coptic Christian Virgin Mary Church in the Giza Province village of Kafr Hakim. During that month, mobs attacked 42 churches, including the St. George Church in Sohag and Prince Tadros Church in Fayoum. At least 52 defendants were tried in absentia. *Egynews* added that 2 minors were sentenced to 10 years in prison and fined 10,000 Egyptian pounds (about \$1,300), Egyptian officials reported.

August 2—Middle East/U.S.—The U.S. Department of State announced that it would close on August 4 all Middle Eastern embassies and consulates normally open on a Sunday because of an al-Qaeda-related threat. At least 22 facilities were included, among them Sana'a, Yemen; Tel Aviv, Israel; Khartoum, Sudan; Dhaka, Bangladesh; Kuwait City, Kuwait; Sana'a, Yemen; Ankara, Turkey; Muscat, Oman; Cairo, Egypt; Kabul, Afghanistan; Baghdad, Iraq; Amman, Jordan; Abu Dhabi; Algiers, Algeria; Dubai, United Arab Emirates; Manama, Bahrain; Tripoli, Libya; Riyadh, Dhahran and Jeddah, Saudi Arabia; and Doha, Qatar. August 4 was President Barack Obama's 52nd birthday, and the day Iran inaugurated Hassan Rowhani as its new president. A worldwide alert was issued for all Americans traveling abroad. The UK said it would close its embassy in Yemen on August 4–5. Some observers suggested that the threat could be attributed to the recent succession of AQAP leader Nasir al-Wuhaysi, alias Abu Bashir, to be Zawahiri's deputy.

On August 5, 4 U.S. embassies in Africa were added: Antananarivo, Madagascar; Bujumbura, Burundi; Kigali, Rwanda; and Port Louis, Mauritius.

On August 6, the U.S. urged all Americans to leave Yemen.

On August 9, the U.S. announced that all diplomatic facilities, save Yemen—and Lahore,

Pakistan, which was closed in a separate announcement—would reopen.

August 2—Tunisia—An Interior Ministry spokesman said a suspected jihadi killed himself and seriously wounded his pregnant wife while he was making a bomb in a home he was renting in Jedaida, 12 miles from Tunis.

Meanwhile, an extremist was arrested after he blew off his hand while handling explosives in Menzel Bourguiba, 43 miles from Tunis.

A week earlier, a bomb exploded beneath an unmarked police car in Tunis, causing no injuries.

August 2—Internet—Al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri issued a 14-minute audio on jihadi websites in which he criticized the treatment of ousted Egyptian President Mohammed Morsi and called on Muslims to join to prevent Egypt from being divided. It was Zawahiri's second message of the week. He observed, "The crusaders, the seculars, the Americanized army, Mubarak's thugs and some members of Islamic parties with the support of Gulf money and American plotting, all agreed to topple Mohamed Morsi's government." They wanted a "secular, pro-American president to rule Egypt so they can continue with their plotting—along with the Americans and Zionists—to divide Egypt, just like what happened in Sudan."

August 3—Afghanistan—A suicide bomber killed another suicide bomber and 9 children and seriously injured 25 people in Jalalabad in Nangarhar Province. Three suicide bombers clad in explosive vests were on their way to the Indian Consulate when security services stopped their Toyota sedan. Two terrorists jumped from the car and fired their guns down the street. The driver then set off his vest inside the vehicle, killing himself and a colleague and injuring the third terrorist. The Taliban denied involvement.
13080301

August 3—Iraq—Ambushers attacked the motorcade of Lieutenant General Abdul-Amir al-Zaidi in Adeim, 100 kilometers north of Baghdad, killing 6 bodyguards and wounding 4 others. Al-

Zaidi commands some government forces in Diyala and Salahuddin provinces. He was unhurt.

Gunmen broke into the Baqouba house of a Sahwa anti-al-Qaeda militiaman, killing his wife and 2 daughters; he was not in the house.

Gunmen shot to death 2 Sahwa fighters working on their farm near Baqouba.

Gunmen in a drive-by attack killed 2 off-duty policemen near Mosul.

A roadside bomb killed a father and son in Tikrit.

In western Baghdad, a bomb went off near a line of car parts stores in western Baghdad, killing 2 and wounding 7.

A bomb in southeastern Baghdad missed a police patrol but killed 2 civilians.

August 3—Russia—An unknown gunman shot to death Sufi Muslim cleric Imam Ilyas Ilyasov as he was getting into his car in Dagestan. The assassin badly wounded Ilyasov's driver before getting away. Ilyasov had earlier received threats.

August 3—Yemen—France, Germany and the UK temporarily closed their embassies in Sana'a after Interpol issued an alert regarding potential attacks.

August 4—Iraq—A roadside bomb hit an army patrol near Mosul, killing 3 soldiers.

A car bomb killed Judge Sajid Abdul-Amir as he was driving to work in Tikrit.

Two people died in an explosion in a commercial street in eastern Baghdad, while mortar rounds hit houses in western Baghdad, killing 2.

August 4—Tunisia—A dawn raid by special forces in Tunis' El-

Ouardia neighborhood led to an intense firefight in which one terrorist was killed, another wounded, and 6 suspects were arrested.

August 4—Yemen—The government announced a \$23,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of any of 25 wanted AQAP suspects. They included Saudi nationals Ibrahim Mohammed el-Rubaish—who had been released from Guantanamo in 2006 and served as AQAP’s theological advisor—and Ibrahim Hassan el-Assiri.

August 4—Syria—The Islamic State kidnapped a 26-year-old female American aid worker. As of October 26, 2014, the *New York Times* reported that she was still being held. *NBC News* reported on November 18, 2014, that the group demanded a \$6.6 ransom or the release of Aafia Siddiqui. 13080401

August 5—Yemen—On the day on which U.S. Embassy staffers were militarily airlifted out of the country after Ayman al-Zawahiri had ordered AQAP to carry out an attack, a drone fired a missile at a car carrying 4 men in Marib Province’s al-Arqa District, killing all of them, including Saleh Jouti, a senior al-Qaeda member.

August 5—Pakistan—During the night, dozens of gunmen disguised in tribal police uniforms pulled 13 people off a convoy of 5 buses near Quetta en route to Punjab Province, killed them, and dumped their bodies in a ravine near Machh, 6 miles away from the checkpoint where the attack took place. They had also kidnapped 9 tribal policemen, but dropped them off a few miles away because they were locals. Baluchistan separatists were suspected. Gunmen had distracted a military protective detail by shooting at a nearby oil tanker. Two gunmen entered each bus to check IDs of passengers. A paramilitary soldier who tried to enter the area was shot to death.

August 5—Venezuela—A gunman firing from the back of a motorcycle killed Pablo Uzcategui, the leader of the small opposition Proyecto Venezuela Party in Barinas, the state capital of the home state of the late President Hugo Chavez. Uzcategui was hit by 2 shots during the night as he drove with his son. His wife was driving behind her husband with their 2 daughters.

August 5—Mexico—Leftist activists Raymundo Velazquez Flores and Samuel Vargas Ramirez were found shot to death in Coyuca de

Benitez, a town west of Acapulco on the southern Pacific coast. Their hands were bound and they sustained gunshot wounds to their heads. A third was reported missing. The Emiliano Zapata Revolutionary Agrarian League said they were members of the group.

August 5—Philippines—A car bomb killed 8, including a police officer, and wounded 33 during afternoon rush hour on Sinsuat Avenue in Cota-bato city as a bulletproof SUV carrying city administrator Cynthia Guiani-Sayadi was passing by. One of her police bodyguards was killed, although she was unharmed. She is a younger sister of Mayor Japal Guiani, and had been receiving threats in recent days. An ensuing fire damaged power and telephone cables, causing power outages. The Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Movement was suspected.

August 6—Pakistan—At 1:30 a.m., gunmen killed 3 senior security officials—an army colonel, a captain and the district police chief—in their vehicle in Gilgit-Baltistan's Diamer district. The officials had left the house of Ajmal Bhatti, the district's deputy commissioner, where they had been meeting. The vehicle crashed into a ravine. The Taliban was suspected.

August 6—Pakistan—A motorcycle bomb targeting provincial government minister Javed Naghori killed 11 people and injured 24, mostly young boys, just before dawn at a soccer field in Karachi's Lyari neighborhood. Naghori was not hurt. Attacks throughout the country killed 28 people.

August 6—Guatemala—Radio journalist Jesus Lima, 68, was found shot to death in his car parked outside Zacapa's *Sultana Radio* station where he was about to go inside to work. He was shot twice.

August 6—Iraq—Bombs mostly targeting Baghdad markets killed 36 people.

In southeastern Baghdad's Shi'ite Zafaraniyah neighborhood, a car bomb killed 3 and wounded 10 near an outdoor market where shoppers were preparing for iftar, the evening meal that breaks Ramadan's daily fasts.

Before sunset, a car bomb exploded near a market in Baghdad's southeastern Nahrwan suburbs, killing 6 and wounding 17.

Soon after, a car bomb exploded in a busy market in Baghdad's downtown Karradah neighborhood, killing 5 and wounding 18, including pharmacy owner Isam Mohammed, who sustained head injuries.

At night, a car bomb went off near a cafe in Baghdad's northeastern Husseinayah suburb, killing 5 and wounding 15. Minutes later, another car bomb exploded in Husseinayah, killing 3 and wounding 10.

A bomb in a Dora commercial street in southern Baghdad killed 4 and wounded 11.

A car bomb exploded near a market before sundown in southwestern Baghdad, killing 5 and wounding 15.

A late night car bomb exploded near an ice cream shop in the Abu Dashir area in southwestern Baghdad, killing 5 and wounding 16.

August 6—Italy—A building housing the U.S. Consulate in Milan and several Italian radio stations' offices was temporarily evacuated during the evening after the diplomatic mission received a letter containing a bomb threat. The letter included a symbol used by Italian anarchists. Police found no bomb. 13080601

August 6—Yemen—The U.S. urged all Americans to leave Yemen because of a possible terror threat. The UK Foreign Office also evacuated embassy staff.

A military helicopter was shot down in Mareb while inspecting the country's main oil pipeline, killing 8, including the commander of the 107th Brigade, 6 army escorts, and a crew member. AQAP was suspected.

August 7—Afghanistan—The Taliban ambushed the convoy of female Senator Rouh Gul Khirzad on a main highway in Gazni Province's Muqur District, killing her 8-year-old daughter and a bodyguard and wounding her, her husband, son, and another daughter. The group was traveling from Kabul to her Nimroz Province home.

August 7—Pakistan—A bomb outside a shopping center in southwestern Mastung District killed a 13-year-old girl and wounded over 20 people.

August 7—Yemen—The Prime Minister's office announced that it had stopped an AQAP plot to capture oil and gas facilities and 2 key southern ports in Mukalla city and Shabwa Province earlier in the week. A senior Interior Ministry official said "a few" AQAP members had arrived in Sana'a over the past 3 days.

August 7—Philippines—Three bombs went off. One roadside bomb wounded 7 soldiers in a passing army truck in Maguindanao Province near Cotabato city. They were returning to camp after buying supplies from a Shariff Saydona Mustapha town market. Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Movement claimed credit. A second bomb in Maguindanao's Datu Piang town damaged a bridge but caused no injuries.

August 7—Iraq—In the morning, a roadside bomb struck a police patrol in Mosul, killing 3 policemen and wounding 2 others. A second bomb in Mosul missed a police convoy but killed a civilian-passer-by and wounded 2 others.

A bomb attached to a car killed 2 people in Musayyib.

Gunmen attacked a policeman's home during the late night in Tikrit, killing 13 people, including the policeman, his wife, 2 sons, and one daughter. After neighbors gathered around the house, a car bomb 10 yards away exploded, killing 8 and wounding 30.

August 7—Indonesia—Two gunmen on a motorbike killed a police officer in Tangerang Selatan on Jakarta's western outskirts.

August 8—Tanzania—Two men riding a small motorcycle threw acid on the faces and arms of British citizens Kirstie Trup and Katie Gee, both 18, who were volunteer teachers at a primary school affiliated with the Anglican Church on Zanzibar island. The girls had been working for Art in Tanzania, an educational organization. The women were walking in Stone Town, a tourist area. They sustained burns on their faces, hands, legs, backs and necks. Five men were being questioned. Katie Gee had posted on Facebook on July 24, “A Muslim woman just hit me in the street for singing on Ramadan. Is that normal?” 13080801

August 8—Afghanistan—A remotely-detonated mine hidden in a cemetery in rural Nangarhar Province’s Ghany Khel District killed 14 members of a single extended family, including 7 women and 7 children, and wounded 3 other family members visiting the tomb of a relative. The family was marking the start of Eid al-Fitr, the end of Ramadan. Family members blamed the Taliban. The entombed man had worked for a security company before the Taliban killed him 8 months earlier.

August 8—Pakistan—A suicide bomber attacked a police officer’s funeral in an open field outside a mosque in Quetta, killing 21 police officers and 9 civilians and wounding 55 of 250 people mourning a police officer shot dead earlier that day in front of his children, 2 of whom were wounded in the attack on their vehicle. Fayaz Sumbal, head of police operations in Baluchistan, spotted the bomber near the gate of the mosque before he detonated his explosives. Sumbal called on officers to question the bomber, who then blew himself up. Sumbal died in the blast.

August 8—Saudi Arabia—Authorities arrested 2 foreign residents believed planning suicide bombings. Investigators were looking into their AQAP links. One suspect was a Yemeni; the other was a Chadian who had been deported from Saudi Arabia but returned using a different passport. The Interior Ministry said the duo communicated with AQAP over the Internet using several coded names to discuss “imminent suicide operations in the region.”

August 8—U.S.—A Florida teen was accused of trying to join al-Qaeda when he flew to Jordan in 2012 to try to meet terrorists. Shelton Bell faced 30 years in prison; arraignment was scheduled

for August 12.

August 8—Ecuador—Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) rebels killed an Ecuadorean army lieutenant, Diego Maldonado, and wounded a corporal in a 4-hour gun battle at a river bordering the 2 countries. Five FARC members died in the dawn battle in Puerto Mestanza in Ecuador's Sucumbios state. Some 120 Ecuadorean soldiers encountered the rebels on their side of the San Miguel River and demanded they surrender. The FARC fired on the soldiers, and their colleagues on the river's Colombian side chipped in with rifle-launched grenades and sniper fire. The dead lieutenant was shot in the head while pursuing a fleeing rebel and the wounded corporal had shrapnel in his head and shoulder. The rebels were from the FARC's 48th Front. 13080802

August 9—Egypt—A drone fired from the Israeli side of the border killed 5 terrorists preparing to fire rockets at Israel from 3 miles inside Egypt. However, Egypt's state media quoted an anonymous senior security official saying the strike was conducted by Egyptian helicopters against terrorists planning to hit Egyptian targets. Ansar Jerusalem said 4 of its men died in the drone strike and blamed Israel.

August 9—Pakistan—The U.S. Consulate in Lahore was shut with emergency staff remaining on duty following "specific threats." The State Department advised U.S. citizens against traveling to Pakistan.

Meanwhile, gunmen attacked a mosque in Quetta during Eid prayers, killing 9 and injuring 15.

August 9—Lebanon—At 3 a.m., Turkish Airlines pilots Murat Akpinar and Murat Agca were kidnapped by armed men who forced them from a bus driving from Beirut airport. Families of Lebanese Shi'ite prisoners kidnapped by Syrian rebels were among the suspects. On August 12, Lebanese citizen Mohammed Saleh was arrested after allegedly contacting the kidnappers. On August 17, Lebanese authorities arrested another 3 people. On August 20, a Lebanese prosecutor charged 13 people, including the trio arrested on August 17, in the case. Most of the defendants were relatives of the 9 Lebanese Shi'ites held by Syrian rebels since May 2012 en route from Iran to Lebanon via Turkey and Syria. Ten remained at

large. The 2 pilots were released on October 19 as part of a complex prisoner release agreement in which 9 Lebanese Shi'ite pilgrims were freed in Syria. The 9 were held by Syrian rebels who had demanded that Hizballah end its involvement in the Syrian civil war, then demanded the release of women held by the Syrian government. At least 61 women were freed from Syrian government jails. The *Associated Press* reported that the release was mediated by Qatar and Palestinian officials.

On October 18, 2013, the remaining 9 Lebanese Shi'ite pilgrims were freed and reported to be in Turkish territories, according to Lebanese Interior Minister Marwan Charbel. Two of the pilgrims who had been kidnapped in May 2012 were released soon after with Turkish assistance. It appeared to be part of a deal for the release of 2 Turkish pilots, Murat Akpinar and Murat Agca, who were kidnapped by the Zuwaar al-Imam Rida group after flying into Beirut from Istanbul on August 9, 2013, and women held in Syrian prisons. Rebels led by Ammar al-Dadikhi, who held the pilgrims, told the *Associated Press* in September 2012 that he was trying to stop Hizballah from supporting the Syrian regime. Qatar's Foreign Minister Khalid bin Mohamed al-Attiyah told *Al-Jazeera* that his country negotiated the release of the 9 pilgrims. The Palestinian Authority was also involved in the negotiations, according to *AP*. By October 24, 2013, Syria had released 61 female detainees. 13080901

August 9—Pakistan—Gunmen attacked former provincial minister Ali Madad Jatak, killing 6 and wounding 15, outside a Quetta mosque. Jatak, who was unharmed, was coming out of a mosque with his supporters following sunrise prayers marking Eid-al-Fitr, the end of Ramadan.

August 9—Pakistan—Guards at a Shi'ite mosque outside

Islamabad shot and killed a would-be suicide bomber before he could set off his explosives. He had fired on the guards, wounding 3, before he was killed. One of the guards died en route to the hospital.

August 9—Indonesia—A police raid in Yogyakarta on main Java island netted Muhammad Syaiful Syahbani, 26, a suspected fund raiser in an alleged plot to attack the Myanmar Embassy to protest that country's treatment of Muslims.

August 10—Iraq—At least 77 people—57 in Baghdad alone—died and more than 190 were injured in car bombings in the country, marking the end of Ramadan fasting. Ten bombs went off in Baghdad markets, shopping streets, and parks where families were celebrating Eid, the end of Ramadan. Al-Qaeda in Iraq claimed credit, saying it was retaliating for the arrests of hundreds of Muslims by Iraqi security forces.

At least 22 people died and more than 40 were injured when 8 car bombs went off in Shi'ite neighborhoods in Baghdad.

A car bomb exploded near an outdoor market in the southeastern Jisr Diyala neighborhood shortly before sunset, killing 7 people and wounding 20.

A car bomb went off inside a parking lot in the New Baghdad neighborhood, killing 3.

A car bomb exploded in a busy street in the Amil neighborhood, killing 3 and wounding 14.

A car bomb killed 4 and wounded 15 near a cafe in Baghdad's Shi'ite neighborhood of Abu Dashir.

A car bomb hit a restaurant in the Shi'ite area of Khazimiyah in northern Baghdad, killing 5 and wounding 14, authorities said.

A car bomb killed 5 near a café in Baghdad's southwestern neighborhood of Baiyaa.

Six people died and 15 were wounded in a car bomb explosion in northeastern Baghdad's Shi'ite neighborhood of Shaab.

A car bomb exploded near a restaurant in Baghdad's northeastern suburb of Husseinayah, killing 7 and wounding 15.

A car bomb in a commercial street in the Dora area in southern Baghdad killed 5 and wounded 15.

Elsewhere in Iraq, 2 car bombs went off in Nasiriyah, killing 4 and wounding 41.

A suicide bomber detonated a bomb in a car on a busy street in Tuz Khurmato, 105 miles north of Baghdad, killing at least 10 and wounding 45. Police suggested he was trying to reach the local headquarters of a Kurdish political party.

Car bombs went off near a bus station and a café in Karbala, killing 4 and wounding 15, and a Shi'ite mosque in Kirkuk, killing one worshipper and wounding 20.

Eight people died and 12 were wounded when 2 bombs went off in Mosul.

Four people, including 2 children, were killed when a bomb exploded near a park south of Baghdad.

August 10—Afghanistan—Fariba Ahmadi Kakar was kidnapped while driving from the outskirts of Ghazni city to her Kandahar constituency to celebrate the Eid holy day that marks the end of Ramadan. The Taliban later released her 3 children and a driver. They demanded the release of 4 Taliban commanders. Kakar is one of 69 female deputies in the 249-seat lower house of parliament. The Taliban earlier said that government employees, Afghan troops and those who work for the NATO-led international coalition are legitimate targets. The Taliban freed her on September 7 at 5 p.m. in

exchange for several prisoners, claiming they were “4 innocent women and 2 children.” Zholina Faizi, secretary of the Ghazni provincial council, said 7 male insurgents and a woman were freed. The government cited the mediation of tribal elders and clerics in Ghazni.

August 10—Afghanistan—Three bombs in Charcheno District in southern Uruzgan killed 4 people and wounded 3.

August 10—Egypt—Three Egyptian helicopter gunships killed 12 terrorists and wounded another dozen in the desert town of Sheik Zuweyid in the Sinai Peninsula. The terrorists were wanted for the attack that killed 16 Egyptian soldiers in 2012, and the kidnapping of 7 soldiers in 2013.

August 11—France—The Interior Ministry announced the arrest of a 23-year-old military serviceman who was planning to fire on a mosque. He was stationed at an air base near Lyon and was “close to ideas of the extreme, radical right.”

August 11—Iraq—Two bombs at an army checkpoint and a convoy near the Iraqi capital killed 5 soldiers. A roadside bomb hit a military convoy near Musayyib, killing 3 soldiers and wounding 10. Shortly before sunset, a suicide bomber drove his explosive-laden car into an army checkpoint in Baghdad’s western Abu Ghraib suburbs, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 9.

August 11—Afghanistan—Three NATO service members were killed in eastern Afghanistan.

August 11—Peru—Peruvian security forces announced that they killed 2 of the 4 leaders of Shining Path rebels during combat in a coca-growing region in the Apurimac and Ene river valley region in the southeast. The duo were identified as Alejandro Borda Casafranca, alias Comrade Alipio, the group’s military chief, and Marco Antonio Quispe Palomino, alias Comrade Gabriel, youngest of 3 brothers from the Quispe Palomino clan that commands 500 fighters. The duo were among 3 terrorists killed during a nighttime gun battle. The Quispe Palomino Shining Path faction controls much of Peru’s cocaine trade. A smaller Shining Path remnant that operated in another coca-growing region—the Upper Huallaga valley—was dismantled in early 2012 with the capture of its leader,

Comrade Artemio, who was sentenced to life in prison in June 2013 for terrorism, drug trafficking and other crimes.

August 11—Yemen—Suspected AQAP gunmen killed 5 soldiers early Sunday in the Radhum area of Shabwa Province. The ambushers attacked during the morning at a post guarding oil and gas projects close to the Balhaf liquefied gas export terminal, which was a target for a failed car bomb attack on June 2.

August 12—Sweden—Peter Mangs, who was sentenced to life in prison for a nearly decade-long string of shootings of immigrants in Malmo, confessed to shooting and killing a 20-year-old woman and injuring her 22-year-old friend. In July 2012, a court found him guilty of 2 counts of murder and 4 counts of attempted murder. He said he was punishing criminals and the duo's car "gave a criminal impression."

August 12—Internet—Nasser al-Wahishi, leader of AQAP, posted on a website that AQAP prisoners should not be "lured by their jailers" and said "victory is imminent" in freeing them.

August 12—Nigeria—Jihadis wearing army camouflage uniforms gunned down 44 people praying at a mosque in Konduga in Borno State. Twenty-six worshippers at the mosque were hospitalized at Maiduguri Teaching Hospital with gunshot wounds. Four members of the Civilian Joint Task Force militia were killed when they responded and were attacked by heavily armed terrorists.

Another 12 civilians died in an apparently simultaneous morning attack in Ngom village. Boko Haram was suspected.

Later that day, Boko Haram leader Shekau sent a video to journalists in which he observed in Hausa, "You soldiers have claimed that you are powerful, that we have been defeated, that we are mad pe-ople. But how can a mad man successfully coordi-nate recent attacks in Gamboru, in Malam Fatori, slaughter people in Biu, kill in Gwoza and in Bama, where soldiers fled under our heavy fire power? We have

killed countless soldiers and we are going to kill more.” He claimed BH “strength and firepower has surpassed that of Nigeria.... We can now comfortably confront the United States of America.” He said the army is lying to the world” about its casualties. “They lied that they have killed our members, but we are the ones that have killed the soldiers.”

August 12—Iraq—Three bombs killed 26 people in evening attacks in central and western Iraq.

A suicide bomber set off his explosive belt inside a cafe in Balad, killing 15 and wounding 30. Two hours later, 6 people died and 17 were wounded in a restaurant bombing in Baqouba.

Later that night, a suicide car bomber drove into an army checkpoint near Fallujah, killing 5 soldiers.

August 12—Somalia—Al-Shabaab released a 40-minute video called “The Path to Paradise,” featuring 3 fighters, including Troy Kastigar, alias Abdurahman the American, who died in 2009, 10 months after arriving in Somalia. The former Minneapolis resident observed, “This is the best place to be, honestly. If you guys only knew how much fun we have, this is the real Disneyland. You need to come here and join us, take pleasure in this fun.” The others were Mohamud Hassan and Dahir Gure, native Somalis who lived in Minnesota before joining al-Shabaab. The narrator called the trio “Minnesotan martyrs.” The video was pulled from youtube.

August 13—Israel—Israel’s Iron Dome missile defense system shot down a rocket launched toward Eilat, a Red Sea resort town near the border with Egypt. Ansar Jerusalem, an al-Qaeda-inspired group based in Egypt’s Sinai Peninsula, claimed credit for launching the rocket in an email to the *Associated Press*.

August 13—Pakistan—Two hand grenade attacks 30 minutes apart on minority Ismaili (a Shi’ite sect) prayer houses in Karachi killed 2—a woman and child—and wounded 30, many of them women and children.

August 13—Yemen—AQAP killed 3 Yemeni soldiers and wounded 4 in Hawtah in Lahj Province, where government tanks had surrounded 70 terrorists taking cover in local homes.

August 13—Syria—U.S. freelance journalist Steven Joel Sotloff disappeared in Syria while covering Syria's civil war. On August 19, 2014, Sotloff appeared in an Islamic State video that had shown the beheading of fellow hostage journalist James Foley. The terrorist spokesman said "the life of this American citizen, Obama, depends on your next decision." The group also posted a Twitter note on Sotloff, a Miami native who wrote for *Time*, *The National Interest*, and the *Christian Science Monitor*. 13081301

August 14—Somalia—Doctors Without Borders announced its withdrawal from Somalia after 22 years because of killings, assaults, and abductions of its aid workers, which armed groups and civilian leaders in Somalia "support, tolerate or condone."

August 14—Iraq—A bomb exploded inside a cafe in Baqouba, killing 10 and wounding 16. A police officer was killed when a bomb attached to his car exploded as he was driving in eastern Baghdad.

August 14—Nigeria—Two Nigerian military commanders, Joint Task Force spokesman Lt. Col. Sagir Musa in Bama, Borno State and state Joint Task Force commander Lt. Col. Beyidi Marcus Martins in Mubi, 112 miles south of Bama, individually claimed that their teams had killed Momodu Bama, deputy chief of Boko Haram. He had a \$156,250 bounty on his head.

August 15—Yemen—*MSNBC* reported that AQAP bombmaker Ibrahim al-Asiri was seriously injured in a drone strike on a vehicle carrying 4 AQAP members. The strike killed 2 terrorists, wounded a third, and seriously wounded the 4th, possibly al-Asiri.

August 15—Iraq—Car bombs in Baghdad killed 33 and wounded dozens.

A car bomb went off near a bus station in Khazimiyah, a northern Shi'ite neighborhood, killing 8 and wounding 18.

A car bomb went off among day laborers in the Green Zone's Allawi neighborhood, killing 6 and wounding 13.

A car bomb went off near a traffic police office in eastern Baghdad's Baladiyat neighborhood, killing 7 and wounding 15.

A car bomb killed 4 and wounded 12 in Bab al-Muadham shops.

A sticky bomb attached to a cart selling gas cylinders killed 3 and wounded 8 in western Baghdad.

A car bomb killed 4 and wounded 15 near car repair shops in Husseiniyah, Baghdad.

A car bomb wounded 7 near shops in the Shi'ite neighborhood of Sadr city.

A car bomb missed a police patrol but killed a civilian passer-by and wounded 4 in Baghdad's southeastern suburbs.

Imad Younis, 22, was killed in a car bomb attack in the Shi'ite holy city of Najaf.

August 15—Nigeria—Suspected jihadis killed 13 people in a nighttime attack on a police station and a military post in Damboa, a northeast village near where a massacre occurred at a mosque. The terrorists firebombed 20 homes.

August 15—Lebanon—A car bomb went off on a street in the Rweiss district south of Beirut controlled by Hizballah, killing 27 and wounding more than 300. Among those injured was Ghaleb Ismail, 59, who was bruised on the leg when he was knocked off his motorcycle. In a youtube video, 3 armed masked men claimed credit for the Brigade of Aisha, Mother of Believers. They stood before a large Arabic sign saying, "There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is the messenger of Allah." They said Hizballah were aggressors. Aisha was Muhammad's last wife. The group called

Hizballah leader Hassan Nasrallah a “pig” who works for Iran and Israel. “A message: To our brothers and sisters in Lebanon: Stay away from anything to do with Iran—whether in Beirut or outside Beirut.” Hizballah blamed extremists.

Hizballah’s reconstruction arm, Jihad al-Bina, soon started to repair damaged buildings.

August 16—Kenya—Al-Shabaab claimed credit for a nighttime-cross-border attack by 40 terrorists that killed 4 police officers and wounded a local chief and a school teacher at a police post in Galmagalla village in Garissa County in northeast Kenya. Al-Shabaab, in Twitter postings, said it seized dozens of weapons and communication equipment before torching the police post.
13081601

August 16—Morocco—The government announced the arrest of 4 members of a terrorist cell with links to al-Qaeda in Syria, which had directed the detainees to recruit Moroccans for anti-government attacks.

August 16—Indonesia—During the night, 2 gunmen on a motorbike killed 2 police officers in Tangerang Selatan in Jakarta’s western suburbs a few days after the arrests of several suspects and the death of terrorists in several raids. One officer was on his way to a police precinct in Tangerang in the Jakarta suburbs. A police car pursued the motorcyclists and hit the bike before crashing into a drain. The gunmen shot to death another officer in the car. Police fired back and injured one of the terrorists, but both fled in a motorbike that they stole from a village. Police identified 2 attackers as suspected terrorists.

August 16—Pakistan—Terrorists fired a rocket at a train near Dozen in the southwestern mountains, killing 2 passengers and wounding 19. The train was en route to Sibi in Baluchistan Province. Baluch separatists were suspected.

August 16—Iraq—During the night, a bomb went off while people left a soccer field in western Baghdad, killing 5 and wounding 15. Earlier that day, a roadside bomb killed 2 soldiers in an army patrol in Mahmoudiyah, 20 miles south of Baghdad.

August 17—Egypt—Egyptian authorities at a checkpoint in Giza arrested Mohammed al-Zawahiri, leader of the ultraconservative Jihadi Salafist group and the brother of al-Qaeda chief Ayman al-Zawahiri.

August 17—Afghanistan—Just before dawn, gunmen fired rocket-propelled grenades and automatic weapons at a construction camp in western Herat Province, killing 10 people, including 9 construction workers and a police officer. The workers were in a 32-mile road project run by an Afghan-German company and managed by the public works ministry. The road runs from Herat's Karukh district to Qala-i Now, capital of Badghis Province.

A roadside bomb killed 5 members of a family—3 children, a woman and a man—in a mini-van in the Marjah district of southern Helmand Province.

A roadside bomb killed 3 women in Helmand's Sangin District.

Three people, including a local police commander, died when a suicide bomber detonated his explosive vest inside a private medical clinic in Farah Province.
13081701

August 17—Iraq—In the early morning, gunmen fired on an army checkpoint south of Baghdad, killing 4 soldiers and wounding 4 more.

Gunmen killed 3 soldiers and wounded another at a checkpoint near Muqdadiyah, 60 miles north of Baghdad.

Gunmen killed 2 soldiers at an army checkpoint in Tikrit.

A car bomb caused no casualties when it went off in the southern port of Um Qasr.

August 17—Somalia—Two gunmen dressed in student uniforms shot to death Ahmed Sharif, a technician for the state-run *Radio*

Mogadishu, outside his home in the Shibis neighborhood of Mogadishu during the morning. The fired 4 times, hitting him in the chest and abdomen. He died at Keysaney Hospital. The attackers escaped.

The same day, Aden Sheikh Abdi was executed by firing squad for the murder of Hassan Yusuf Absuge, a reported for the private *Radio Maanta* station. Abdi was accused of membership in al-Shabaab. A lower military court convicted him in March and sentenced him to death. A senior military court turned down his appeal in July. It was the first execution of a terrorist murderer of a journalist in Somalia.

August 17—Egypt—Jihadis set alight a Franciscan school, then paraded 3 nuns through the streets before a Muslim woman offered them sanctuary. Two other women working at the school were sexually harassed by a mob. In the previous 4 days, Islamists attacked dozens of Coptic churches and the homes and businesses of Christians. Some 40 churches were torched; another 23 were heavily damaged.

Islamists shot to death a Christian man in southern Sohag Province.

August 17—Bahrain—A bomb wounded 5 policemen, 2 seriously, during the evening in the al-Diar area on the island of Muharraq.

August 18—Iraq—A bomb exploded during the morning rush hour in Baghdad's Amiriyah neighborhood, killing 2 pedestrians and wounding 9 others. A second roadside bomb went off in the nearby Khadra neighborhood, killing 2 civilians and wounding 8.

August 18—Yemen—The UK and Germany reopened their embassies, which had been closed for a fortnight due to a terrorism threat.

August 19—Egypt—Jihadis attacked 2 mini-buses carrying off-duty policemen near Rafah in the northern Sinai, killing 25 of them execution-style in a daylight incident. The terrorists forced the vehicles to stop, had the policemen exit, forced them to lie on the

ground, and executed them. The policemen were not in uniform. Two policemen were wounded. On August 31, 2013, Egyptian security forces arrested 3 suspects, including Adel Mohammed, alias Adel Habara, who is suspected of leading an al-Qaeda-affiliated group in the ambush. He was earlier sentenced to death in absentia for killing soldiers in the Nile Delta in 2012. On October 14, 2014, a homemade bomb exploded in the night near a Cairo courthouse and a subway station, injuring 12, just after a court was sentencing 7 jihadis, all but one in absentia, to death for killing 25 soldiers in 2013. The jailed jihadi was Adel Ibrahim, who was previously convicted in connection to bombings in the Red Sea resort of Taba in 2004. Authorities said he was a senior member of Ansar Beit al-Maqdis. A final ruling was scheduled for December 6.

August 20—Russia—Police killed 9 terrorists, including Bammatkhan Sheikov, 50, a senior warlord who was competing to run all militant operations in Dagestan, at a house in Buinaksk, Dagestan. He was sentenced to 3 years in prison for insurgency in 2008, after he turned himself in and laid down arms.

August 20—China—Chinese police raided a terrorist cell in Xinjiang, killing 22 terrorists. A week later, the official *Kashgar Daily* newspaper said policeman Yan Xiaofei, 32, a SWAT team deputy commander, was killed in the clash. A police helicopter had monitored the group at a house in Yilkiqi township in the southwestern Xinjiang prefecture of Kashgar for a week. Police found 6 axes and knives at the scene. A few days later, the website of the official *People's Daily* announced the sentencing of 9 men to up to life in prison on charges of inciting ethnic hatred, ethnic discrimination, and conducting illegal religious activities.

August 20—Europe—German authorities announced an al-Qaeda threat against high-speed trains in Europe, citing an NSA-intercepted call between senior al-Qaeda members several weeks earlier. Newspapers suggested the attacks could include sabotage on rail infrastructure or bombings on trains.

August 20—Afghanistan—A suicide bomber attacked a security vehicle in Puli Alam, Logar Province, killing 3 people, including a police officer, and wounding 8 people.

Gunmen killed a NATO officer in the east.

August 20—Iraq—Car bombs in 3 southern cities killed 10 and wounded dozens. A car bomb exploded in a commercial area in Amara, killing 4 and wounding 42. Two car bombs exploded in a parking lot in Iskanadariyah, killing 3 and injuring 18. A car bomb went off near a power plant in Nasiriyah, killing 3 and wounding 21.

August 20—Nigeria—Gunmen drove up to a divisional police headquarters in the north and killed a superintendent, a sergeant, and a female officer, before freeing suspected criminals held at the station. On September 3, thousands of people demonstrated in Kajuru against arbitrary arrests by the police following the attack. Two suspects had been arrested on September 1, and another 7 from their homes on September 2. The local community had handed over 2 cooperating suspects to the police.

August 21—Iraq—In a nighttime attack, 3 bombs went off next to the pipeline exporting oil through the Turkish port of Ceyhan.
13082101

August 22—Iraq—Attacks across the country, including a suicide bombing of a Shi'ite wedding party, killed at least 24. The suicide belt attack occurred in the northern town of Dujail, killing 9 civilians and wounding 27.

A suicide bomber crashed his explosives-laden fuel tanker into a military barracks in Anbar Province, killing 9 soldiers and wounding 11.

Gunmen in 2 cars killed a local anti-al-Qaeda militia leader in Madain along with 2 of his guards, and wounded a third guard.

A bomb went off next to a police patrol in Mosul, killing 2 police officers. Gunmen shot to death a tribal sheik in a second attack.

August 22—Israel—Gunmen fired 4 rockets from a location south of the Lebanese port city of Tyre into Israel. Three rockets landed in the north (2 rockets landed in populated areas, a third in an open

field); a 4th was shot down by the “Iron Dome” rocket defense system. No one was injured. The Abdullah Azzam Brigades, an al-Qaeda-inspired group based in Lebanon, claimed responsibility for the attack in a post on the Twitter account of Sirajuddin Zurayqat, a prominent Islamic militant leader.

August 22—U.S.—In a months-long sting operation, Las Vegas authorities arrested local couple David Allen Brutsche, 42, and Devon Campbell Newman, 67, for plotting to abduct and kill local police officers. The duo were members of the Sovereign Citizens’ Movement, which federal authorities call domestic terrorists who believe that police are illegitimate. The 2 shopped for guns, found a vacant house where they planned to bind captives to cross beams and torture them during interrogation, try the officers for civil rights violations, then kill them. Police arrested them in an apartment a few miles away from the Vegas Strip.

August 23—Lebanon—Two car bombs exploded during midday prayers outside the packed al-Taqwa and al-Salam Sunni mosques in Tripoli, killing 47 and wounding more than 500. A day later, 300 people remained in the hospital; 65 of them were in critical condition. Lebanon’s second-largest city is predominantly Sunni. Residents conducted a street protest and gunmen attacked an army checkpoint. No one claimed credit. The mosques’ imams are opponents of the Syrian regime. The al-Salam bomb weighed 220 pounds. Lebanese security forces arrested Sheik Ahmad al-Ghareeb at his home in the Miniyeh region outside Tripoli the next day. Authorities said he has ties to a Sunni organization that enjoys good relations with Hizballah and that he was seen in surveillance video at the site of one of the explosions.

On August 30, 2013, Lebanese authorities charged 5 men, including Syrian Army Captain Mohammed Ali, Sheik Ahmad al-Ghareeb, Syrian civilian Khodr-al-Aryan and Lebanese Sheikhs Hashem Minkara, variant Menkara, and Mustafa Ahmad Gharib. The latter 3 were charged with installing car bombs and killing. Ali and al-Aryan were charged with preparing the explosives. Hashem Minkara, Ahmad al-Ghareeb

and Mustafa Houri, who are tied to the Islamic Unification Movement, a Sunni organization that cooperates with Hizballah, faced charges of orchestrating the bombings. 13082301

August 23—Iraq—A suicide bomber struck a park in the Qahira neighborhood of Baghdad in the late night, killing 26 and wounding 55. No one claimed credit.

Later that night, gunmen in Baghdad's northern Azamiyah neighborhood killed 4 pedestrian males.

Gunmen broke into a Shi'ite merchant's house in Dujail at dawn, killing him, his wife, and elderly mother.

Bombs exploded near Sunni mosques in 2 Baghdad neighborhoods following Friday's sermon, killing 3 and injuring 18.

August 23—Libya—Gunmen in a car shot to death Colonel Mostafa Oukeila, a senior criminal investigator in Benghazi.

August 23—Yemen—A suicide car bomber killed 2 soldiers and wounded 6 others at a checkpoint at the entrance to the Shibam, in Hadramawt Province.

August 25—Iraq—Terrorists killed 41 people in attacks on targets including a coffee shop, a wedding party convoy and a carload of off-duty soldiers.

In Mosul, terrorists at a fake security checkpoint captured and shot to death 5 soldiers who were dressed in civilian clothes and riding back to base in a taxi.

In Mosul, drive-by gunmen shot to death a grocer who was a member of the Shabak ethnic group.

A car bomb exploded as a judge drove past in Balad, killing 3 nurses and a male pedestrian, and

wounding 13, including the judge, his brother, and a driver.

In Madain, a car bomb killed 4 and wounded 12. A second bomb in the city hit young people playing soccer, killing 4 and wounding 13.

In Baqouba, a bomb exploded near a police officer's house, killing his 8-year old son and wounding 11 others. The police officer was unharmed. Later that day, a parked car bomb in the city killed 7 and wounded 34. A 3rd bomb exploded next to a wedding party convoy, killing 4 and wounding 17.

In Baghdad, a car bomb at an al-Ameen neighborhood market killed 3 civilians and wounded 13. A bomb attached to a car killed 3 and wounded 6 when it exploded while the car was passing through Baghdad's eastern Zayona neighborhood. A bomb went off in a commercial area in the western Ghazaliya area, killing 2 and wounding 7. In the evening, a device exploded at a coffee shop in the Shaab neighborhood, killing 3 and wounding 16.

August 24—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected in the murders of 14 anti-BH Civilian Joint Task Force vigilantes in Bama, 54 miles from Maiduguri. The attackers wore military uniforms and stabbed the vigilantes to death, then decapitated them. Nine other young men were wounded.

Boko Haram used the same method the previous week in Dumba, Borno State.

August 25—Afghanistan—The Taliban kidnapped 6 aid workers working on government projects, killing them after negotiations failed. Six bodies were found in the Gulran district of western Herat Province on August 27. Five victims worked for an international-non-governmental organization; one worked for an Afghan government ministry. 13082501

August 25—Yemen—A bomb believed stuck under a bus carrying senior Yemeni air force personnel to air force headquarters exploded in Sana'a, killing 3 and wounding 23, 5 critically. The wounded including 13 majors, lieutenant colonels and colonels. AQAP posted a video saying killings in Muslim nations are a "stimulus" to draw more into fighting.

AQAP spokesman Sheik Harith al-Nadhari earlier posted an online video message regarding suspected U.S. drone strikes in Yemen and killings of Egyptian terrorists, observing, "The killings for the sake of God ... is a stimulus to us Muslims for jihad for the sake of God." He said drone strikes punish for "mere suspicion.... Suspicion is enough a justification for America to kill whomever she wishes among the Muslims. She is exempted from questioning. Let Muslims be killed, then he said: suspected of association."

Criminal court Judge Helal Hamed began the trial of 4 AQAP members charged with planning an assassination attempt against President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi and the U.S. ambassador to Yemen. Prosecutors said the defendants belonged to AQAP between 2011 until early this year and plotted to kill the president with 2 car bombs. They were also charged with planning to kidnap foreigners for ransom. A hearing was scheduled for September 8.

August 26—Iraq—Terrorists disguised in military uniforms kidnapped 6 farmers from their houses in an agricultural area in the Sunni town of Tarmiyah, north of Baghdad. The hostages' bodies were found hours later in a nearby orchard with shots to their heads and chests.

August 26—Nigeria—Four Boko Haram gunmen shot 6 anti-BH Civilian Joint Task Force vigilantes sleeping in Damasak, a northeastern village. The dead were also jewelry vendors who

worked at the weekly Damasak Market. The male victims ranged in age from 20 to 36 years old.

August 26—Afghanistan—Five Taliban suicide bombers wearing explosive vests attacked an army base in Kapisa Province's Tagab District, killing 2 Afghan soldiers and wounding several others. One terrorist crashed his car bomb into the base's main gate. The others ran through the resulting hole. Another dozen terrorists fired at the base from afar; 10 were wounded while escaping.

A bomb killed a soldier serving with the international military coalition in southern Afghanistan.

August 27—Tunisia—Tunisian Prime Minister Ali Larayedh told a press conference that the Salafi group Ansar al-Shariah is a terrorist group, based on seized documents, confessions and weapons captured. Membership in the group is thus a crime. Authorities believed the group helped in the September 11, 2012, attack on the U.S. Embassy in Tunisia in which 4 assailants were killed. The government also said Ansar was involved in the murder of 2 opposition politicians, and that the group was working with gunmen fighting the army along the Algerian border.

August 27—India—Maoist rebels blew up a vehicle of a paramilitary patrol traveling through Koraput district in Odisha, killing 5 people and wounding 2.

August 27—Afghanistan—Gunmen shot to death 12 civilians, including 6 aid workers working on government projects, in 2 separate incidents. Six bodies were found in the Gulran district of western Herat Province; another 6 were found by a roadside in eastern Paktia Province.

August 27—Pakistan—Around midnight, 4 Pakistani Taliban gunmen attacked an army camp in the South Waziristan tribal area near the Afghan border, killing at least one soldier. The gunmen tried to enter the camp, but were repulsed in a shoot-out. Three terrorists died in the shoot-out; the 4th set off his suicide vest. One security official said one soldier was killed; another said the tally was 2 dead and 9 wounded. Taliban spokesman Asimullah Mehsud

claimed credit.

August 28—Congo—UN MONUSCO soldiers and the Congolese army deployed helicopter gunships, armored personnel carriers and a ground troops in attacks on rebel positions 9 miles from Goma, which had been held by the M23 in 2012.

August 28—Iraq—Eighty people died and 250 were wounded in car bombings and other explosions in parking lots, outdoor markets and restaurants in Shi'ite areas around Baghdad during the morning rush hour.

One bomb went off in Baghdad's Hurriyah neighborhood.

A parked car bomb went off in a commercial area in Baghdad's northern Shaab, killing 9.

Parked car bombs exploded in Sadr City (5 dead, 20 wounded), the northeastern neighborhood of Shula (3 dead, 9 wounded), the southeastern Jisr Diyala district (8 dead, 23 wounded) and the eastern New Baghdad area (3 dead, 12 wounded). Two parked car bombs exploded in Jisr Diyala. A video was released of a man getting out of a car after the first bomb went off, then running away when his car exploded. A mob caught him, beat him to death, strung up the shirtless body and set it alight. A tire beneath the body fanned the flames.

Bombs went off in Bayaa, Jamila, Hurriyah and Saydiyah neighborhoods, killing 12.

During the evening, a car bomb went off in Baghdad's southwestern Amil neighborhood, killing 4.

Two bombs went off in a parking lot in Kazimiyah, site of a gold-domed Shi'ite shrine. A suicide car bomber then targeted responders. At least 10 were

killed and 27 wounded.

Gunmen shot to death a Shi'ite family—including the 2 parents, an uncle, and 4 children, aged 8 to 16—while they slept at their home in the Sunni town of Latifiyah, 20 miles south of Baghdad. The family had fled after receiving threats and had returned 3 weeks ago.

A suicide bomber hit a restaurant in Mahmoudiyah, 20 miles south of Baghdad, killing 5.

A roadside bomb hit a passing military patrol in Madain, 15 miles southeast of Baghdad, killing 4 soldiers and wounding 6.

Sunnis were also hit. A parked car bomb exploded at a mosque in Baghdad's western Yarmouk neighborhood, killing 4.

A parked car bomb went off at a coffee shop in the Sunni neighborhood of Azamiyah, killing 6.

August 28—Nigeria—Federal High Court Judge Ahmed Mohammed ordered the extradition of Nigerian citizen Lawal Olaniyi Babafemi, alias Abdullah Ayatollah Mustapha 33, to the U.S., which cited a federal indictment charging he provided support to al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula. He admitted to the FBI that he traveled to Yemen with AQAP members and received \$8,600 to return to Nigeria and recruit English speakers to radicalize others.

August 28—India—Indian intelligence agencies arrested Yasin Bhatkal, one of the leaders of the Indian Mujahideen, a domestic terror group blamed for a series of bombings in the nation's cities, in a nighttime raid on the eastern border with Nepal. The group was linked to the banned Pakistan-based jihadi Lashkar-e-Taiba, which claimed responsibility for terrorist attacks in India. The government outlawed the Indian Mujahideen in 2010 following an attack in Pune that killed 17. The government also said the group bombed a Bangalore cricket stadium that injured 5 people that year, a shooting

and bombing attack outside a famous New Delhi mosque that injured 2 foreigners in 2010 and a dual bomb attack that killed 16 people outside a movie theater and a bus station in Hyderabad in 2013.

August 28—Afghanistan—Taliban attacks around the country killed 35 and wounded 73.

A suicide car bomber set off a station wagon next to a U.S. military convoy, killing 4 civilians and injuring 15 in Laskar-Gah, Helmand Province.

At dawn, a Taliban rocket attack at a parking lot filled with tankers carrying fuel for NATO killed 6 Afghan drivers and wounded 10 in western Farah Province. The fire destroyed 35 of the 40 trucks in the lot.

The Taliban rammed a truck full of explosives into the eastern perimeter wall at a NATO base housing a Provincial Reconstruction Team run by the Poles in Ghazni. Ten terrorists wearing suicide vests ran through the hole; they were soon killed. Another suicide bomber went off at the western perimeter wall; an Afghan quick reaction force killed the 5 Taliban on that side. The attack killed a U.S. soldier and 7 Afghans—4 civilians and 3 police officers—and wounded 52, including 12 women, 12 children and 10 Polish soldiers, one of them seriously. The force later defused 2 other car bombs near the base.

In Helmand, a suicide bomber rammed a car into an Afghan army base in the Nad Ali district, killing 3 soldiers and wounding 4.

During the night, the Taliban ambushed an Afghan police convoy of 40 officers patrolling the main trade route at a mountain pass, killing 15 officers and

wounding 10 in Farah Province.

August 28—Guantanamo/Algeria—Detainees Nabil Hadjarab and Mutia Sadiq Ahmad Sayyab were returned to Algeria and detained pending interrogation by a prosecutor. On September 6, an Algerian judge put the 2 under “judicial control,” a type of supervised parole. The duo had been cleared for release years earlier and joined the 2013 Gitmo hunger strike. Hadjarab was represented by French lawyer Joseph Breham, who was trying to get him resettled in France, where his family lives.

August 29—Iraq—Bombings in northern Baghdad and its suburbs killed 29 and wounded 8.

August 30—Iraq—Bombings by al-Qaeda in Iraq (the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant), mostly in Shi’ite areas of Baghdad, killed at least 82 people and injured more than 200 in retaliation for the execution of 17 Sunni prisoners by the Shi’ite-led government on August 19. Car bombings and other attacks hit parking lots, outdoor markets and restaurants during the morning rush hour.

A gunman on a motorbike fired on Sunnis heading to a mosque for Friday prayers in the Adel neighborhood in western Baghdad, killing 2 and wounding 2.

During the night, terrorists set off a non-lethal stun bomb to attract a crowd in a Kurdish neighborhood in Tuz Khormato before detonating an explosive that killed 12 and wounded 10.

August 30—Yemen—Yemeni security and military officials said a drone strike on a car in the mountainous region of el-Manaseh in central Bayda Province killed 3 al-Qaeda members, including Qaid-el-Zahab, believed to be the head of AQAP in Bayda.

August 30—Afghanistan—A suicide bomber hit a memorial service at a mosque in the Dashi Archi District of Kunduz Province, killing 8, including district chief Sayed Sadrudin, and wounding 11, including several civilians.

August 30—India—Soldiers and police killed 5 suspected rebels in

a morning raid in a forested area in Kangan region in Indian-controlled Kashmir. No troops were harmed.

August 30—Nigeria—Boko Haram terrorists wearing military uniforms were suspected of ambushing and killing 24 members of the Civilian Joint Task Force youth vigilante group who planned to find and fight BH in their camps around Kaleri, Shuwari, Maganari and Nannari villages around Monguno's local government area in northeast Nigeria. Another 36 vigilantes were missing. At least 100 vigilantes were involved in the operation near Monguno town, 100 miles from Maiduguri. The military usually provides an escort for the vigilantes, but did not arrive at the agreed-upon time. The vigilantes were approached by 3 vehicles of military-garbed individuals they thought were their escorts; they were BH.

August 30—Egypt—Gunmen shot in the chest and killed a riot police officer on patrol in El-Arish in the Sinai.

Gunmen shot to death 2 police officers in a drive-by shooting at their Cairo police station.

August 31—Afghanistan—A suicide bomber set off his explosives at a police checkpoint near a branch building of the New Kabul Bank, killing 6—including 4 civilians, a police officer, and a security guard—and injuring 24, mostly civilians.

Gunmen set off a roadside bomb as part of an evening ambush that killed 12—11 men and a woman—in Sangin District in Helmand Province.

August 31—Egypt—Authorities foiled an attempt to disrupt traffic on the Suez Canal by targeting a Panama-flagged ship.
13083101

August 31—Yemen—During the evening, gunmen fired on the motorcade of Prime Minister Mohammed Salem Basindwa as he returned home from his office. No one was hurt. His guards spotted the license plates of the getaway car.

Five AQAP leaders died in an air strike in al-Bayda Province. They were from the same family, and were identified as Qa'ed al-Dahab, Ali Jalloud al-Dahab, al-

Hamdani al-Arbaji al-Dahab, Deifallah Ahmed Deifallah al-Dahab and Mohammed al-Doukhi al-Dahab. The news media said Qa'ed al-Dahab was the commander of an al-Qaeda-linked group in al-Bayda who had escaped at least 2 previous drone strikes.

August 31—Iraq/Egypt—Abu Mohammed al-Adnani, a leader of a branch of al-Qaeda in Iraq, posted a 32-minute Internet audio in which he called for Egyptians to fight their army and said the Muslim Brotherhood was “evil” for seeking power through democracy. He said the Brotherhood was “a secular party with an Islamic cloak, worshipping power and parliaments, and their jihad is for democracy and not for God’s sake ... more evil and malevolent than the secularists, and if seizing power necessitates bowing to the Devil, they will bow without hesitation.” Egyptians, Syrians and Iraqis should “renounce peaceful calls and to carry weapons and join jihad for the sake of God.... We advise those in the Egyptian army to repent and to defect.” Arab governments’ armed forces are “armies of the oppressors,” “renegades” and “infidels,” especially the Egyptian army “which tries to prevent God’s rule and establish secular rules.” He claimed the 2011 Arab Spring erred by focusing on rallies vice armed struggle. “Muslims who came out unarmed to remove injustice missed their way when they thought that redemption is achieved by getting rid of rulers and that change comes through demonstrations.” Dignity and freedom from oppression “can only be achieved through the rattle of the swords, shedding blood and sacrifice of life.” Addressing the Brotherhood, he observed, “You have suffered yourselves from the reality of democracy and the loss of your power that you have sought for a century when the army snatched your power within one night and left you either arrested, dead or homeless.”

August 31—Egypt—On September 29, the previously unknown-Sinai-based al-Nusra Battalion, attached to the Furqan Brigades, said in a video posting on a jihadi website that it had targeted a carrier ship in the Suez Canal, but Canal authority chairman Mohab Mamish said that while a “terrorist element” had tried to disrupt navigation in the waterway by targeting a Panama-flagged ship, the attempt was “completely unsuccessful.” Furqan posted a video

showing a man firing a rocket-propelled grenade from land toward a ship. An al-Nusra Battalion video showed a gunman killing a man wearing an Arab robe, identified by subtitles as an “apostate.” It also showed men in a car firing at a passing vehicle, claiming all 3 occupants of the car, including Air Force Col. Mohammed el-Kumi, were killed.

September—Libya—Gunmen kidnapped Mohammed Abdullah al-Theni, 26, son of the defense minister, in Tripoli. He was freed on January 13, 2014. Some observers believed militias were involved.

September—Mali—On December 31, 2013, United Nations peacekeepers announced the discovery in September of a cache of 5.7 metric tons of ammonium nitrate and nearly 40 grenades while on patrol near Kidal. Spokesman Olivier Salgado said that amount of ammonium nitrate could make 20 to 25 suicide car bombs.

September—Dubai—On March 5, 2014, a UAE court sentenced Zulfiya Hamraeva, 33, an Uzbek woman, to 7 years for claiming that she was wearing an explosive belt, sparking a 13-hour standoff in a government building in September 2013. She demanded to talk to officials regarding a paternity dispute with an Emirati man. She was ordered deported after serving her sentence.

September—Syria—The Islamic State kidnapped Spanish war correspondent Marc Marginedas. He was freed in March 2014 after payment of a ransom. 13099901

September—Syria—The Islamic State kidnapped Spanish journalist Javier Espinosa and Spanish photojournalist Ricardo Garcia Vilanova. They were freed in March 2014 after payment of a ransom. 13099902

September—Yemen—AQAP kidnapped U.S. freelance photographer Luke Somers, 32, off a busy street in Sana’a as he left a supermarket. Somers was born in the UK. He worked as a copyeditor for the *Yemen Times*. On December 3, 2014, AP reported that AQAP threatened in a Twitter video to kill him after U.S. Special Operations commandos and Yemeni troops launched a rescue operation to free him the previous week in Hagr al-Saiaar on the Saudi border. He was being held in a remote part of the country. The operation freed several hostages, including Yemenis, a Saudi,

and an Ethiopian, but Somers, a British citizen, and 3 other hostages had been moved. In the video, Somers said, "It's now been well over a year since I've been kidnapped in Sana'a. Basically, I'm looking for any help that can get me out of this situation. I'm certain that my life is in danger. So as I sit here now, I ask if anything can be done, please, let it be done. Thank you very much." Local AQAP commander Nasser bin Ali al-Ansi added that "the American hostage held by us will meet his inevitable fate" if the United States failed to meet the group's unspecified demands in 3 days. The demands were not outlined in the video. "We warn Obama and the American government of the consequences of proceeding ahead in any other foolish action." He complained that an "elite group of mujahedeen" were killed in the raid and warned against more "stupidities."

A tribal leader in Hagr al-Saiaar said local tribal mediators told him that the U.S. turned down their mediation offers. A second tribal leader said outreach to Qatar as a mediator failed.

The body of Rashid al-Habshi, a Yemeni hostage who had been held captive with Somers, was found in the district of al-Qatn in Hadramawt on December 3, 2014.

NPR and *AP* reported that on December 6, 2014, at 5 p.m., Somers and South African hostage Pierre Korkie were murdered by AQAP during a second-rescue attempt in a compound of buildings in the Nisab District of Shabwah Governate ordered by President Barack Obama. AQAP had threatened to kill Somers by December 6 if undisclosed demands were not met. Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel said there were "compelling reasons to believe Somers' life was in imminent danger." The rescuers landed at 4 a.m. in 2 Osprey aircraft a few miles from the village of Abadan, then walked in. Hagel said 40 U.S. special

forces soldiers killed 6 terrorists (local residents claimed 11 people died; *AP* later quoted U.S. officials as saying 10 AQAP terrorists and 4 Yemeni soldiers died). A dog apparently tipped off the terrorists, one of whom ran back inside the building and shot the hostages. The rescuers put the gravely wounded hostages on helicopters that took them to the waiting USS *Makin Island*. One died en route, the other on the ship's operating table.

The Gift of Givers aid group claimed that Korkie was scheduled to be released on December 7. He left behind a wife, Yolande, and 2 children. The Korkies were abducted in Taiz in May 2013. She was released in January 2014 after negotiations by Gift of the Givers.

AQAP spokesman Nasr bin Ali al-Ansi posted a video on Twitter blaming President Barack Obama for the deaths of the hostages, saying the rescue mission "caused things to go in a completely different way than we wanted.... They could have at least negotiated with us about some clauses or show sincerity." He vowed that AQAP will "put the lives of all Americans in danger inside and outside of America ... in the air, on the ground and in the sea."
13099903

September 1—Pakistan—A roadside bomb hit a passing Pakistani army convoy in a village near Miran Shah, in the North Waziristan tribal area, killing 9 soldiers.

September 1—Greece—A letter bomb made of gunpowder and stuffed inside a large envelope addressed to appeals court prosecutor Dimitris Mokkas exploded at his home. He was away on vacation when it arrived and upon his return, it was part of the mail his neighbor gave him. Mokkas decided the envelope, with a return

address of the Greek chapter of an international NGO, looked suspicious and he threw it down. The envelope ignited, but did no damage. On September 3, the Greek anarchist Conspiracy Nuclei of Fire (SPF) claimed credit and called on other anarchists for more attacks against the judiciary, ranging from bodily assault to bombings and “executions.” It targeted Mokkas to avenge recent arrests over another letter bomb sent to a former police anti-terrorism chief. SPF posted on a website that many judges lack police guards and are “easy to find.” SFP was behind non-lethal bombings that began in 2008.

September 2—Afghanistan—At 6:30 a.m., 3 Taliban attackers wearing suicide vests died in an ambush on a U.S. base in the Torkham area near the Pakistan border. During the 3½ hour battle, the gunmen detonated bombs—including one car bomb—torched vehicles and closed down a key road used by NATO supply trucks between Jalalabad city and Torkham. The trio was hiding under a small canal bridge when they were shot dead by NATO helicopters.

September 2—Iraq—Turkish diplomat Ozturk Yilmaz, who heads the Turkish consulate in Mosul, was uninjured when a roadside bomb hit his convoy in Mosul as he was beginning a trip to Irbil. One vehicle was damaged, but no injuries were reported.
13090201

September 2—Iraq—Two suicide bombers attacked the motorcade of anti-al-Qaeda Sahwa militia leader Wisam al-Hardan near his house in Baghdad’s western Harthiyah neighborhood. He was not injured but 6 bodyguards and a civilian died and 8 people were wounded. On September 13, al-Qaeda in Iraq claimed credit, saying that 3 suicide bombers were involved.

A suicide car bomber crashed into a security checkpoint near Baqouba, killing 4 and wounding 12.

During the night, gunmen using weapons fitted with silencers fired on a commercial street in southeastern Baghdad, killing 2 and wounding 3.

A man was shot dead as he walked near his home in Baghdad’s western Baiyaa area.

September 3—Iraq—Nighttime bombings throughout the country killed 67 people. Car bombs detonated in a 2-hour period in 11 Baghdad neighborhoods killed more than 50 people.

Two car bombs exploded near restaurants and shops in Baghdad's Shi'ite neighborhood of Husseiniyah, killing 9 and wounding 32.

A car bomb went off at a row of restaurants in the eastern Baghdad's Shi'ite neighborhood of Talibiyah, killing 7 and wounding 28.

A car bomb hit Sadr City, killing 3 and wounding 8.

Back-to-back car bombs went off near a police station in western Baghdad's Sunni neighborhood of Sadiyah, killing 6 and wounding 15.

A bomb killed 6 and wounded 14 at a central square in Karradah's commercial district. The bomb shattered the windows of Karim Sami's nearby clothing shop.

Car bombs hit shopping streets in Shurta, killing 5 and wounding 12; Zafaraniyah, killing 4 and wounding 11; Abu Dashir, killing 2 and wounding 9; New Baghdad, killing 6 people and wounding 17; and Dora, killing 2 and wounding 5.

A car bomb exploded near an outdoor market in Maamil, in the eastern Baghdad suburbs, killing 3 and wounding 41.

In the morning, Baghdad authorities found 4 bodies with gunshot wounds to the back lying in the streets.

Gunmen shot dead 2 people in Dora.

Gunmen attacked the southern Baghdad home of a

member of the Sahwa Sunni militia opposed to al-Qaeda, killing him and his wife and 3 children.

A car bomb went off at a Jbala restaurant, killing 2 and wounding 7.

Gunmen shot dead Sunni cleric Abdul-Karim Mustafa as he was walking near Basra's al-Taqwa mosque.

During the night, terrorists fired on the homes of 2 Shi'ite families in Latifiyah, south of Baghdad, then set off bombs, killing 6 children, 5 women, and 5 men and wounding 9 people.

September 3—South Africa—Police investigated a possible arson in a reception room at Chief Albert Luthuli House, the Johannesburg headquarters of the ruling African National Congress. During the evening, a hidden bottle filled with chemicals set a couch on fire.

September 3—Yemen—In 2 firefights, 6 AQAP terrorists and 6 civilians were killed when the group tried to take over the small cities of Yafaa and Lawder in southern Lahj and Abyan provinces.

September 3—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb went off as the convoy of Nazer Mohammad Neyazi, mayor of Faiz Abad city, traveled through the Barak district of Badakhshan Province, killing 4 police guards and injuring one. He was returning from a visit to a road project. He was the apparent target.

September 4—Iraq—Three bombs exploded at a military convoy in Tarmiyah, killing 5 soldiers and wounding 9.

A suicide car bomber crashed into a Tarmiyah police barracks, killing 5 officers and wounding 2 civilians.

Gunmen used pistols fitted with silencers to kill a mechanic and his son in Baghdad's eastern Basmaya district.

September 4—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected when

individuals disguised as traders invaded an open market and opened fire in Gajiram, killing 15. They then torched the local government secretariat, police station and a clinic.

September 4—Yemen—A state security court began the trial of 5 Saudis—3 from the same family—charged with involvement in armed attacks and having links to AQAP. They were accused of “planning criminal and terrorist acts” in 2013 that targeted military and security officials. The trial was postponed until September 11. On September 12, the court convicted the 5 Saudis of entering the country illegally, sentencing 3 of them to 18 months in jail. The other 2 received time served and faced deportation to Saudi Arabia. The 5 were acquitted of AQAP membership.

September 4—Syria—Spanish newspaper *El Periodico de Catalunya* reporter Marc Marginedas, a special correspondent for *El Periodico*, was kidnapped near Hama by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant. They accused him of spying for the West. He was moved often during captivity before being freed and crossing into Turkey on March 2, 2014. The paper did not say whether a ransom was paid. 13090401

September 5—Afghanistan—Terrorists shot to death Sushmita Banerjee, an Indian woman from Kolkata, India, whose 1997 memoir *A Kabuliwala's Bengali Wife* about life under Taliban rule was turned into a 2003 Bollywood film *Escape from Taliban*. The terrorists arrived before dawn at her Paktika Province home, which lies in Afghanistan's east—a region where the Taliban are especially influential. They quickly bound and blindfolded her husband, Jaanbaz Khan. The gunmen dragged her outside to a nearby road and shot her 15 times. She was in her 40s and lived in Daygan Sorqala village. She worked as a medical worker in the area, with special training in gynecology. 13090501

September 5—Afghanistan—The National Directorate of Security said 2 Pakistani Lashkar-e-Jhangvi terrorists wearing police uniforms and carrying Kalashnikov assault rifles and other weapons conducted a 4:30 a.m. shoot-out at a Shi'ite mosque in western Kabul as worshippers gathered for morning prayers. When the terrorists entered the mosque, they were shot down by Afghan security forces. NDS initially said 3 civilians were wounded, but

later backed away from that figure. NDS observed, “The enemies of the prosperity and stability of the people of Afghanistan include circles inside Pakistan’s intelligence service and the Punjabis.”

September 5—Egypt—A bomb went off in the late morning, hitting the convoy of Interior Minister Mohammed Ibrahim as it passed through Nasr City in eastern Cairo. Although he was unharmed, the bomb wounded 22, including seriously injuring 2 policemen and a child. No deaths were reported. The bomb badly damaged 5 vehicles and several stores. He said the bomb was likely remotely detonated. Gamaa Islamiya condemned the attack. Ibrahim had earlier received death threats. On October 26, 2013, al-Qaeda-inspired terrorists said the suicide attacker was Waleed Badr, a sacked major. He said in a confessor video that the Egyptian army is “bent on fighting religion” and “loves America” more than Egyptians. A voiceover narrator said the terrorist, who graduated from the military academy in 1991, was fired from the army and joined militants in Afghanistan and Syria. He had tried to go to Iraq but was arrested and spent a year in prison in Iran.

September 6—U.S.—Twitter, for the second time in 2013 (January 2013 was the first), shut down al-Shabaab’s account.

September 6—Nigeria—The Nigerian armed forces announced that in the past 2 days it had conducted air strikes and raided a Boko Haram camp, killing 50 terrorists.

Boko Haram killed 9 people on a highway in-Bulabulin-Ngabura village, 31 miles north of Maiduguri. The terrorists also kidnapped a married couple and their 2 children.

September 6—Nigeria—Gunmen kidnapped Church of Nigeria Archbishop Ignatius Kattey and his wife Beatrice Kattey near their Port Harcourt home in the Niger Delta. She was freed after a few hours. The Archbishop, the No. 2 cleric in Nigeria’s Anglican church, was released on September 15 in Eleme in Rivers State. No ransom was paid.

September 6—Yemen—AQAP gunmen on a motorcycle shot to death Yemeni intelligence officer Lt. Col. Omar Mahmoud as he

was walking to his car after midday prayers in al-Qatn, Hadramawt Province.

September 6—Iraq—Iranian-backed Shi'ite militias threatened to attack U.S. interests if Washington conducted strikes against the Syrian government for its chemical weapons program. Cleric Wathiq al-Batat, leader of the Iranian-backed Mukhtar Army militia, said hundreds of potential targets included U.S. official and corporate interests. Al-Batat was a senior official in Iraq's Hizballah Brigades. The Hizballah Brigades said that U.S. and allied interests "must be removed from the region." Asaib Ahl al-Haq said action against Syria "will set the region on fire. The interests of the Western countries will not be saved from this fire." The U.S. State Department ordered nonessential personnel to leave Lebanon.

September 6—Pakistan—Local officials announced that a drone strike killed Sangeen Zadran, a key Afghan commander wanted by the U.S., and 5 other suspected terrorists at a suspected Haqqani network compound near Ghulam Khan, North Waziristan tribal region. Zabiullah Mujahid, spokesman for the Afghan Taliban, denied that Zadran had been killed. In August 2011, the State Department said he was targeting U.S. forces in Afghanistan, observing, "Sangeen Zadran helps lead fighters in attacks across southeastern Afghanistan, and is believed to have planned and coordinated the movement of hundreds of foreign fighters into Afghanistan."

September 7—Pakistan—The Pakistani government announced it was releasing 7 Taliban prisoners as a goodwill gesture to move along peace talks. Among them was Mansoor Dadullah, a commander in southern Afghanistan captured in February 2008 in Baluchistan Province. British special forces killed his brother in Helmand Province in 2007; his brother was behind kidnapping and beheading victims.

September 7—Somalia—An al-Shabaab car bomber and a pedestrian bomber killed 15 and wounded 20 at The Village restaurant. The second bomber posed as a first responder. Guards fired on the terrorists. Two suicide bombers had hit The Village in November 2012, killing themselves and a guard.

September 8—Iraq—The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant Iraqi (aka al-Qaeda in Iraq) claimed credit for car bombs that killed more than 50 people in Baghdad, saying it was retaliating for the arrests of Sunnis in a recent crackdown. In its Internet posting, the group said, “About half a million security members failed to prevent this huge wave of attacks in Baghdad.”

Two suicide bombers hit a police station in Jalula, killing 3 police officers and a civilian and wounding 10 people, including 6 officers. The first terrorist set off a suicide belt at a security checkpoint at the gate of the station. The second bomber tried to get inside the station, but was killed by guards.

A bomb exploded near a parking lot in Jisr Diyala in southeastern Baghdad, killing one person and injuring 6.

September 8—Afghanistan—At 1 p.m., the Taliban set off a car bomb outside an Afghan intelligence service office near Kabul. In the ensuing gun battle, 4 soldiers and 6 terrorists were killed. Most of those wounded by the bomb were government employees working in neighboring offices.

September 8—Central African Republic—Weekend fighting in Bossangoa in the west between the Seleka coalition of fighters loyal to newly installed President Michel Djotodia and individuals backing ousted President Francois Bozize killed 60 while 30,000 residents fled to the forest. Clashes in Bouca and Paoua also displaced thousands.

September 8—Nigeria—Boko Haram was believed responsible for a 12:30 a.m. attack on the Civilian Joint Task Force vigilante group in Benisheik, 45 miles west of Maiduguri, that killed 18 and injured 17, including Zannah Fannami, 27, a vigilante. Fannami said his group killed 5 Boko Haram members and seized 4 AK-47 rifles. Also injured was operative Muhammed Abuwar, 32. The Army said 5 Boko Haram members were killed by Civilian-JTF members wielding machetes.

September 9—Iraq—Gunmen fired on a police patrol near Tikrit, killing 5 policemen.

A sticky bomb attached to the car of a government employee killed him in eastern Baghdad.

Authorities found a body with gunshot wounds in the back near a western Baghdad school.

A bomb went off in a commercial street in a town south of Baghdad, killing one and injuring 8.

September 9—Jordan—A Palestinian and 3 Jordanians believed linked to Jabhat al-Nusra pleaded not guilty to charges of undermining relations with Syria, which is punishable by up to 5 years in jail. A prosecutor said they claimed to be Syrian refugees when they separately crossed the border during the summer.

September 9—Tunisia—The Ministry of Interior announced that counterterrorism units killed 2 terrorists and arrested 2 other suspected terrorist leaders believed linked to recent assassinations of opposition politicians. The state news agency earlier said the 4 died in a dawn raid in Tunis. One of the detainees was Mohammed Awadi, whom the government said led the military wing of Ansar al-Shariah, which it said supports the Oqba ibn Nafaa Brigade, which pledged allegiance to al-Qaeda.

September 9—Philippines—A Naval Special Forces member was killed and 6 others wounded in a pre-dawn clash between a Philippine Navy patrol and suspected Moro National Liberation Front Muslim rebels, led by Nur Misuari, aboard a large motorboat and 8 smaller vessels off Rio Hondo off southern Zamboanga. Police were tipped off that the group planned to hoist its flag at the Zamboanga city hall. They arrested 5 MNLFs clad in combat uniforms and carrying pistols in Rio Hondo. The battle spread; 9 people died, including a policeman, 2 rebels, and 4 civilians, while 24 civilians, rebels and soldiers were wounded. The 200 MNLF members took nearly 300 people hostage in 5 coastal villages, holding them in a mosque and homes. The siege went on for a week, during which the MNLF demanded that troops and tanks withdraw or they would kill hostages. They demanded international

mediation, and lobbed the occasional mortar at government and civilian positions. At least 24,000 people were displaced by the violence.

Gunfire broke out on September 12 in rebel-held Santa Catalina village, where fire destroyed 30 houses.

Meanwhile, government forces battled 150 al-Qaeda-linked Abu Sayyaf gunmen, who tried to set fire to a village and a wharf near predominantly Christian Lamitan city on Basilan Island. A government militiaman and several terrorists died and 2 soldiers were wounded.

By September 13, 22 people, including 15 rebels, had been killed.

Fighting continued in Santa Catalina. Rebels fired a mortar that landed in front of a government hospital, wounding 6 people, including 4 Red Cross personnel and 2 soldiers.

By September 14, the siege had killed 56 , including 47 rebels, 4 civilians, 2 soldiers, and 3 police officers, and displaced more than 62,000. Several hostages escaped. The government said that the rebels had violated a self-declared ceasefire of the previous day.

The government announced on September 15 the death of 51 rebels and capture of 42. Zamboanga City Mayor Isabelle Climaco-Salazar said the rebels were still holding up to 40 hostages in one community.

By September 16, Philippine troops had recaptured 70 percent of the coastal areas and rescued 116 hostages. That morning, 64 hostages were freed or escaped during military operations. Another 14 snuck

off elsewhere. Interior Secretary Mar Roxas said some 850 houses had been destroyed by gunfire, fire, mortar rounds and grenades. Continuing clashes with the rebels led to the deaths of 3 soldiers and injuries to 10, bringing the tally to 9 soldiers, 7 civilians, and 3 police killed.

On September 16, the rebels kidnapped police Senior Superintendent Jose Chiquito Malayo and 3 police officers. He persuaded his 20 captors to surrender. Some 82,000 people remained displaced.

On September 18, troops conducted a house-to-house search. At least 178 hostages were reported safe, but the death toll included 14 soldiers and police, 7 civilians, and 86 rebels, with another 93 rebels captured. Another 30–40 rebels, led by Habier Malik, were reported holed up in 2 communities with 21 hostages.

Mop-up operations on September 19 led to the deaths of an army commando and 6 rebels, with gunmen torching houses in Santa Catalina. Another 15 rebels surrendered.

Fighting continued into September 21, leading to 5 rebels dead and a 71-year-old woman killed by a rebel-fired mortar shell. Another 2 soldiers were wounded.

The siege ended on September 28, with all 195 remaining hostages reported safe. Soldiers were searching for a few holdout rebels. The government said 183 rebels, 23 soldiers and police, and 12 civilians died during the siege, which displaced 130,000 people. Another 169 soldiers were wounded. About 10,000 houses were burned by the rebels or destroyed

in the fighting. Police said they might need 2 weeks to clear unexploded bombs, guns, grenades and possible booby traps. The military operation cost the army \$7 million.

The government said it would prosecute the 292 captured rebels and at-large faction leader Nur Misuari for rebellion and violating international humanitarian laws that forbade taking civilians hostage for use as human shields. On October 3, Philippine police filed a complaint of rebellion and violation of international humanitarian law against Nur Misuari and 80 followers. In 2011, Misuari's followers also seized hostages. He was charged with rebellion, escaped to Malaysia but was arrested and extradited to the Philippines. He later posted bail and was acquitted for lack of evidence.

September 9—Yemen—Two bombs went off against 2 buses carrying soldiers in Sana'a, causing no casualties. Authorities released a photo of a suspected AQAP operative in his 20s believed planning suicide car bombings with 2 other terrorists.

September 9—Pakistan—Dozens of terrorists conducted an attack in the Bara area of the Khyber tribal area, beheading 3 members of an anti-Taliban militia and kidnapping 3 others.

Police battled suicide terrorists outside a court in Kohat. Two terrorists wearing explosive vests and a police officer died, 13 people were wounded, one terrorist escaped.

September 10—Germany—Police in Freiburg seized a "functional" bomb and several model airplanes that neo-Nazis planned to use in an attack against "political enemies," according to the prosecutor's office. Police arrested a 23-year-old man linked to far-right extremists on suspicion of commissioning the flying bomb. A suspected 42-year-old bombmaker was detained but later released.

on bail. Two others with far-right links were being investigated.

September 10—Iraq—At least 2 dozen civilians died in bombings and a shooting.

Gunmen attacked a house in Youssifiyah, south of Baghdad, shooting to death 2 women and 4 men who were ritually cleansing the body of a Sunni man ahead of his funeral.

A bomb went off in a coffee shop in Latifiyah, killing 4 and injuring 14.

Three car bombs went off at outdoor markets in Baqouba, killing 10 and injuring 34.

Shortly before sunset, a bomb went off near a soccer field in Baghdad's Nahrwan suburb, killing 3 and injuring 14.

A sticky bomb exploded on a car in Mosul, killing the owner.

September 10—Indonesia—Two men riding a motorcycle fatally shot police detective Sukardi, who was riding a motorbike in front of Indonesia's anti-graft commission in Jakarta.

September 10—Afghanistan—A bus swerved to avoid a roadside bomb in Muqur District of Ghazni Province, but ran over another, killing 7, including 3 children, and injuring 17 other people. The bus was en route to Kabul from Helmand Province.

A suicide car bomb exploded at an Afghan National Army security post in Logar Province's Khushi District, injuring 4 Afghan soldiers.

September 10—Egypt—Army troops and helicopter gunships, attacked hideouts of Islamic militants in Sinai, killing 9 and arresting 10. Authorities found explosives, weapons and ammunition in the villages of el-Mahdiya and Naga Shabana, south of Rafah near the Gaza border.

September 11—Thailand—Five or 6 suspected jihadis followed a pickup truck carrying undercover policemen on a road in Thung Yangdaeng District in Pattani Province. When the police stopped their car and tried to find cover, the terrorists fired into the vehicle, killed 5 officers, stole their weapons, and escaped in a pickup truck.

September 11—Egypt—Two near-simultaneous suicide car bombs hit military targets in the Sinai, killing 9 soldiers and wounding 17 people. One bomb in Rafah collapsed a 2-storey building of the local branch of military intelligence, burying several troops. Five nearby homes were damaged. The bomb wounded 10 soldiers and 7 civilians, including 3 women. Another hit an armored personnel carrier at an army checkpoint.

September 11—Libya—At 6 a.m., a car bomb exploded near the Foreign Ministry building in Benghazi, slightly wounding several passersby and blowing out a side wall. The bomb also damaged a branch of the Libyan Central Bank. The building once housed the U.S. Consulate under the rule of King Idris, whom Moammar Qadhafi overthrew in 1969.

September 11—Iraq—A suicide bomber set off 2 bombs near a Shi'ite mosque in northern Baghdad's Kasra section following evening prayers, killing 35 people and wounding 52. He walked up to the gate of the mosque and blew himself up. His car bomb was apparently on a timer, and blew up soon after.

September 12—Somalia—Gunmen in southern Somalia's Bay region shot to death rapping jihadi Omar Hammami, 29, alias Abu Mansoor al-Amriki, a lapsed al-Shabaab member from Daphne, Alabama. The FBI in March 2013 offered a \$5 million reward for his capture. He was charged with providing material support to terrorists. The hit was ordered by Godane, the group's leader. Al-Shabaab spokesman Sheik Abu Mohammed told the *Associated Press* that 2 of Hammami's colleagues, including a Briton of Somali descent, were also killed. 13091201

September 12—Philippines—Filipino rebels attacked a second southern town while holding hostages in a nearby city.

September 13—Kenya—Magistrate Kiarie Waweru Kiarie said a Kenyan court acquitted UK citizen Jermaine Grant of robbery

charges related to a 2008 attack on a police post near Garissa during which he escaped from police custody. Grant still faced terror charges for a 2011 al-Shabaab plot to conduct an attack in Kenya. He was re-arrested in 2011 in Mombasa and as of September 2013 was serving a 3-year sentence for immigration offenses and lying to a government official.

September 13—Pakistan—Jihadis were suspected of firing rocket-propelled grenades before dawn at trucks carrying NATO oil supplies in Sorab in Baluchistan Province, killing a driver. Nine oil tankers caught fire.

September 13—Iraq—A bomb hidden inside an air conditioner exploded in a Sunni mosque during Friday prayers in Umm al-Adham on the outskirts of Baqouba, killing 33 and wounding 45.

A roadside bomb killed 2 soldiers and wounded 2 others in Mosul.

Gunmen shot to death Khalaf Hameed, a municipal official in Shora District.

September 13—Tanzania—Jihadis were suspected when a terrorist threw acid in the face, chest, thighs, and legs of Catholic priest Rev. Joseph Anselmo Mwagambwa, who was coming out of an Internet café in Mlandenge at a busy business area of Stone Town on Zanzibar at 4 p.m. On September 16, Zanzibar police announced the arrest of 15 people, including terrorism suspects with links to al-Qaeda and al-Shabaab. Police seized 29 liters of acid from several suspects.

September 13—India—A bomb exploded at a market in Imphal, capital of Manipur State, killing at least 8, including 2 police officers, and injuring 7.

September 13—Afghanistan—At 6 a.m., the Taliban used car bombs, rocket-propelled grenades and firearms in an attack on the U.S. Consulate in Herat, killing an Afghan interpreter and 3 Afghan security force members, and injuring 17, but failing to breach compound security. Seven terrorists, including 2 suicide bombers driving an SUV and a van, were killed. Among the dead were an Afghan police officer and an Afghan security guard. Taliban

spokesman Qari Yousef Ahmadi phoned the news media to take credit.

Later that morning, a suicide truck bomber wounded 7 Afghans in Paktika Province's Sar Hawza District. Police warned the driver to stop, then opened fire, but he set off his explosives, wounding 4 police officers and 3 Afghan Army soldiers. 13091301

September 13—Cambodia—Police in Phnom Penh found 3 rocket grenade shells near the park where the Cambodia National Rescue Party was scheduled to conduct a rally to protest July 28 election results. Authorities also found a barrel of explosive material near the main gate of the National Assembly building.

September 13—Croatia—Croatian authorities seized large quantities of rocket launchers and anti-aircraft rockets in a shipment from Serbia in a container at a customs terminal in Rijeka. The shipment originated in Italy. Local media said the weapons were en route to Abu Dhabi or Sudan.

September 13—Internet—Al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri posted an audio message saying “we must watch and wait to seize any opportunity to direct a large strike on (America), even if that takes years of patience for this.” Jihadis should keep the U.S. in “a state of tension.” He offered the Boston Marathon attack as an example of such an attack, and said his group had won in Yemen, Iraq and Afghanistan. “We should bleed America economically by motivating it to continue its huge expenditure on its security as America’s weak point is its economy, which already has begun stumbling because of the military and security expenditure. America is not a mythic power and the Americans, after all, are humans who can be defeated, felled and punished.” Muslims should “abandon the dollar and replace it with a currency of other countries that are not taking part in the aggression against us.” He claimed the U.S. intended to use “the Muslim people as a means to topple the pro-Iran Baathist [Syrian] regime and install a secular government and peaceful to Israel ... will try to push the mujahedeen to compromise with the secular factions and the enemies of Islam. I warn my brothers in Syria against any

compromise with those factions. They have to learn the lesson of Egypt.” Speaking of Egypt, he complained of “massacre” and “savage crimes” in the crackdown on the Muslim Brotherhood and “the Islamic orientation” in general, because “our American enemies realize the dangers of raising the Islamic banner.” He complained that ousted Egyptian President Morsi had not implemented shariah law.

September 13–14—Rwanda—Two grenades killed 2 and wounded 22 in the Kicukiro suburb of Kigali, before the September 16 parliamentary elections. The first grenade exploded during the night of September 13 at a marketplace, killing one and wounding 14. Three people were arrested. The second exploded the next day, killing one and wounding 8. Three similar explosions took place in March and July.

September 14—Iraq—A suicide bomber set off his explosive belt at a funeral held by members of the Shabak minority in Arto Kharab near Mosul in Nineveh Province during the afternoon, killing 21 and wounding 35. Shabaks are ethnic Turkomen and Shi’ite Muslims.

September 14—Afghanistan—A suicide car bomber’s explosives went off early, killing 3 or 4 civilians and wounding several people on a highway near Kandahar Airport. He apparently hoped to hit a NATO-Afghan convoy.

September 14–15—Nigeria—The Civilian Joint Task Force vigilante group helped arrest 11 Boko Haram members on September 14 in Michika, Adamawa State. Four suspects died in custody. Six suspects were brought to Maiduguri; 5 were brought to Mubi. Four of the Mubi suspects died from beatings by the vigilantes when the BH members tried to resist arrest.

September 15—UK—British police arrested 2 male British citizens arriving at Dover from Calais, France, on suspicion of “being involved in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism” in Syria. Authorities seized ammunition and searched addresses in east London and 2 vehicles. On September 22, British police charged Mohommod Hassin Nawaz, 29, and Hamza Nawaz, 22, with conspiring to attend a terrorist training

camp and with the unlawful possession of 5 rounds of AK-47 ammunition. Nawaz's charge sheet included possession of a computer containing documents or records "useful to a person committing or preparing an act of terrorism."

On September 18, police in Essex arrested a 26-year-old woman and 27-year-old man as part of the investigation. They were held at a London police station.

On May 27, 2014, British brothers Hamza Nawaz, 24, and Mohommod Nawaz, 30, pleaded guilty to conspiracy for planning to attend a terrorist training camp in Syria. The duo was arrested in September 2013 in Dover after arriving from France carrying ammunition. They had flown to Turkey before arrival in Syria. Sentencing was scheduled for June 9, 2014, in the UK.

On November 26, 2014, the brothers pleaded guilty. Hamza, 23, was sentenced to 3 years in prison. Mohommod, instigator of the plan, was sentenced to 4½ years.

September 15—Afghanistan—During the morning, 2 gunmen on a motorbike shot in the neck Negar, 35 (other reports said 38 and 41), most senior female police officer in Helmand Province, as the 5-year police veteran was buying grass for her lambs outside her home. Her bodyguards fired back, but the gunmen escaped. She is a sub-inspector in the police criminal investigation department in Lashkar Gah city, having replaced Islam Bibi, 37, who was shot dead in July as she headed to work. Bibi had told reporters she had been threatened by male members of her family for her job. Negar died at 1 a.m. on September 16. She left behind a son and daughter.

September 15—Iraq—Car bombings and other attacks killed 58 people in 7 cities.

A car bomb went off near an outdoor market and

parking lot in Hillah, killing 9 and wounding 15. A few minutes later, a second car bomb exploded nearby, killing 6 civilians and wounding 14.

In Iskandariyah, a car bomb killed 4 civilians and wounded 9.

A car bomb exploded in an industrial area in Karbala, killing 5 and wounding 25.

A car bomb went off among construction workers and food stalls in Kut, killing 2 and wounding 14.

Four parked car bombs exploded in Suwayrah and Hafriyah, killing 7 civilians and wounding 31.

A car bomb exploded in Baghdad's Azamiyah neighborhood near the convoy of the head of the city's provincial council, killing 3 and wounding 8. He was unharmed.

Two car bombs exploded in Basra and Nasiriyah, killing 8 civilians and wounding 26.

A bomb exploded in a police patrol in Abu Ghraib, killing 2 civilians and wounding 9.

Gunmen killed 3 Sunni farmers at a farm in Abu Sayda village.

Gunmen burst into a house in Baghdad's southern Youssifiyah suburb, kidnapping 4 Sunni men, all relatives. Police found their bodies, killed with gunshots to the head.

A car bomb exploded during the night in a commercial street in Baghdad's Mashtal neighborhood, killing 5 and wounding 15.

September 15—Pakistan—A roadside bomb placed by the Pakistani Taliban in the Upper Dir district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Province killed Maj. Gen. Sanaullah Khan, the commanding officer in the Swat Valley, and 2 other officers.

September 16—Egypt—Jihadis were suspected when a remotely-detonated roadside bomb near el-Arish in the Sinai hit a bus full of police conscripts traveling from Rafah, wounding 9 people, including one civilian. The bus was escorted by an armored police car. The terrorists then kidnapped and killed with a headshot a 21-year-old conscript who jumped from the moving bus.

September 16—Mauritania—The Mauritanian *ANI* website said it received an AQIM video showing proof of life for 7 foreign hostages it kidnapped 2–3 years earlier. Four French hostages were kidnapped on September 16, 2010, from the French-operated Areva uranium mine in Arlit, Niger. *ANI* said messages from the French captives were made in June. Three other hostages—Sjaak Rijke from the Netherlands, South Africa-UK dual national Stephen Malcolm and Johan Gustafsson from Sweden—were kidnapped from Timbuktu, Mali in November 2011. French hostage Daniel Larribe, 61, said that French military intervention was endangering his life. *ANI* quoted him as saying, “I am in good health but threatened with death.” The 3 other French hostages are Pierre Legrand, Thierry Dol and Marc Feret. The Dutch hostage is Sjaak Rijke, the Swedish hostage is Johan Gustafsson, and the South African hostage is Stephen Malcolm, who holds dual British citizenship.

September 16—U.S.—At 8:20 a.m., Aaron Alexis, 34, originally of Fort Worth, Texas, walked into the headquarters of the Naval Sea Systems Command at the Washington Navy Yard with an assault rifle, shotgun and handgun, according to news services. He killed a security guard, taking his 9mm semiautomatic pistol. He opened fire on people in a cafeteria, killing 12 and wounding 16 before a SWAT team killed him after a 30-minute firefight. The 4-year Navy reservist recently began working as a civilian contractor. Among the wounded was a naval security guard who was hit in both legs, a Washington city police officer, a woman hit in the head and hand, and a woman hit in the shoulder.

Alexei Pushkov, chair of the Russian Duma’s

international affairs committee, tweeted that “nobody’s even surprised anymore” by these attacks, deeming the shooting “a clear confirmation of American exceptionalism.”

Alexis was honorably discharged as an aviation electrician’s mate 3rd class from the Navy on January 31, 2011. He later became an hourly tech employee for The Experts, a Hewlett-Packard subcontractor that updates computer systems at Navy and Marine Corps installations worldwide, obtaining a security clearance that was updated in July 2013. However, he had an arrest record in 3 states. In 2004, he fired 3 shots from a Glock into the tires of a Honda Accord in Seattle, for which he was arrested but not charged. He fired a bullet through the ceiling of his apartment in September 2010, leading to a complaint to police by his upstairs neighbor, and another through the wall of his room in 2012. He was studying for an online bachelor’s degree in aeronautics at Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University.

The dead included:

- Michael Arnold, 59, who worked on amphibious assault ship design. He was a pilot hobbyist and was building a light airplane. He left behind his wife of 30 years and 2 grown sons.
- Martin Bodrog, 54
- Arthur Daniels, 51, father of 5 and grandfather of 9, who installed office furniture in federal government buildings as a subcontractor for District Furniture Repair in Arlington County.
- Sylvia Frasier, 53, a network security administrator with the Naval Sea Systems Command.
- Kathleen Gaarde, 62, a financial analyst who was married for 38 years

- John Roger Johnson, 73, a civilian who worked for the Navy
- Mary Frances DeLorenzo Knight, 51, an information technology professional for the Naval Sea Systems Command, who left behind 2 daughters. She earned degrees from Campbell University, Webster University, and National Defense University, and traveled around the world. She was adjunct assistant professor at Northern Virginia Community College.
- Frank Kohler, 50, who was married with 2 daughters
- Vishnu “Kisan” Pandit, 61, a civilian who worked for the Navy for a quarter century. He completed graduate studies at the University of Michigan. He left behind a wife and 2 sons. He was born in Bombay, India in November 1951, and attended a marine engineering college in Calcutta.
- Kenneth Bernard Proctor, 46, a civilian utilities foreman at the Navy Yard and 22-year federal employee. He left behind 2 sons.
- Gerald L. Read, 58, an information assurance specialist with the Navy Sea Systems Command who was married for 35 years. He earned 2 master’s degrees from Indiana University of Pennsylvania. He retired as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army. He left behind a wife, daughter, and 3 grandchildren.
- Richard Michael Ridgell, 52, a former Maryland State Police officer who left behind 3 daughters.

On September 17, a survivor was released from hospital treatment for gunshots to the head and hand.

The *Washington Post* quoted the FBI on September 25 as indicating that Alexis believed he was being controlled by low frequency radio waves, and scratched “end the torment” on his Remington 870 shotgun. He had posted on the Internet, “An ultra low frequency attack is what I’ve been subject to in the past 3 months and to be perfectly honest, that is what has driven me to this.”

September 16—Iraq—A roadside bomb killed 4 soldiers in an

army convoy in Mosul.

A suicide bomber set off his explosive belt against the motorcade of a local military intelligence officer, killing a soldier and wounding 6. The intelligence officer was not hurt.

September 16—Russia—Two car bombs killed 3 Russian policemen and wounded 6 others. A third attack—on a police station—failed. At dawn, a suicide car bomber crashed into a barrier outside a police station in Sernovodsk, Chechnya, killing 3 police officers and wounding 4. Police chased a suspicious car in Ingushetia. The occupants fired, then blew up the vehicle, wounding 2 officers. A man brandishing an automatic weapon and wearing an explosive belt walked to a police station in Ordzhonikidzevskaya, Ingushetia, but was persuaded to surrender by police.

September 16—Libya—A car bomb hit the car of Imrajae el-Ereybi, head of a criminal investigation unit in Benghazi, killing him. A second passenger was wounded in the attack in the el-Selmani neighborhood.

September 16—Spain/Ceuta—Spain's Interior Ministry announced the arrest in the Spanish north African enclave of Ceuta of Spanish citizen Yassin Ahmed Laarbi, suspected leader of a terrorist recruitment network that sent 50 recruits to conduct attacks for al-Qaeda affiliates in Syria. Police said he also intended to go to Syria. Authorities said the group trained and financed the recruits at bases in Ceuta and Morocco.

September 16—Syria—The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria kidnapped veteran *El Mundo* newspaper reporter Javier Espinosa, freelance photographer Ricardo Garcia Vilanova, and 4 members of the Free Syrian Army rebel group at the Tal Abyad checkpoint in Raqqa Province. On December 10, 2013, AP reported that *El Mundo* revealed the kidnapping. On March 29, 2014, the 2 Spanish journalists were freed or escaped. Javier Espinosa and Ricardo Garcia were in the care of the Turkish military. Espinosa was wounded in February 2012 when the Syrian government shelled Homs, killing French photojournalist Remi Ochlik and an American reporter working for a British newspaper, Marie Colvin.

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September 17—Iraq—Gunmen killed 17 Sunnis in Basra during the previous fortnight. Many of the killings were preceded by letters that came with bullets in the envelopes and text messages threatening revenge for attacks against Shi'ites across Iraq. Among the dead was a 70-year old grocer who was standing in his store at night.

Meanwhile, car bombs in Baghdad commercial districts and elsewhere killed 33 people. One went off in Husseiniya suburb in the late afternoon, killing 5 and wounding 14. Just before sunset, a bomb exploded near a juice shop, killing 3 and wounding 21. Yet another car bomb near a restaurant killed 2. In western Baghdad, 2 car bombs killed 6 and wounded 20. Two bombs in southeast Baghdad killed 7 and wounded 71.

Terrorists attacked a police station in Fallujah, killing 2 policemen before the 4 attackers died.

Gunmen stopped a mini-bus carrying soldiers to their Mosul base, then shot 6 in the head, killing them.

September 17—Syria/Turkey—A car bomb went off at the Babal-Hawa ("Gates of the Winds" in Arabic) border crossing between Syria and Turkey, hospitalizing a dozen people.

September 17—Nigeria—An army private told the press that on September 17, at 7:45 p.m., terrorists wearing military fatigues attacked Benisheik in about 20 pickup trucks and 2 light tanks firing anti-aircraft guns at soldiers carrying only automatic rifles and-rocket-propelled grenades. The terrorists stole 4 military patrol trucks and 2 light armored tanks after setting alight hundreds of homes. Environmental Protection Agency workers on September 19 found the bodies of 143 civilians, 2 soldiers, and 3 police officers killed by suspected jihadis. Villagers returning from the bushes found the beheaded bodies of 14 young men, most of them

members of the vigilante group that works against Boko Haram.

September 18—Greece—Police raided the offices of the rightwing Golden Dawn party after a 45-year-old man claiming membership was arrested in the fatal stabbing outside a cafe in the Keratsini area west of Athens of Pavlos Fyssas, 34, a hip-hop singer and anti-fascist activist. Golden Dawn denied responsibility. The suspect was jailed after appearing before an examining magistrate and a prosecutor.

September 18—Iraq—Bombs killed at least 6 and wounded scores across the country.

A suicide car bomber set off his explosives in Tuz Khormato, killing a civilian and a 5-year old child, and wounding 26 people.

A parked car bomb exploded in a commercial area in central Baghdad's Bataween area, killing one and wounding 5. A second car bombing in the same area killed 3 and wounded 10.

September 18—Afghanistan—A Taliban gunman on a motorbike in a Kunduz city bazaar killed Amanullah Aman, head of a provincial election commission, with 3 shots to the chest.

September 18—Afghanistan—The Interior Ministry announced that 13 policemen were killed and 18 wounded in a Taliban ambush in the remote Wurduj District of Badakshan Province. The Ministry said 47 Taliban were killed in the area during a police operation.

September 19—France—*France 24* reported that French security forces in Calvados, Normandy arrested "Romain," 26-year-old webmaster of the al-Qaeda-linked Ansar al Haqq website, on charges of "provoking" terrorism. Prosecutors said he converted to Islam at age 20, was administrator of the website, a "reference" for the radical Islamist movement, and was a translator of magazines, including the 10th and 11th editions of *Inspire*, put out by AQAP. Meanwhile, French Interior Minister Manuel Valls announced that more than 300 French nationals or residents were either fighting in Syria, planning to go or had recently returned.

September 20—Turkey—Terrorists fired rockets at 2 Ankara

police buildings, damaging one building but causing no injuries. Police fired back at the 2 terrorists at a nearby university campus, killing one terrorist and injuring another. Authorities found an unexploded rocket in nearby bushes.

September 20—Sri Lanka/UK—Essex County Police arrested 2 men suspected of endangering a Sri Lankan Airlines flight from Colombo, Sri Lanka carrying 267 passengers and crew after it made an emergency landing during the evening at Stansted Airport. Police said it was a criminal, vice terrorism, matter. The plane was scheduled to land at London's Heathrow Airport.

September 20—Iraq—Two bombs hidden inside air conditioners exploded at midday in the Sunni Musaab Bin Omair mosque in Samarra, killing 18 and wounding 21.

September 20—Yemen—Under cover of heavy fog, at 6 a.m., AQAP attacked 3 military barracks in separate areas of Shabwa Province, setting off car bombs that killed 38 troops and wounded dozens of soldiers. Two camps were in al-Mayfaa; the third is in the al-Ain area. In al-Mayfaa, terrorists overpowered the barracks guards, allowing a suicide car bomber to crash into a site, causing most of the casualties. The base houses soldiers guarding local oil wells. The attack at the second al-Mayfaa site led to injuries to 5 soldiers. In al-Ain, a car bomb went off prematurely, followed by a gun battle in which the terrorists kidnapped 6 soldiers and stole several military vehicles. Eight terrorists died in the fighting in al-Ain. On September 24, a security official and a tribal leader from Mahfad in Abyan Province said AQAP had released 21 soldiers who had been held hostage after the government threatened air strikes.

September 20—Nigeria—Police and Boko Haram conducted a morning gun battle in Abuja, injuring several people. BH gunmen fired on a security team trying to unearth buried weapons after 2 BH detainees led police to a residential compound for legislators. Authorities arrested a dozen people.

September 20—Pakistan—In a late night attack, terrorists killed 3 and wounded 20 when they threw grenades into a Sufi mosque in Achini Bala village near the Khyber tribal region. Three were in critical condition. The Pakistani Taliban was suspected.

September 20—West Bank—Nidal Amar, 42, a Palestinian, talked Israeli Sgt. Tomer Hazan, 20, into coming to Beit Amin village near the city of Qalqiliya in the northern West Bank, where he killed him in hopes of trading the corpse for his brother who was in jail for terrorist attacks. Amar and his brother were arrested. Amar admitted that he picked up Hazan in a taxi, killed him in an open field, and hid the body in a well. Amar and Hazan worked at a restaurant in Bat Yam. The third brother had been jailed since 2003 for involvement in shootings and bombings. Hazan had a non-combat position in the air force.

September 20—Philippines—A bomb placed inside a bag exploded in a parked bus in Zamboanga, killing the bus conductor and wounding the driver.

September 21—Afghanistan—An Afghan wearing an Afghan National Security Forces uniform fired on foreign troops, killing 3 in an Afghan Army base in Gardez, capital of eastern Paktia Province.

September 21—Egypt—A roadside bomb hit an armored military vehicle in the northern Sinai, wounding 2 conscripts.

Meanwhile, security forces in the Sinai arrested 16 suspects, including Ismail Abu Shita, who was wanted in the kidnapping of 6 policemen and a border guard earlier in the year in hopes of getting police to release his imprisoned brother.

September 21—Iraq—Just before sunset, 2 suicide bombers hit funeral tents packed with 500 members of mourning al-Fartousi families in a Shi'ite neighborhood of Sadr City in northeastern Baghdad, killing 104 and wounding more than 120. One bomber drove near the tent, the other walked to it.

Two hours later, a car bomb killed 9 and wounded 14 on a commercial street in the nearby Ur neighborhood.

Gunmen killed 4 people at a shop that was quietly selling liquor in Baghdad's Sunni Azamiyah

neighborhood.

Suicide bombers attacked a police commando headquarters in Beiji, an oil refining center 115 miles north of Baghdad. Guards killed one suicide bomber, but the 3 others set off their explosive belts inside the compound, killing 7 policemen and wounding 21. Most members of the commando unit were carrying out a security operation outside the city.

Gunmen shot to death 2 prison guards at their houses in a village near Mosul.

A roadside bomb hit a military convoy in Mosul, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 4.

September 21—Kenya—At noon, al-Shabaab terrorists threw grenades and fired at 2 entrances to the upscale 5-storey Westgate Premier Shopping Mall in Nairobi's affluent Westlands district, killing at least 62 people and wounding 175, including Americans and several other foreigners, then seized dozens of hostages, several of whom were held for 4 days until a 2-day government rescue operation ended the siege. The terrorists told Muslims to leave, and that they were targeting non-Muslims and conducting the attack in revenge for Kenyan participation in the African Union attacks against al-Shabaab in Somalia.

The mall opened 6 years earlier and featured 80 shops, including anchors Samsung, Adidas, Bose and Nike. Authorities had issued a warning to the expatriate community to avoid it when a threat against it was received.

The gunmen shot at least one man inside his car and hit 2 more pedestrians before entering the mall. Three security officers were hospitalized following the attack.

Police surrounded the 350,000-square-foot

complex and conducted an on-and-off gun battle with the terrorists, who still held dozens of hostages. An Army helicopter and 2 armed vehicles joined police efforts. At least one terrorist died during the initial confrontation. Another was hospitalized under police custody; he later died.

Initial reports said some of the terrorists were wearing masks; others said that some had worn burkas to hide their identities. Twitter postings from al-Shabaab indicated that all of the terrorists were males, although there were some media reports that the attackers included a white English-speaking British woman believed to be Samantha Lewthwaite, 29. She was the “white widow” of suicide bomber Germaine Lindsey, who died in the July 7, 2005, attack on London’s transportation system. Kenyan authorities wanted Buckinghamshire-born Lewthwaite for financing al-Shabaab and al-Qaeda. News services showed Samantha Lewthwaite’s 2011 fake South African passport for “Natalie Faye Webb.” Some surviving shoppers said a woman had given orders in English, which were translated into Swahili, spurring the terrorists to more killing.

At least 1,000 people escaped from the mall, and were checked by authorities for weapons before being allowed to depart. Several people, including wounded children, were pulled out on shopping carts. Among the initial escapees were Rob Vandijk, a Dutch embassy staffer who was one of 7 Dutch citizens who were uninjured, and Sara Head of Washington, D.C. Several shoppers reported the smell of tear gas. Some shoppers heard gunfire inside the mall and ran outside, but heard shots there, too, so they ran back

inside the 5-story mall. Several hid in restrooms and stairwells. At least one woman climbed through an air vent to safety. Uche Kaigwa-Okoye hid with 20 others for 5 hours in a women's restroom before fleeing. Manish Turohit, 18, who hid in a parking garage for 2 hours, said that the gunmen were armed with AK-47s and wore vests with hand grenades on them. Kamal Kaur, a journalist for *Radio Africa*, said a bullet missed her son, bounced off a wall, and killed a nearby child. The terrorists went from store to store, questioning the shoppers before shooting and throwing grenades. Three area hospitals treated at least 293 people, ranging in age from 2 to 78.

Among the dead were at least 18 foreigners. The dead included

- numerous Kenyans, including Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta's nephew, Mbugua Mwangi, and his nephew's fiancée, Rosemary Wahito. Kenyatta vowed early in the siege, "We shall hunt down the perpetrators wherever they run to. We shall get them, and we shall punish them for this heinous crime." He later added, "They shall not get away with their despicable, beastly acts. Like the cowardly perpetrators now cornered in the building, we will punish the masterminds swiftly and indeed very painfully." Also killed was Kamal Kaur's friend Ruhlia Adatia-Sood, who was 6 months pregnant and the wife of Ketan Sood, a U.S. Foreign Service national working for the U.S. Agency for International Development. She was a radio and television personality. Malti Vaya, wife of Ramesh Vaya, was also killed. The wife of Ramesh's brother also died. Also dead was a Kenyan friend of Annamaria Watrin, a U.S. aid worker from Minnesota, who said that he and his 13-year-old daughter were at the mall for a birthday party. As they parked their car, 5 gunmen shot him to death. The girl was injured, and hid in the car for hours before Kenyan authorities could safely get her to an ambulance. Calan Munyaka, 27; Johnny Mutinda Musango, 48; the father of a boy named Stephen; the 22-year-old

son of Charles Njenga; Wendy Zhang's sister-in-law who was shot in the arm and later died; and the father of Ann Gakii died.

- 6 British citizens, including the wife and 8-year-old daughter of UK businessman Louis Bawa
- Russ Langdon, an Australian-British dual national
- 2 French women
- 2 Canadians, including diplomat Annemarie Desloges who served in the High Commission's (Embassy's) Department of Citizenship and Immigration office as a liaison officer with the Canada Border Services Agency
- Kofi Awoonor, a Ghanaian poet and professor who had served as an ambassador in Brazil, Cuba and at the U.N. Awoonor's son was hospitalized.
- 2 Indians, including Parmashu Jain, 8, and Sridhar Natarajan, 40
- a South African citizen
- a Peruvian
- Elif Yavuz, 33, a pregnant Dutch woman found dead in the arms of her partner
- a 38-year-old Chinese woman whose son was injured and hospitalized

The injured included

- 5 Americans, including Elaine Dang, 26, from San Diego, a University of California, Berkeley, graduate who worked as the general manager for Eat Out Kenya; and Bendita Malakia, 30, of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, who had moved to Nairobi in July to work at a financial company (or the World Bank; reports differed). The Harvard grad hid for 5 hours until she was rescued by what she claimed was an American security team.
- one Israeli citizen; 3 others escaped from the mall, which is owned by an Israeli
- 4 Indian citizens
- New Zealander Andrew McLaren, 34, who managed a Kenyan

factory for the Olivado avocado oil company

The terrorists, via Twitter posts, said they would not negotiate with the government because the group was retaliating “for the lives of innocent Muslims” killed by Kenyan forces leading an African Union offensive against al-Shabaab that began in 2011. “We’ll not negotiate with the Kenyan govt as long as its forces are invading our country, so reap the bitter fruits of your harvest.” “When justice is denied, it must be enforced. Kenyans were relatively safe in their cities before they invaded us & killed Muslims #Westgate” It also noted, “The Mujahideen are still strong inside #Westgate Mall and still holding their ground. All praise is due to Allah!” Twitter closed down 5 al-Shabaab accounts, but a sixth popped up.- Al-Shabaab said that the operation was “far greater than how the Kenyans perceive it.” “There are countless number of dead bodies still scattered inside the mall, and the mujahideen are still holding their ground.” The hostages are “still alive looking quite disconcerted but, nevertheless, alive.” The group told the government, “You could have avoided all this and lived your lives with relative safety. Remove your forces from our country and peace will come.” Al-Shabaab spokesman Muhammad Rage later said, “We will make them suffer what we suffer in southern Somalia, we are giving a warning to the Kenyan government and to all those who support it.... If not, know that this is just a taste of what we will do ... you should expect black days.”

The government countered over the several-day siege that it was in control, and simply conducting-mopping-up operations against the terrorists.

The group posted the names of 9 attackers, including 3 Americans, 2 Somalis, and singletons from Canada, Finland, Kenya and the UK. Kenyan authorities said the Americans were of Somali extraction, aged 18 or 19. However, al-Shabaab's media office later told *Reuters*, "Those who describe the attackers as Americans and British are people who do not know what is going on in Westgate building."

U.S. law enforcement, military and civilian personnel and Israeli special forces operatives arrived to assist Kenyan colleagues during the crisis. Four mall restaurants were Israeli-owned.

Large explosions rocked the mall the second day of the siege. Some shoppers trapped in the mall managed to leave after the initial mass escape. They included Cecile Ndwiga, who had hidden under a car in the basement parking garage.

Kenya launched what it deemed a "major" rescue operation on September 22, freeing several hostages—many suffering from dehydration—to the sound of loud explosions and gunfire. Kenya's National Disaster Operation Centre tweeted, "This will end tonight. Our forces will prevail. Kenyans are standing firm against aggression, and we will win." Nine bodies were recovered. On September 23, 4 more explosions were heard at the mall during gun battles in which 3 terrorists were killed, 10 were arrested, and 11 Kenyan soldiers were wounded. Smoke billowed from the mall's main department and grocery store, Nakumatt.

Al-Shabaab spokesman Sheik Ali Mohamud Rage

posted an Internet audio file saying that the hostage takers had been ordered to “take punitive action against the hostages” in the event of a rescue operation. The *BBC* in Somalia interviewed an Abu Ammar, who claimed credit for organizing the attack. Rage later threatened further attacks like the “blessed Nairobi operation” if Kenyan soldiers did not leave Somalia. “If you refuse, you saw what happened, and this is just the beginning.”

On September 24, the government began its final push. An explosion went off at 6:30 a.m., 2 more at noon. A body was carried from the mall, which was on fire. Three floors of the mall collapsed, trapping several people. Al-Shabaab tweeted that “having failed to defeat the mujahideen inside the mall, the Kenyan govt disseminated chemical gases to end the siege” and that 137 people were crushed by the rubble or killed by shots from government troops. The government denied the claim but said that one terrorist’s body was found in the debris. The government initially said the collapse of the top level of the parking lot was caused by a fire set by the terrorists. A senior Kenyan official said on September 27 that Kenyan soldiers fired an RPG that tore a large hole in the building’s roof.

At the end of the siege, the government said 61 civilians, 6 members of the security forces, and 5 terrorists—possibly including Lewthwaite—died during the 4 days. Eleven terrorists were detained in addition to 7 people earlier arrested at the airport and 3 elsewhere. Among those detained at the airport was a British man believed to be in his 30s. He was attempting to board a flight to Turkey when

authorities noticed that his face was bruised and he was acting suspiciously. Another 65 people were reported missing. It was unclear whether any terrorists managed to escape by changing clothes and mingling with the fleeing hostages. Police said they were defusing booby traps.

Investigators looked into possible connections of the terrorists with the Somali refugee community in Nairobi's Eastleigh neighborhood and Somali diaspora in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Fatou Bensouda, a prosecutor for the International Criminal Court, offered to work with Kenya in the case. She said that while Kenya had principal jurisdiction, the Court could have secondary jurisdiction. The Court adjourned the trial of Kenyan Deputy President William Ruto, who flew to Nairobi to help handle the crisis. He had been on trial for orchestrating violence following Kenya's 2007 presidential election.

Kenyan officials were examining reports that the terrorists had rented a shop inside the mall, where they had stored guns and explosives, a year before the attack.

On September 26, Interpol issued a "Red Notice"—an internationally wanted persons alert—for Samantha Lewthwaite, alias Sherafiya, alias White Widow, believed by some observers to have snuck out of the mall early during the siege. Kenya wanted her on charges of possession of explosives and conspiracy to commit a felony in December 2011.

On September 27, authorities picked up 3 suspects near the Ugandan border. Another 3 detainees were

released. A man who tried to escape with the victims was detained when a gun magazine fell from his pocket.

Al-Shabaab sent an e-mail to the *Associated Press*, observing, “The Mujahideen carried out a meticulous vetting process at the mall and have taken every possible precaution to separate the Muslims from the Kuffar (disbelievers) before carrying out their attack.... Our target was to attack the Kenyan govt on it’s soil [*sic*] and any part of the Kenyan territory is a legitimate target ... and Kenya should be held responsible for the loss of life, whether foreigners or local.”

Despite the Kenyan Foreign Minister’s initial suggestion that 2–3 Americans were in the attack squad, passport and refugee databases did not provide corroborating evidence.

On September 30, Kenyan security services arrested a 12th suspect; 3 had been freed. They also found the gunmen’s car, filled with “an assortment of illegal weapons,” according to a police spokesman.

On October 5, Kenyan military spokesman Major Emmanuel Chirchir tweeted that 4 terrorists were named Abu Baara al-Sudani, Omar Nabhan, Khattab al-Kene and Umayr. On October 6, a spokesman for the Kenya Defense Forces said Khattab al-Kene was an American Somali. The *Associated Press* quoted Matt Bryden, former head of the UN Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea, as indicating that al-Kene and Umayr were members of al-Hijra, the Kenyan arm of al-Shabaab. Nabhan might be related to Saleh Ali Saleh Nabhan, alleged plotter in the 1998

bombings at U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, who himself was killed in a 2009 Navy SEAL strike in Barawe, Somalia.

On October 5, the news media reported that U.S. Navy SEALs conducted a pre-dawn raid on a 2-storey beachside house in Barawe, Somalia, looking for but not finding a “high-profile” target connected to the Westgate attack. Some observers suggested it was al-Shabaab leader Ahmed Godane, also known as Mukhtar Abu Zubeyr. Al-Shabaab told the *Associated Press* that it was searching for the individual that tipped off the international authorities to Barawe.

On October 10, Norway’s PST security service told the *Associated Press* that a Norwegian of Somali origin “was involved in planning and carrying out the attack.” He was identified on October 18 as Hassan Abdi Dhuhulow, 23, who died when part of the mall collapsed on him. Norwegian tax records showed an individual of that name was born in 1990 and lived in Larvik, Norway, as late as 2009. PST chief Marie Benedicte Bjoernland told reporters that the service had tried to prevent him from joining al-Shabaab 3 years earlier. His family had moved to Norway in 1999; he returned to Somalia in 2010. Norway put out an international alert for 2 Somali sisters, aged 16 and 19, who had left their family to fight in Syria.

By October 18, authorities digging through the rubble had found 4 AK-47 rifles and 11 magazines of ammunition attributed to the attackers and a rocket-propelled grenade believed from the security forces. Kenyan authorities also believed they had found the charred remains of the gunmen. A Kenyan Standard Group investigative TV report noted that only 4

bodies had been found, and suggested that some of the terrorists—originally believed to number 10–15—had escaped.

The news media ran video showing Kenyan Defense Forces looting many of the mall shops during the siege. On October 29, General Julius Karangi told the press that soldiers Victor Otieno and Victor Ashiundu had been dismissed and detained for stealing mobile phones, cameras and chargers during the siege and a third soldier was being investigated.

On October 21, 400 mourners planted saplings at a memorial ceremony in Karura Forest, a sprawling urban park, for those who were killed.

On November 4, 2013, Kenyan prosecutors charged 4 Somali men—Mohamed Ahmed Abdi, Liban Abdullah Omar, Hussein Hassan Mustafah, and Adan Dheq—with harboring a fugitive and illegally registering as a Kenyan. Prosecutors charged Abdi, Omar and Mustafah with knowingly supporting Mohammed Abdinur Said and Hassan Dhohullo and other perpetrators of the attack. Prosecutors charged Dheq with harboring terror suspects. Authorities said an Eastleigh mosque knowingly harbored terror suspect Abdikadir Hared Mohammed. They pleaded not guilty and were ordered imprisoned until a court hearing on November 11.

On November 11, a Kenyan security official told the *Associated Press* that mall attacker Mohammed Abdinur Said had lived in the UNHCR-run Kakuma camp of 50,000 Somali refugees in northwestern Kenya. A second security official told *AP* that more

than one attacker passed through the camp.

AP quoted a Western official on November 18, 2013, as saying that the 4 terrorists were all ethnic Somalis who entered Kenya in June and lived in Nairobi's ethnic Somali Eastleigh neighborhood, working out at the Andalus Gym. None had been to the U.S. or UK.

CNN reported on October 2, 2013, that Kenyan military doctors said al-Shabaab terrorists amputated hostages' hands and noses and hanged some victims.

On February 6, 2014, *AP* reported that a senior Kenyan security official said the other 2 ethnic Somali terrorists were Ahmed Hassan Abubakar and Yahye Ahmed Osman. They reportedly conducted the attack with Abu Barat al-Sudani, alias Mohamed Hassan Dhuhulow, who lived in Norway, and Mohamed Abdinur Said.

On March 31, 2014, *AP* reported that a Kenyan police official said 2 men arrested with a car bomb aimed at a Mombasa shopping mall on March 31, 2014, were in contact with the Westgate Mall plotters. The vehicle carried 381 pounds of explosives. The 2 men had spoken on the phone with Somalia-based terrorists connected with the Westgate attack.
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September 21—Pakistan—Pakistan released Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar, the former Taliban government's Defense Minister and deputy commander, who was arrested in Karachi in 2010. The Afghan government had requested his release to facilitate peace negotiations with the Taliban.

September 22—Yemen—Yemeni security officials announced that fighting between tribes and al-Qaeda killed 7 people and wounded

8 from both sides. AQAP fired on members of the el-Maely tribe in Obeida Valley in central Marib Province, east of Sana'a. Three tribesmen and 4 AQAP members died. The el-Maely tribe had called on the Obedia tribe to stop harboring AQAP members, some of whom are from the valley.

September 22—Afghanistan—During the night, Taliban gunmen attacked a border police checkpoint in the Shorabak district of Kandahar Province, killing 11 policemen. Taliban spokesman Qari Yousef Ahmadi claimed responsibility.

September 22—Syria—A mortar round crashed into the grounds of the Russian Embassy compound in Damascus, injuring 3 workers. 13092201

September 22—Iraq—During an evening funeral in Baghdad's Dora neighborhood, a suicide bomber set off an explosive belt among Sunni mourners in a tent, killing 16 and wounding 35.

In the morning, a suicide car bomber drove into a Kirkuk residential section, wounding 35 people in an attack on a Kurdish educational office and an adjacent house for a Christian lawmaker. Seven of his family were wounded.

A roadside bomb hit a security convoy near Mosul, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 2.

September 22—Pakistan—Two suicide bombers entered the main gate and set off their bombs at the Protestant All Saints Church of Pakistan in Peshawar's Kohati Gate district, killing 85, including choir members, 34 women, and 7 children attending Sunday school, and wounding 141, including 37 children. The worshippers were leaving the service and congregating on the lawn for a free meal of rice. Ahmad Marwat, spokesman for the Pakistani Taliban's Jundallah faction, told the *Associated Press*, "All non-Muslims in Pakistan are our target, and they will remain our target as long as America fails to stop drone strikes in our country." The bombs contained ball bearings and other metal objects. Among the wounded was John Tariq, whose father died in the blasts. On January 21, 2014, the Pakistani military announced that it was

conducting airstrikes against suspected terrorists in North Waziristan, and had killed at least 40 jihadis, including those who bombed a Christian church in Peshawar that killed 85 people in September 2013.

September 23—Pakistan—A bomb exploded near a police patrol in Pashin District in Baluchistan Province, killing 4 people, including 3 policemen.

September 23—Mali—The Mauritanian *ANI* news agency website reported that AQIM had chosen 2 replacements for deceased commanders. Algerian Saeed Abu Muqatil would replace Abou Zeid, while Mauritanian Aderrahmane would replace Muhammad-al-Ameen Ould al-Hasan. Aderrahmane was involved in controlling Timbuktu after jihadis took over northern Mali following the March 2012 military coup.

September 23—Afghanistan—During the night, the Taliban attacked a border post in the Shorabak district of Kandahar Province, killing 11 police officers.

Gunmen assassinated district intelligence chief Abdul Hussain as he was riding on his motorcycle to his work in Chardara District during the morning near Kunduz.

Romanian authorities said 2 Romanian soldiers—Vasile Popa, 28, on his second mission to Afghanistan, and Adrian Postelnicu, 34, who was on his first mission—died after stepping on a bomb during a patrol in eastern Afghanistan.

September 23—Philippines—Members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters opposed to peace talks with the Philippine government attacked an outpost of unarmed government militiamen in Midsayap, North Cotabato Province, then took 15 villagers hostage a southern town. Army troops chased the rebels, who used the hostages as human shields. Four soldiers and 4 rebels died in the firefight. All of the hostages escaped or were rescued, but another 10 teachers were reported missing, either

trapped in a school during another firefight or also taken hostage. On September 24 at 4:45 a.m., the rebels released 9 teachers and 4 village officials.

September 23—Yemen—Yemeni security officials said 2 AQAP-drive-by shooters on a motorcycle assassinated Air Force Colonel-Abdel-Wahab Azzan at noon.

September 23—Russia—A suicide car bomber set off his explosives during a morning attack on a police station in Khuchin, Dagestan, killing 2 police officers and injuring more than 24 other people, including 6 police officers. Islamist separatists were suspected.

September 23—Iraq—In an early morning attack, gunmen broke into a Shi'ite family's home in Youssifiyah, killing the parents and their 16-year old son, and wounding 2 other children, aged 12 and 14 years.

Two bombs went off at a Sunni funeral tent in Baghdad, killing 14 mourners for one of 4 people killed on September 21 when gunmen fired on a store selling liquor in Azamiyah neighborhood. Another 35 mourners were wounded. Sunni terrorists were suspected.

September 24—Iraq—At dawn, 30 gunmen set off a car bomb to begin an attack on Ana, a small Sunni town in western Anbar Province on the road to the Syrian border. The terrorists seized the mayor's home and planted bombs in his house; none exploded. The ensuing 2-hour gun battles killed 6 terrorists, Mayor Waqas Adnan's brother, and 4 policemen.

September 24—Yemen—A Yemeni military spokesman said an AQAP gunman on a motorcycle fired a weapon with a noise suppressor to assassinate Colonel Ali al-Deilami, head of finance at Sana'a's military hospital, while he was on his way to work.

September 25—Kenya—A gunman killed one person and injured 4 when he fired and threw grenades in Wajir, on the Somali border.

September 25—Netherlands—Haarlem Mayor Bernt Schneiders

announced the arrest of an individual in connection with a threat posted on Twitter that led to the closure of 2 V&D department stores, a “La Place” restaurant, and a school. No bombs were found. The Twitter poster warned of a “bloodbath” at the V&D department store, which would end in a suicide. The poster said he had been fired, a story echoed by Schneiders, who said the individual “had a labor conflict not so long ago.”

September 25—Nigeria—Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau posted a video in which he denied August reports of his demise. “The world should know that I cannot die except by the will of Allah.” He claimed credit for recent attacks in Benisheik, Monguno and nearby villages.

September 25—Tunisia—Interior Minister Lotfi Ben Jeddou told *Mosaïque FM Radio* that authorities had arrested 300 terrorists and foiled a plot by Salafis to divide the country into 3 caliphates, assassinate political figures, and conduct bombings near Tunis. Detainees told police that another 30 terrorists were hiding in the western mountains. They included Kamel Gadhgadhi, wanted for the murder of left-wing opposition legislator Chokri Belaid on February 6, 2013.

September 25—Yemen—A Yemeni military spokesman said AQAP planted a bomb in the car of an army officer. It killed him and wounded 2 people when it exploded while he was driving from work in Ataq, Shabwa Province.

September 25—Iraq—Three car bombs went off at the local council building in Hawija, sparking an hour-long gun battle. One car bomb was driven by a suicide bomber. At least 7 civilians and 2 soldiers died and 21 others were wounded. Four terrorists died; the others escaped.

Gunmen broke into a home in Baghdad’s northern Shaab neighborhood, firing silenced weapons that killed an Interior Ministry employee, his wife, mother-in-law and 3 children, aged 3, 6 and 8 years old.

Gunmen ambushed a car carrying off-duty soldiers

traveling through Taji, killing 2, and wounding 3.

A bomb went off during the night near a Mosul market, killing 3 and wounding 23.

A car bomb went off on a commercial street in western Baghdad, killing 5 and wounding others.

September 25—Jordan—On January 13, 2014, Jordan's military court found 6 Salafi jihadi men guilty of shooting 2 Jordanian soldiers manning the border with Syria on September 25, 2013. The court sentenced 4 to 4–10 years in jail; they used machineguns to shoot and seriously wound 2 Jordanian border patrol officers who spotted them near a board fence. A fifth received 5 years; a sixth received a one-year sentence. Prosecutors said they were trying to illegally enter Syria to join the anti-regime fighting.

September 25–26—India—Indian soldiers intercepted dozens of insurgents whom Indian army commander Lt. Gen. Gurmeet Singh said had crossed into Indian Kashmir from Pakistani territory in the Kupwara region. In 2 days of firefights, the army killed 10 terrorists near the Line of Control dividing Kashmir between India and Pakistan.

September 26—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected of killing a pastor, his son and a village head and setting alight a church and several homes.

September 26—Belgium—The Spanish Interior Ministry said Belgian police had arrested Ismail Abdelatif al-Lal, in Vilvoorde, north of Brussels, on a European Arrest Warrant issued by Spain. Al-Lal was a suspected financial head of a terrorist recruitment network based in Spain that allegedly sent recruits to carry out attacks, including suicide bombings, for al-Qaeda-linked groups in Syria. The group was believed to have trained the recruits at bases in Ceuta and Morocco.

September 26—India—The Shohada Brigade (Martyrs Brigade) claimed credit for an attack on an Indian Kashmir police station in which 3 terrorists shot to death 4 police officers and 2 civilians and wounded 3 police officers and a civilian. The terrorists hijacked a truck, then drove another vehicle to an army camp 15 miles away.

There they killed 4 soldiers, including the deputy chief of the army's cavalry unit, and critically wounded 2, including the unit's commanding officer. Authorities killed the 3 terrorists after 6 hours of fighting at the army camp. The terrorists were dressed in Indian army uniforms and carried guns and grenades. Shohada Brigade spokesman Shams-ul-Haque phoned the English-language daily *Kashmir Monitor* to say, "We have full contact with militants and all the 3 militants are locals."

September 27—Egypt—Two gunmen killed a young Egyptian police officer in El-Arish in the northern Sinai Peninsula as he was driving home. He took 20 bullets to the head and chest.

Elsewhere in the Sinai, gunmen set off a roadside bomb against 2 armored military vehicles, hospitalizing a soldier.

Attackers riding a motorbike threw a grenade at a police checkpoint in Qalioubiya Province, injuring 2 police officers and 2 civilians.

September 27—Iraq—Attacks throughout the country, including at 2 Sunni mosques in Baghdad, killed 10 people.

A bomb at the Sunni al-Tawheed mosque in southern Baghdad's Dora neighborhood killed 5 and injured 21. A similar bombing in western Baghdad killed 2 and wounded 11.

A suicide car bomber hit an army checkpoint in Mosul, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 11.

Gunmen killed police Colonel Ghazi Ahmed at his house in Hawija.

September 27—Pakistan—A bomb on a bus carrying 70 Peshawar government employees back to their homes in Charsadda killed 17 people and injured 42. Police believed the bomb was remotely detonated and hidden in a tin can containing 13 to 18 pounds of explosives.

September 27—Mali—Kidal zone commander Mamary Camara told the media a grenade was thrown at a bank in Kidal, injuring 2 soldiers.

September 27—Syria—The UK-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights said a car bomb near the al-Sahel mosque in Rankous north of Damascus killed at least 30 and wounded dozens leaving Friday prayers.

September 27—Russia—The National Anti-Terrorist Committee said it killed 5 terrorists, including a prominent leader, Sherif Akhmedov, at a safehouse in Derbent, Dagestan after the terrorists refused to surrender and instead started a gun battle. Akhmedov's group was blamed for attacks on police and other authorities and running an extortion racket targeting local businesses. Rasul Temirbekov, spokesman for Dagestan's Investigative Committee, told the *Associated Press* that Akhmedov was behind 20 terrorist attacks in Derbent in the past 2 years, including bus bombings and the July 2013 attack on the rabbi of a local synagogue.

September 28—Afghanistan—Two roadside bombs killed 5 civilians in the east and south. A bomb hit a minivan driving from Dayak District to Ghazni city, killing 3 people and injuring 8, including 2 women and 2 children. A car ran over a bomb in Uruzgan Province, killing 2 men.

September 28—Egypt—A sniper fired from a building in Sheikh Zuweiyd town, killing a soldier on a rooftop of a nearby government building in the northern Sinai Peninsula.

September 28—Iraq—Terrorists set off bombs at 4 homes of police officers and government employees in Tarmiyah, killing 4 civilians and wounding 14. Another bomb went off at an outdoor market in Baghdad's southeastern suburb of Nahrawan, killing 2 and wounding 15.

September 28—Mali—Zone commander Colonel Keba Sangare told the press that suicide bombers set off a vehicle by a military camp in Timbuktu, killing the 2 terrorists and injuring 7 soldiers. The attack was near the Djingareyber Mosque, which is on list of UNESCO World Heritage sites.

September 29—Libya—Gunmen assassinated 3 army officers in Benghazi. Two officers, one a lieutenant colonel, were killed by bombs attached to their cars. Gunmen shot to death a colonel.

September 29—Mali—A bomb went off during the afternoon at an aid supply storage facility in Kidal used by United Nations World Food Program, damaging the building's roof and walls.

September 29—Pakistan—A car bomb loaded with 485 pounds of explosives killed 40 and injured 100 at Peshawar's Qissa Khawani bazaar (also known as the storytellers' market). At least 10 shops and several vehicles were destroyed. Pakistani Tehrik-i-Taliban spokesman Shaidullah Shaid denied involvement, saying, "We are targeting the government machinery and the law enforcement agencies but not general public." One family in town to attend a wedding instead lost 18 members.

September 29—Iraq—Several bombings throughout the country killed 46 people.

A suicide bomber linked to al-Qaeda in Iraq set off his explosives belt inside a Shi'ite mosque in Musayyib, killing 18. Large crowds were at the mosque to attend a funeral for victims of a roadside bombing.

Two suicide car bombers hit a complex housing the regional Interior Ministry and other security agencies in Irbil, killing at least 6 Kurdish troops and wounding more than 30 others.

The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant said in a website posting that it was retaliating for statements by regional President Massoud Barzani who said he was ready to help the government in Baghdad in its fight against insurgents, and to assist Kurdish militias in neighboring Syria.

September 29—Bahrain—A Bahrain court sentenced 50 people to 5–15 years for links to the February 14 faction, a group blamed for bombings and other anti-government attacks.

September 29—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected in a 1 a.m. attack on the College of Agriculture in Gujba, Yobe State, shooting dozens of students aged 18–22 sleeping in their beds and setting alight several classrooms. BH drove up in 2 double-cabin pickup all-terrain vehicles and motorcycles. Some were dressed in Nigerian military uniforms. They attacked the 4 male hostels, staying away from the women's hostel. At least 44 students died and 18 were sent to Damaturu specialist Hospital. Most of the dead were Muslims. On October 6, 2013, the Nigerian human rights group Socio-Economic and Rights Accountability Project asked the International Criminal Court to investigate the attack as crimes against humanity. The Nigerian military conducted bombing runs against a camp, killing scores of terrorists believed involved in the school attack. It arrested 15 suspects.

September 29—Egypt—Gunmen shot at the el-Arish post office, wounding a 14-year-old girl. Two roadside bombs exploded near army vehicles on the main road to el-Arish; no one was hurt.

September 30—Egypt—Gunmen ambushed policemen on their way to work in el-Arish in the northern Sinai Peninsula, killing 2 policemen and one soldier and wounding another officer before getting away in a car.

Gunmen attacked army checkpoints in el-Arish and Sheikh Zuweyid, wounding 5 soldiers—one later died—and a civilian.

September 30—Afghanistan—Afghan police said 4 Taliban gunmen killed 2 officers at a checkpoint and 3 farmers in a field in Herat Province's Obey district before they were killed in the following gun battle.

September 30—Iraq—A dozen car bombs went off during rush hour in Shi'ite areas of Baghdad, killing 51 and wounding 100. The Interior Ministry blamed al-Qaeda.

A parked car bomb exploded at a small Sadr City vegetable market and its parking lot, killing 7 and wounding 16. Soon after, 10 parked car bombs exploded in the Shi'ite neighborhoods of New

Baghdad, Habibiya, Sabaa al-Bour, Kazimiyah, Shaab, Ur, and Shula, plus the Sunni neighborhoods of Jamiaa and Ghazaliyah, hitting outdoor markets and parking lots, killing 44 and wounding 139.

October—Syria—The Islamic State was believed to have kidnapped 3 workers for the International Committee of the Red Cross near Saraqeb in Idlib Province in October 2013. 13109901

October—Egypt—Late in the month, Egyptian authorities arrested Abdel-Fatah Hassan Salem, a senior member of Takfir wil-Hijra, an al-Qaeda-inspired group.

October 1—U.S.—The *Florida Times-Union* and *First Coast News* reported that at 5:35 p.m., Zeljko Causevic, 39, ran past TSA agents at Jacksonville International Airport and claimed to have a bomb in his backpack. JAX was shut down, passengers and employees were evacuated, and 23 flights were canceled or diverted. Police announced at 11 p.m. that the package was rendered safe, there was no bomb (the item was a luggage scale with batteries, a microchip, and a cellphone), and the airport was reopened. Causevic was detained and booked into Duval County Jail at 1:30 a.m. on charges of false report about planting a bomb or explosive and manufacture/possess/sell/deliver or mail hoax bomb, according to the Jacksonville Sheriff's Office jail log. Duval County Judge Russell Healey set a \$1 million bail. Causevic faced 15 years. He had lived in Jacksonville for 15 years; police had visited his home 7 times in the previous 5 years. He was born in Bosnia-Herzegovina. He was formally indicted on federal charges on October 22 and faced 5 years in federal prison. The state charges were dropped. In mid-November, U.S. Magistrate Judge James Klindt ruled that Causevic was incompetent to stand trial because of mental illness. On July 31, 2014, the *Florida Times-Union* reported that psychiatrists would evaluate whether he had since become competent to stand trial. He was represented by assistant federal public defender Susan Yagzi. On August 27, 2014, doctors at the Federal Medical Center in Butner, North Carolina said Causevic was competent to stand trial if he took his medication. Assistant U.S. Public Defender Susan Good Yazgi requested an independent evaluation.

October 1—France—*France 24* reported that France's Central Directorate of Homeland Intelligence (DCRI) arrested at 6:30 a.m. a 21-year-old Parisian woman at her Belleville apartment in northern Paris for "criminal association in connection with a terrorist enterprise" regarding her alleged links to AQAP. The investigation had begun in March 2013. She was a reader of AQAP's *Inspire* e-magazine.

October 1—Syria—*NBC News* reported on October 6, 2014, that Abdul-Rahman Kassig, 25, nee Peter Kassig, a former Army Ranger in Iraq who became an aid worker, was kidnapped on October 1, 2013, by the Islamic State (al-Dawla al-Islamiya fi al-Iraq wa al-Sham, also known as Daesh or Da'ish) in Syria while he was undertaking a project for Special Emergency Response and Assistance (SERA) on his way to Deir Ezzour. He sent a letter to his parents on June 2, 2014, saying that he was "pretty scared to die," but added "I am in a dogmatically complicated situation here, but I am at peace with my belief." The group threatened to kill him at the end of the video that showed them beheading British hostage Alan Henning on October 3, 2014. Kassig was an Islamic convert who had traveled to Lebanon to work as a medic. He founded an organization to help Syrian refugees.

He was believed to be alive as of October 26, 2014, according to the *New York Times*, although the IS said he would be the next hostage to be executed. On November 16, 2014, the *Washington Post* reported that the Islamic State beheaded him in Dabiq in northern Syria, releasing a 15-minute video of the execution of a dozen captured Syrian government soldiers. An individual held up a head identified as Kassig's. The narrator had a British accent and said, "We say to you, Obama: ... You claim to have withdrawn from Iraq 4 years ago. Here you are: You have not withdrawn. Rather, you hid some of your forces behind your proxies." He said Kassig was murdered because he "fought against the Muslims in

Iraq, while serving as a soldier.” Kassig, from Indianapolis, Indiana, served in the U.S. Army’s 75th Ranger Regiment. After being medically discharged from the military, Kassig founded the Special Emergency Response and Assistance (SERA) in Turkey to aid Syrian refugees. He began delivering food and medical supplies to Syrian refugee camps in 2012, providing trauma care to wounded Syrian civilians.

On November 17, 2014, Interior Minister Bernard Cazeneuve said there was a “strong presumption” that western Parisian Islamic convert Maxime Hauchard, 22, was among the IS murderers on the video. France’s *BFM TV* interviewed Hauchard in July 2014, when he claimed he was involved in the IS capture of Mosul, Iraq. He told his interviewers, “From a personal point of view, my objective is to be a martyr.” Authorities believed Hauchard arrived in Syria in 2013. He had also visited Mauritania in 2012.

AP added that Hauchard was joined in the video by 2 young men from Wales and England. The Welshman was believed to be Nasser Muthana, 20, a Cardiff medical student.

The French government announced on November 19 that another Frenchman brandishing a knife in the video was Michael Dos Santos, 22, who was wanted on an October 2013 warrant after he left the Paris suburbs for Syria in August 2013. The next day, French authorities backpedaled on the claim.

13100101

October 2—Libya—An armed mob broke into the Russian Embassy compound and shot in the air. An attacker was killed in the gunfire, and 4 more were wounded. No Russian diplomats were

injured. The gunmen did not enter the buildings. Libyan officials attributed the attack to the death of a Libyan air force pilot at the hands of a Russian woman. Libyan authorities said she wrote anti-Tripoli regime graffiti in his blood, and also stabbed his mother. Russia evacuated its diplomats and their families from Libya on October 3.

October 2—Somalia—*CNN* reported that al-Shabaab had given a threatening message to regional media, saying more attacks were coming.

October 2—Yemen—AQAP was suspected of killing 4 soldiers at a military checkpoint in Hadramawt Province.

October 2—Libya—Libyan security officials said gunmen in Benghazi fired on the car of coast guard Col. Saleh el-Hudeiry, killing him and mortally wounding his 7-year-old son.

October 2—Spain—A small camping gas canister bomb exploded at 1:50 p.m. in a central aisle close to the main altar of the Basilica of Our Lady of the Pilar in Zaragoza, causing some damage but no injuries. The annual Pilar festival, which attracts tens of thousands, was to begin on October 5. The next day, the anarchist Mateo Morral Commando said on an anarchist website that it was protesting the Church's links with Spain's fascist past. The group claimed it had sent warnings to 2 Zaragoza newspapers, which denied the claim. On November 13, 2013, police arrested 5 people, including 2 Chileans and an Italian woman, for the bombing. Spanish Interior Minister Jorge Fernandez Diaz said they were believed to be part of an "extremely dangerous" anarchist group with international connections. On November 17, Spanish National Court Judge Eloy Velasco charged 2 Chileans, Monica Andrea Caballero Sepulveda, 23, and Francisco Javier Solar Dominguez, 34, with belonging to a terrorist organization, detonating an explosion, and conspiring to stage a similar attack at a basilica within the monastery of Montserrat, near Barcelona, that would have caused "terrorist havoc." 13100201

October 2—Lithuania—The Vilnius Appeals Court cleared of charges and released Irish citizen Michael Campbell, who was convicted of trying to purchase guns and explosives for the Real

IRA following his 2008 arrest in a sting involving UK agents. In 2011, a lower Vilnius court sentenced him to 12 years.

October 2—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb in Nawa District, Helmand Province, hit an Afghan Army patrol vehicle, killing 3 soldiers and wounding 4.

October 2—Pakistan—A roadside bomb hit an army vehicle, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 3 other soldiers doing relief work near Mashkay village in Baluchistan Province, where a magnitude 7.7 earthquake killed 376 people the previous week. Gunmen conducted 2 attacks on troops distributing aid in the area.

A bomb went off in Chaman in Baluchistan Province near the Afghan border, killing 6 civilians and wounding 11, including 6 Pakistani border guards and 5 civilians.

Gunmen fired at a checkpoint that had been set up as part of relief efforts by troops delivering supplies. No one was hurt. Baluch separatists were suspected.

October 3—Kenya—Gunmen killed Muslim cleric Sheik Ibrahim Ismael (also identified by the press as Sheik Ibrahim Rogo Omar) and 3 others riding in a car in Mombasa. In August 2012, Aboud Rogo Mohammed, his predecessor at the Masjid Musa Mosque, was gunned down in the same manner on the same road. Violent youths who blamed the police took to the streets the next day, partly burning the Salvation Army Church, putting burning tires on the road. Four people died and 7 were injured in the violence; one person died from gunshot wounds. Some observers suggested that Ismael's killing was retaliation by Kenyan security forces for the Westgate Mall attack by al-Shabaab. Rogo Mohammed had been sanctioned by the U.S. and UN for recruiting youths for al-Shabaab.

October 3—Iraq—A bomb exploded near a soccer field where teens were playing in Madain, south of Baghdad, killing 5 people and injuring 13.

Gunmen killed 2 police officers at checkpoint in Mosul.

Gunmen shot to death a person at a Mosul drug store.

October 3—Nigeria—Nigeria's armed forces announced that it had killed "scores" of Islamic extremists in aerial bombardments on a "terrorist camp" in the northeast. Spokesman Captain Eli Lazarus said 15 detainees had provided information that could lead to further arrests.

October 3—Pakistan—Pakistani Taliban gunmen fired at the compound of Nabi Hanfi, a rival militant commander in Balandkhel village in northwest Pakistan. A suicide car bomber then crashed into the compound, killing 15 people and wounding 6. Hanfi was not present. Pakistani Taliban spokesman Shahidullah Shahid claimed credit, saying 5 terrorists were responsible. "Mullah Nabi had been our target, and he will remain on our target list."

October 4—Greece—In the early morning, a bomb went off outside the Petralona, Athens offices of a fan club for the Premier League Panathinaikos soccer club, damaging the building and several nearby parked cars but causing no injuries.

October 4—India—Authorities killed 3 rebels on the Kashmir border.

October 5—Afghanistan—The Afghan Army detained Pakistani Taliban commander Latif Mehsud as he was driving along a main highway at the Ghulam Khan border crossing in the Khost Province. Arsallah Jamal, governor of Logar Province, announced the arrest on October 11.

October 5—India—The Indian Army announced that it killed 7 suspected rebels in 2 clashes near the line dividing the disputed Kashmir region between India and Pakistan. Four rebels were shot crossing from Pakistani-held territory into the Indian portion of Kashmir in Kupwara region. Indian Army Lt. Gen. Gurmeet Singh, a commander in Kashmir, said that Indian soldiers clashed with 40 rebels on September 24 in Shala Bhata, where 12 rebels died and 5 Indian soldiers were wounded.

October 5—Afghanistan—A gunman shot to death a member of the international coalition in the south before he was killed. A

coalition statement said he was an “alleged contracted security guard,” but did not note his nationality or the nationality of the victim.

October 5—Iraq—A suicide bomber hit a pedestrian checkpoint for Shi’ite pilgrims walking to a shrine near a graveyard in the largely Sunni neighborhood of Azamiyah in northern Baghdad, killing 51, including 4 policemen, and injuring 80. Nasser Waleed Ali’s back was hit by shrapnel.

Gunmen in Mosul shot to death reporter Mohammed Karim al-Badrani and cameraman Mohammed Ghanem who were working on a report for the private *al-Sharqiya TV* channel.

A roadside bomb went off at a checkpoint manned by Sahwa Sunni militiamen opposed to al-Qaeda in Youssifiyah, killing 3 people and injuring 5.

A bomb exploded in Baghdad’s Baiyaa neighborhood, killing 3 people and wounding 13.

A suicide bomber detonated his explosives inside a Balad café, killing 13 and wounding 22. The café was hit by a suicide bomber in August.

At least 6 members of Sunni militias opposed to al-Qaeda were also killed. The militiamen were members of the Sahwa, which joined U.S. troops in the fight against al-Qaeda at the height of the Iraq war. Its members have since been frequently targeted by Sunni insurgents, who consider them traitors.

Gunmen attacked the 2-car convoy carrying local Sahwa (an anti-al-Qaeda militia) leader Issa al-Sabeel in Hawija, killing 3 of his bodyguards. He survived.

October 5—Spain—Several thousand people marched in Bilbao to call for jailed ETA prisoners to serve their sentences in Basque area prisons.

October 5—Israel—Some observers believed a Palestinian sniper seriously injured a 9-year-old Jewish girl who was playing outside her home in the Psagot settlement in the West Bank. Others suggested it was a knife attack. She said she was attacked by a man with a black mask.

October 5—Somalia—*CNN* and the *Associated Press* reported that in Barawe in southern Somalia, U.S. Navy SEALs in a pre-dawn raid targeted Abdulkadir Mohamed Abdulkadir, alias Ikrima, a Kenyan operative of al-Shabaab believed involved in the September 21, 2013, attack on the Westgate Mall in Nairobi, Kenya. The team came under fire and could not confirm whether it had killed the target. The *Associated Press* quoted a Somali intelligence official who said “high profile” foreigners were in the targeted house. *AP* cited a Kenyan government intelligence document that said core al-Qaeda in Pakistan had approved his foiled plans in 2011–2012 to attack Kenya’s parliament building, the UN office in Nairobi, Kenyan Defense Forces camps, and an Ethiopian restaurant frequented by Somali government officials, and assassinate senior Kenyan political and security officials.

October 5—Libya—*CNN* and the *Associated Press* reported that in Tripoli, Libya, U.S. Army Delta Force soldiers captured core al-Qaeda member Nazih Abdul-Hamed al-Ruqai, alias Abu Anas al-Libi, 49, suspected in the August 7, 1998, bombings of U.S. embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; and Nairobi, Kenya. The U.S. had issued a \$5 million reward for information leading to him. He had been indicted in 2001 by a federal court in the Southern District of New York on charges of conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals, murder, destruction of American buildings and government property, and destruction of national defense utilities of the United States. His family said gunmen in a 3-car convoy grabbed him outside his home while he was parking after dawn prayers. He was believed to be a computer specialist who studied electronic and nuclear engineering, graduated from Tripoli University, and was an anti-Qadhafi activist. The press said he was in Sudan when Osama Bin Laden was based there in the 1990s. He arrived in the UK in 1995 and was granted political asylum. He lived in Manchester, but left the UK in 2000 after being listed on the FBI’s Most Wanted

Terrorist List. The *AP* said the U.S. held him on the USS *San Antonio* in the Mediterranean, where he was questioned by members of a high-value detainee interrogation team, before bringing him to New York on October 12 under law enforcement custody. On October 15, he pleaded not guilty in a New York federal court. His attorney said he had been treated for 3 days in a local hospital for Hepatitis C and swollen limbs. Al-Libi faced life in prison.

On October 7, the Revolutionaries of Benghazi, al-Bayda and Darna posted on their website a warning that “this shameful act will cost the Libyan government a lot.”

October 6—Yemen—Two gunmen killed a German Embassy guard when he resisted their kidnapping attempt in an attack on a diplomatic vehicle outside a supermarket in Sana’a. They fled in a car.

Tribesmen kidnapped a Sierra Leone employee of UNICEF in a northwestern suburb of Sana’a. The employee was in his car with his Yemeni driver. Gunmen pushed the driver out and drove off with the car and employee. 13100601, 13100602

October 6—Nigeria—The Socio-Economic and Rights Accountability Project, a Nigerian human rights group, asked the International Criminal Court to investigate the killings of schoolchildren and teachers by Boko Haram in northeast Nigeria as crimes against humanity. The petition was signed by SERAP executive director Adetokunbo Mumuni. Amnesty International said scores of pupils and 70 teachers were killed, 50 schools were burned down or damaged, and more than 60 other schools were forced to close in 2013.

October 6—Iraq—At 9:30 a.m. in the Shi’ite Turkomen village of Qabak, outside Tal Afar, a car bomb hit an elementary school while children aged 6 to 12 were in class. The blast killed 12 children, the school principal, and 2 policemen, and injured 90 people (only 200 people live in the village). A second suicide car bomb hit a nearby

police station.

A suicide bomber walked into a group of Shi'ite pilgrims in the largely Sunni neighborhood of Waziriyah in northern Baghdad and set off his explosives, killing 12 and wounding 23.

A bomb went off in a parking lot in Baghdad's al-Jadidah neighborhood, killing 6 and wounding 12.

October 7—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected of forcing a muezzin to issue his call to prayer at 4 a.m. before the service at 5 a.m., then killing 7 elderly male Muslims entering the mosque in Damboa village. Military spokesman Captain Aliyu Danja said soldiers responded, killing 15 terrorists.

October 7—Maldives—Six masked men on motorbikes chased away a security guard before torching the studio of a pro-opposition Maldivian Democratic Party television station.

October 7—Mali—The Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO) was suspected of firing mortars in Gao at 6:30 a.m., injuring a Malian soldier when 2 shells hit residential areas.

October 7—Pakistan—The Pakistani Taliban issued a new threat against Mala Yousafzai, 16, whom the group shot in the head a year earlier for publicizing the plight of schoolgirls. She was the youngest person ever nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize, which went to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

October 7—Pakistan—A bomb killed a police officer and a member of a volunteer peace committee riding in a van of guards who were protecting anti-polio workers in the village of Malikhel, 12 miles outside Peshawar.

October 7—Iraq—At least 45 people died in terrorist attacks. Bombs went off after nightfall in 8 Baghdad neighborhoods.

A car bomb in the Bab al-Sharji neighborhood killed 4 and wounded 11.

A car bomb and a roadside bomb exploded in a market and nearby parking lot in Baghdad's

Husseiniya area, killing 7 and wounding 21.

Shi'ite neighborhoods hit by car bombs included Zafaraniyah, with 4 killed and 11 wounded; Alam, with 2 dead and 10 wounded; Obeidi, with 5 killed and 8 wounded. A second bomb hit a Zafaraniyah coffee shop, killing 3 and wounding 10.

A roadside bomb exploded on a commercial street in Kam Sarah, killing 3 and wounding 8. A similar bomb hit eastern Baghdad's al-Jadidah area, killing 5 and wounding 14.

A car bomb went off in a shopping area in the mainly Sunni neighborhood of Dora, killing 4 and wounding 8. Another hit the mostly Sunni area of Sadiyah, killing 3 and wounding 10.

Bombs hit patrols of pro-government, anti-al-Qaeda Sunni militia members outside Baghdad, killing 5 and wounding 10.

October 7—Egypt—Masked drive-by gunmen killed 6 Egyptian soldiers, including a lieutenant, who were on patrol in a pickup truck near the Suez Canal city of Ismailia.

A remotely-detonated car bomb exploded at the 4-storey security headquarters in el-Tor near the tourist resorts of southern Sinai, killing at least 3 people, wounding 55, including a senior police commander, and seriously damaging the building. The Sinai-based Ansar Jerusalem claimed credit.

Before dawn, gunmen believed hiding in nearby buildings fired 2 rocket-propelled grenades or some other projectiles at a compound of Egypt's main satellite earth station in southern Cairo's Maadi suburb, causing minor damage to a satellite dish but

not disrupting telecommunications. It was the first attack on civilian infrastructure in the capital since the July 3 overthrow of President Morsi.

The radical Salafiyah Jihadiya group had threatened in a website posting on October 4 to kill collaborators with the military's offensive against militants in northern Sinai. "To all who are dealing with the army forces, forwarding information to them or spying for their account ... we tell them: 'You are taking part in a war against Islam and Muslims, and you are fighting God and his Prophet.'"

October 8, 10—Northern Ireland—Suspected IRA gunmen in separate attacks killed 2 men. The "New IRA" claimed credit for shooting to death Kevin Kearney, 46, an Irish Catholic, in a Belfast park. Police found his body floating in a lake the next day. Detective Chief Inspector Justyn Galloway said the victim had done prison time for drug offenses. On October 10, a second man was fatally shot in his Londonderry apartment. Police and politicians suggested he was also involved in narcotics trafficking. Since 2009, IRA members in Londonderry had conducted scores of shootings and issued death threats against drug dealers. In 2012, 4 groups, including the Londonderry-based Republican Action Against Drugs, merged into "the IRA," renamed "New IRA" by the Irish media to avoid confusion with the Continuity IRA, and the older Provisional IRA.

October 8—Belgium—On October 9, Spain's Interior Ministry told the media that Belgian police in Ghent had arrested Natividad Jauregui Espina, a suspected ETA Vizcaya cell member wanted regarding the killing of 4 police officers and 2 army officers in 1981. The ministry said she had been at large since 1979.

October 8—Iraq—A car bomb went off in the evening in front of a restaurant in Baghdad's Shi'ite Zafaraniyah neighborhood, killing 3 and wounding 10.

Gunmen ambushed a convoy after setting off a

bomb south of Mosul. The bomb killed a policeman, while the ambush on the police patrol killed 2 and injured 3.

October 8—Mali—Suspected jihadis bombed 2 bridges in Gao, near the Niger border.

October 9—Nigeria—The military raided a Boko Haram bomb factory where terrorists were plotting attacks on Kano during a major Muslim holiday the next week. Brig. General Ilyasu Abba told the media that one suspect was killed in 2 raids near Kano, but the rest escaped. He said soldiers seized a suicide backpack, assault rifles and ammunition, bows and arrows, and improvised explosive devices, including detonators and remote control devices.

Meanwhile, BH leader Abubakar Shekau released a video threatening more attacks “soon” as part of “a big war” to overturn democracy and install a caliphate in Nigeria. He said BH would use heavy weapons taken in battles with the Nigerian military. The video showed rocket-propelled grenades, anti-aircraft guns, AK-47s (the latter are not in the Nigerian army inventory) and ammunition. The Hausa-speaking Shekau said “This war is not a Nigerian government war.... It is a war to uplift Islam and get all non-Muslims to repent their ways and embrace Islam.”

Also that day, 50 BH members attacked Itiku village in Adamawa State, killing 8 people.

October 9—Afghanistan—A suicide car bomber set off his explosives next to a police patrol, killing 2 civilians and 2 policemen and wounding 3 civilians and a police officer in Gareshk in Helmand Province.

A fuel truck hit a roadside bomb in Gramsir District, Helmand Province, killing 2 people.

October 10—Libya—Some 150 militia gunmen who officially work in a government body and claiming to have an arrest warrant

kidnapped Libyan Prime Minister Ali Zidan from his Tripoli hotel. The gunmen arrived in pickup trucks at the luxury Corinthia Hotel, then stormed his residence on the 21st floor, pushing out guards and seizing him at 5:15 a.m. They apparently were retaliating for a U.S. Delta Force capture on October 5 in Tripoli of Nazih Abdul-Hamed al-Ruqai, alias Abu Anas al-Libi, an al-Qaeda member. Zidan was rescued several hours after his kidnapping by a rival militia that stormed the kidnappers' safehouse and exchanged fire briefly with the kidnappers. His rescuers were identified by the *Associated Press* as the Reinforcement Force, which is affiliated with the Interior Ministry. The *AP* said the suspected kidnappers included 2 state-affiliated agencies connected to the Revolutionaries Operation Room and the Anti-Crime Department, which have been set up by Nouri Boushameen, president of the National Congress, who said he visited the captive Zidan.

October 10—Pakistan—A bomb exploded outside a police station in a Quetta market, killing 6 and wounding 30. Mureed Baluch, spokesman for the small separatist group United Baluch Liberation Army, phoned an *AP* reporter to say that the group was retaliating for the government restricting aid to Baluchistan areas hit by the September 24 7.7-magnitude earthquake that killed 376 people.

A bomb exploded in a restaurant in a Lahore market area, killing one person and wounding 11. The Pakistani Taliban was suspected.

A roadside bomb exploded next to the vehicle of a tribal police force outside Peshawar, injuring 5 of them. They were returning from protecting polio vaccine workers.

October 10—Iraq—The Justice Ministry announced that during the previous 2 days, the government hanged 42 prisoners, including a woman, convicted of “terrorist crimes, killing dozens of innocents in addition to other crimes aimed at destabilizing the country, causing chaos and spreading horror.”

October 10—Egypt—A suicide car bomber killed 3 soldiers and a police officer who were searching his vehicle and wounded 5 people

at a checkpoint outside el-Arish in the Sinai.

October 10—Northern Ireland—Police and British Army bomb experts responded to 2 suspected IRA bomb hoaxes in Belfast.

October 11—Internet—Zyman al-Zawahiri posted a 17-minute video on a jihadi website calling on Egyptians to battle the military in its war against Islam. He said the Egyptian military leader is “the Americanized butcher of the military coup,” observing that the “secular military” was colluding with the U.S., Israel, secular movements and Christians against Islam. He said the Egyptian secularists had cooperated with former President Hosni Mubarak and took money from Gulf countries as part of a “dirty conspiracy.” “Here is the tragedy in Egypt unfolding before your eyes, showing the extent the hatred of the seculars, the U.S. agents, have for Muslims and Islamist groups.... The secular military and its allies, the enemies of Islam, want to eradicate anyone who raises the banner of Islam.” He complained about the Muslim Brotherhood, who “compromised” with secular groups in Egypt and Tunisia, but were later persecuted because the conspirators do not discriminate between jihadis and democratic Muslims. “They held on to secularism, fought for it, turning against the so-called democracy idol they asked Muslims to submit to in place of the rule of Shariah.” The solution would be to unite and conduct a “popular” religious uprising “to rid Egypt of this criminal gang that jumped over power with fire and iron.”

October 11—Libya—A car bomb was remotely detonated during the morning outside the Benghazi building housing the honorary consulates of Finland and Sweden, badly damaging the building’s façade and windows, but causing no casualties.

October 11—Yemen—Gunmen on a motorcycle killed an army colonel who was walking to his car in Mukkala, Hadramawt Province.

October 11—West Bank—At 2 a.m., Palestinians armed with axes and iron bars killed Seraiah Ofer, a 50ish retired Colonel in the Israeli Reserves who was investigating suspicious noises outside his home in the Israeli resort of Brosh HaBiq’a in the Jordan Valley. His wife, Monique Mor, escaped through a back door. She underwent

surgery after she tripped on barbed wire while running away. *Channel 10 TV* said he had served as commander of the Gaza district and in several elite combat units. Authorities arrested 5 suspects. On October 13, Shin Bet announced the arrest of 2 young Palestinian men from the southern West Bank who had admitted to killing Ofer. Shin Bet recovered the murder weapon.

October 11—Myanmar—A bomb exploded at a guesthouse in Taungoo, killing 2 people.

October 12—Afghanistan—A car bomb went off outside the entrance to the Jalalabad provincial police chief's office, killing a civilian and 2 police officers and wounding 3 civilians and 2 police officers.

October 12—Iraq—A pickup truck exploded at the entrance of a wholesale fruit and vegetable market in Samarra during the night, killing 17 people, wounding 35, and damaging several shops.

October 12–13—U.S.—A dry ice bomb in a soda bottle exploded in an employee restroom in Terminal 2 of Los Angeles International Airport. Another exploded bomb originally hidden in a 20-ounce plastic bottle was found on a tarmac outside the Tom Bradley International Terminal. No one was injured but some flights were delayed. On October 13, workers found 3 dry ice bombs near a plane parked at Gate 148 in the Tom Bradley International Terminal. One bomb went off at 8:30 p.m., causing no injuries. On October 16, *MSNBC* reported that authorities arrested baggage handler Dicarlo Bennett, 28, who worked for Servisair, a ground handling company, on possession of a destructive device near an air-craft. He was held on \$1 million bail for this and a subsequent dry ice bombing. Police said Bennett had moved the dry ice from a plane and put it in the restroom during the night. On October 20, police arrested a second individual who claimed the bombs were “a funny joke.”

October 12–13—Ethiopia—A bomb went off at a home in the predominantly Somali Bole neighborhood of Addis Ababa. State TV suggested it was an accidental detonation by 2 Somali bombmakers who wanted to hit a soccer game. The country's anti-terrorism task force seized a gun, grenades, explosives, a detonator,

a belt, and a jersey of Ethiopia's national soccer team at the scene. The bomb also damaged the wall of a home used by U.S. Embassy personnel, but caused no U.S. casualties. 13101201

October 12—Sudan—A Zambian military observer with the UNAMID peacekeeping force was stabbed to death during the hijacking of his vehicle in North Darfur. 13101202

October 13—Iraq—Bombs across the country killed 42 and wounded dozens.

Two car bombs went off at an outdoor market in a busy commercial area in Hillah, killing 8 and wounding 22.

Two parked car bombs hit a commercial area in Suwayrah, killing 5 and wounding 14.

Two car bombs went off simultaneously in Kut, killing 4 and wounding 16.

Two car bombs exploded in Samawah, killing 4 and wounding 13.

Two car bombs went off in Diwaniyah, killing 3 and wounding 13.

A car bomb exploded near a group of mourners at a funeral for some of the previous day's 17 dead in Samarra, killing 2 and injuring 15. Another suicide car bomber hit a security checkpoint near a Samarra shrine, killing 4 and wounding 10.

Attacks killed 5 people and wounded 34 in Basra, Mahmoudiyah and Madain.

A bomb exploded near a row of shops in Baghdad's western Sadiyah neighborhood, killing 2 and wounding 9.

A bomb exploded near a soccer field in Baghdad's

mainly Shi'ite southeastern suburb of Nahrwan, killing 2 and wounding 10.

October 13—UK—Buckingham Palace guards arrested a man carrying a knife as he tried to sneak through a gate. David Belmar, 44, was charged with trespassing on a protected site and possession of an offensive weapon, according to the *Associated Press*.

October 13—UK—Police, including the London firearms unit, announced the arrest of 4 British men in their 20s suspected of planning a shooting attack similar to the September 21 Westgate Mall attack in Nairobi. The Metropolitan Police said they were held on suspicion of the “commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism.” Police raided 6 London locations and searched 2 vehicles. Metropolitan Police said the men were between the ages of 25 and 29, with roots in Turkey, Pakistan, Algeria and Azerbaijan. Counterterrorist police arrested one on a street in a west London neighborhood. Police shot out the tires of a car near the Tower of London and arrested 2 25-year-olds. Another was detained in southeast London. On October 20, 2 25-year-old men—one of Turkish descent and one of Algerian descent—were charged with terrorism offenses. They appeared in a London court the next day on charges of possession of a computer file including information on bomb making. One was charged with preparing a terrorist act. They were ordered detained pending their November 18 court hearing. The other 2 suspects were released without charge.

October 13—Syria—At 11:30 a.m., gunmen kidnapped 6 International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) workers and a Syrian Arab Red Crescent volunteer from their convoy near Saraqeb in Idlib Province, where they were delivering medical supplies. The gunmen fired on the ICRC's 4 vehicles as they were returning to Damascus. The *Associated Press* said the hostages were taken at a checkpoint run by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, an al-Qaeda affiliate, although there was no claim of responsibility. The team had been in the field since October 10, assessing medical needs in the area. On October 14, the kidnappers released 3 ICRC staffers and a Red Crescent volunteer, but held the other 3 Red Cross workers. 13101301

October 13—Afghanistan—A gunman wearing an Afghan national security forces uniform killed a NATO service member in eastern Afghanistan.

A mosque bombing in eastern Ghazni killed 2 civilians and wounded 4.

October 13–14—Myanmar—A small time bomb went off before midnight at the 22-storey Trader's Hotel, renamed the Sule Shangri-La, in Yangon, wounding a 43-year-old American woman and destroying a 9th floor guest room's restroom. Her husband and their 5- and 7-year old children were not harmed. Within a week, terrorists set off bombs at a restaurant, 2 bus stops, Buddhist temples, and a market. Police officer Myint Htwe announced the arrest of 3 suspects. A 4th suspect, Saw Myint Lwin, 26, was arrested in Mon State after crashing his motorcycle through a barricade in Belin township. He had been under surveillance on suspicion of placing another bomb at a restaurant the next morning. On October 18, Police Chief Zaw Win said the bombers were against current economic reforms. He told the press that a businessman affiliated with the Karen National Union (KNU) promised Saw Myint Lwin a gold mine permit for setting off bombs at luxury hotels and restaurants. Saw was given \$500, a bag of explosives, and instructions on how to use them. He was one of 8 people arrested for the attacks. The police said Saw rented a car, drove to Yangon, checked into room 921 at the Traders Hotel, and set the bomb to go off 48 hours later at the back of the toilet. When it detonated, a family of 4 had moved into the room.

Police Chief Zaw said Saw Myint Lwin joined the KNU at age 16 and left 5 years later in 2008. After that, he worked at a mine, where he met "Nato," who recruited him in September 2013 for the bomb plot.

The police chief said the recent series of 9 bombings that killed 3 and injured 10 were designed to discourage foreign investment. They included a bomb attached to the bottom of a truck parked outside an eastern Yangon market that wounded 3

civilians. Another bomb exploded at a bus stop in western Yangon, causing no casualties.

On July 3, 2015, *AP* reported that a court sentenced to life imprisonment and hard labor Saw Myint Lwin, 26, on 3 charges related to the bombing. The other detainees were acquitted. Police said the alleged mastermind, a member of the Karen National Union, remained at large. Investigators said the defendant was paid for the bombing by a businessman tied to the rebels who was unhappy with reforms. 13101302

October 14—Sudan—During the morning, gunmen ambushed members of a Senegalese police peacekeeping unit that was escorting a water convoy from El Geneina to the force's regional headquarters in West Darfur, killing 3 Senegalese and injuring one. The joint United Nations-African Union peacekeeping mission later recovered a hijacked vehicle 4 miles away. 13101401

October 15—Myanmar—Two bombs exploded before dawn in Saggaing. The first hit a hotel restaurant and the second went off at the Taw Oo Pone Nya Shin Pagoda. No one was injured, police officer Tin Maung Aye said.

October 15—Afghanistan—A bomb hidden in a microphone exploded in a mosque in Puli Alam at 8:45 a.m., killing Logar Province Governor Arsala Jamal, 47, an ethnic Pushtun and close associate of President Hamid Karzai, and injuring 15 people, 5 critically, who were listening to Jamal's remarks at an Eid celebration. Jamal was Karzai's deputy presidential campaign manager in 2009. He had earlier served as Minister of Tribal and Frontier Affairs. Suicide car bombers hit his convoy in August 2007 and suicide bombers hit his office in Khost, where he was governor, in May and July 2009. No one claimed credit, although the Taliban was suspected.

October 15—Yemen—Two AQAP gunmen on a motorcycle fired at soldiers at a checkpoint in front of a security base in Lajh Province, killing 2 guards and wounding 4 others.

October 15—Iraq—A bomb near a Sunni mosque in northern Iraq killed 12 people and injured 24.

October 15—Russia—Russia's Investigative Committee arrested 2 jihadis, aged 19 and 21, from the North Caucasus, on suspicion of planning to attack the Maradykovsky chemical weapons storage and disposal facility in Kirov. RIC authorities found "components for the preparation of explosive materials" and "extremist literature" in the men's Kirov safehouse.

October 16—Netherlands—Authorities cancelled Transavia flights from Amsterdam to Sharm al-Sheikh for the next fortnight after the Dutch intelligence service received information that terrorists were planning to attack a Dutch flight to Egypt . AP reported that the Dutch service shared the information with Transavia and ArkeFly.

October 16—Canada—Police detained a man who tried to leave a suspicious package in the Langevin Building, which houses Prime Minister Stephen Harper's office. Harper was not in the office at the time.

October 16—Pakistan—A gunman shot a guard at the home of Minister of Law for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province Israullah Gandapur, then set off his 17-pound suicide bomb in the guest room, killing Gandapur and 7 others and wounding 30 people who were celebrating Eid near Dera Ismail Khan. Among those injured was Hameedullah Khan, an aide to Gandapur, and Gandapur's brother, Ikramullah. The Pakistani Taliban was suspected.

October 16-17—Myanmar—Three bombs in downtown Namkham, Shan State, went off late in the night and in the early morning, killing one person and wounding 6. One bomb went off before midnight, causing no injuries. The other 2 went off at 7:30 a.m. The low-intensity bombs caused little damage.

October 17—West Bank—Israeli troops shot to death a Palestinian on a tractor who was trying to break into an army base in Ramallah. He crashed through the gate, then was fired upon.

October 17—Tunisia—Ten gunmen ambushed a police vehicle that was passing in front of a house in Goubellat, killing 2 police

officers and wounding a third. On October 19, the Tunisian military announced that it had killed 9 suspected Ansar al-Sharia terrorists and captured 4, all of whom were believed to be involved in the attack. The military seized rifles, explosives, and plans for terrorist attacks and assassinations.

October 17—Indonesia—National Police spokesman Brigadier General Boy Rafli Amar announced that the country's anti-terrorism squad shot to death one suspect and detained 2 others during a raid on their van in Bone district in South Sulawesi Province. Police confiscated 2 guns, ammunition and 4.4 pounds of fertilizer. Authorities believed they were connected to individuals behind recent attacks on police in Poso, Central Sulawesi.

October 17—Iraq—Car bombs and suicide bombers killed 61 people throughout the country.

In the early morning, a suicide car bomber hit houses in al-Mouafaqiyah, an ethnic Shabak minority village, killing 15 and wounding 52.

Hours later, a suicide bomber detonated his explosive belt inside a Tuz Khormato cafe, killing 3 and wounding 28.

At nightfall, 9 car bombs hit Shi'ite areas of Baghdad. One car bomb near a Sadr City playground killed 5, including 2 children, and wounded 16. Bombs 2 blocks apart in Husseiniyah neighborhood killed 11 and wounded 22. Other car bombs killed 4 and injured 12 in New Baghdad; and killed 7 and wounded 14 near a Gareat neighborhood restaurant. A suicide car bomber hit a police checkpoint in Dora, killing 5, including 3 police officers, and wounding 9. Two parked car bombs went off near an outdoor market and shops in Garage al-Amana, killing 8 and wounding 15. A car bomb went off in a Shurta commercial street, killing 3 and wounding 12.

October 17—Pakistan—Terrorists killed a soldier in South Waziristan near the Afghan border.

October 17—Yemen—The official SABA news agency reported that AQAP hit military checkpoints in Bayda Province during the night, killing one soldier and wounding 2.

October 18—Uganda—*MSNBC* reported that the U.S. Embassy in Uganda warned Americans of an imminent attack similar to the Westgate Mall attack of September 21 in Nairobi.

October 18—Yemen—An AQAP suicide car bomber killed 6 soldiers and wounded 10, including the brigade's commander, during morning muster at an army headquarters in Lawder, Abyan Province.

Two AQAP gunmen on a motorcycle fired at the car of Col. Mohammed Abdullah al-Habshi during the night in Sayoun, Hadramawt Province, killing Habshi and his driver.

October 18—Afghanistan—A suicide car bomber hit 2 vehicles near the heavily fortified Green Village private residential compound used by hundreds of foreigners in suburban Kabul, killing 2 passers-by. Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid claimed credit.

October 18—Egypt—Gunmen shot to death a police officer walking near his el-Arish home.

October 18—Libya—Masked gunmen in a car killed Col. Ahmed Mostafa el-Barghathy, head of the regional military police, at his house in Benghazi. He was walking to a mosque for Friday prayers when he was shot in the chest and head. He was one of the first army officers to join the rebels during the Qadhafi regime.

October 19—Thailand—Two bombs injured 8 soldiers and 5 journalists. One bomb exploded on a road in Ra-ngae District, Narathiwat Province, injuring 6 soldiers, 3 seriously, on foot patrol. Another bomb went off 300 feet away as a bomb squad and journalists were arriving. Those injured included 2 Explosive Ordnance Disposal officers and 5 journalists, among them Madaree

Tohlala, 44, a Thai photographer for *Agence France-Presse* and 2 reporters from Thai television stations.

Later that day in Narathiwat Province, drive-by shooters killed 4 villagers riding on motorcycles.

Gunmen on motorcycles fatally shot a 35-year-old farmer on the road in Panarae District, Pattani Province. 13101901

October 19—Iraq—A morning car bombing in Baghdad's Qahira neighborhood killed 3, injured 11, and damaged shops and cars.

October 19—Somalia—A suicide bomber walked into a small but crowded restaurant in Beledweyne, took a seat, then set off his explosives tied around his waist, killing himself and 12 people and wounding 10 others. Most of the victims were civilians. Somali President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud blamed al-Shabaab.

October 19—Egypt—A car bomb wounded 6 soldiers near an Egyptian military intelligence compound in Ismailia. The bomb collapsed the compound's wall and damaged a commercial building belonging to the Suez Canal Authority. The Sinai-based Ansar Jerusalem said it was retaliating for the army's oppressive practices in Sinai.

October 20—Iraq—At least 51 people died in attacks around the country.

A suicide car bomber hit a café in Baghdad's Amil neighborhood during the night, killing 41 and wounding 65.

A car bomber attacked the house of a police officer in a village north of Baghdad, killing the officer's father, brother and 5 nephews aged 7 to 11 years old. Six others were wounded. The officer was not at home.

A car bomber attacked a local Rawah council building, killing 10. Five suicide bombers in police uniforms conducted the attack. Two were shot by-

authorities while the other 3 set off their explosives outside, killing 2 policemen and an official and wounding 20 others.

October 20—Egypt—Two masked gunmen riding on a motorcycle fired at a wedding party in Cairo's Waraa neighborhood as guests left the Virgin Mary Coptic church, killing 4 people, including a woman and an 8-year-old girl, and injuring 17.

October 20—Nigeria—Boko Haram terrorists disguised as soldiers killed 19 at a checkpoint, mostly by slitting their throats. They also set alight 5 trucks. Among the injured was trader Adamu Mallam, who was pulled from his vehicle and forced to lie face down. One of the attackers answered a cell phone call, then the group rode off on motorbikes, sparing Mallam.

October 21—Afghanistan—A magnetic bomb stuck on a car killed a civilian in Kabul; it was unclear whether terrorists or criminals planted it.

October 21—Russia—Suicide bomber Naida Akhiyalova, variant Asiyalova, 30, from Dagestan, hit a passenger bus near a timber storage site in Volgograd, killing 7 and injuring 33, according to Vladimir Markin, the spokesman for the Investigative Committee, Russia's main investigative agency. Eight people were in serious condition. Among the injured were several students, including Dmitry Yudin, who suffered a concussion and arm wound.

Rasul Temirbekov, spokesman for the Investigative Committee in Dagestan, said she was married to a Russian, Dmitry Sokolov, alias Abdul Jabbar, whom she had met while both were studying at a Moscow university. She talked him into becoming a jihadi. He soon became an explosives expert. Temirbekov said that she suffered from a fatal bone illness. Investigators suggested that Sokolov, now at large, had built her shrapnel-filled bomb. Investigators also believed he had built the bomb for a woman who blew herself up outside the regional branch of Russia's

Interior Ministry in Dagestan in May 2013 that killed a dozen people. He was last seen leaving his Moscow suburban home in the summer of 2012. Markin said she took a Moscow-bound bus from Dagestan, but left it in Volgograd and took a local bus, which her explosives destroyed. Russian police killed Sokolov and 4 other jihadis in a gun battle on November 16 in a village near the Dagestan capital of Makhachkala. He admitted during negotiations before he died that he built his wife's bomb. His mother participated in negotiations by phone. The terrorists released a woman and child who were in the house before it was surrounded.

October 21—Russia—In an apparent retaliation for the bus bombing, attackers firebombed a Muslim prayer house in Volgograd.

October 21—Philippines—Some 50 New People's Army guerrillas set off a buried explosive and fired on an army truck, killing 8 soldiers and militiamen and wounding a soldier in Tulunan, North Cotabato Province. The soldiers were delivering pay to rural militiamen.

An hour later, a truckload of soldiers hunting the attackers hit a bomb and was fired on by the guerrillas in Makilala, North Cotabato, killing one soldier and injuring 4.

October 21—Spain—The European Court of Human Rights ruled that Spain must release Ines del Rio Prada, an ETA prisoner held for multiple attacks in the 1980s that killed 24 people. She was to be released in 2008, but the government said sentence reduction was applicable to her full 3,828-year sentence imposed in 1987 rather than to her 30-year maximum time in jail. Spanish authorities worried that more than 100 other prisoners, including terrorists and murderers, could demand the same Court treatment. On October 22, Spain's National Court ordered her release. She walked out of

prison hours later. On October 27, thousands protested in Madrid against the release from jail of ETA terrorists.

October 21—Pakistan—A remotely-detonated bomb planted on railroad tracks near Dera Murad Jamali, Naseerabad District, Baluchistan Province killed 7 people and wounded 10 on the Jaffar Express passenger train. Four cars derailed.

October 21—Iraq—Two suicide bombers and 23 gunmen attacked Fallujah police headquarters, killing 7 policemen. The first suicide bomber set off his explosives belt at the main checkpoint. The second set off his explosives near the building gates during a shoot-out with police. The gunmen grabbed 2 police officers and 2 guards as hostages while fleeing to an electricity department building. After a several-hour siege, the hostages were freed, 2 terrorists died, and 3 were arrested.

October 22—Libya—*LANA* quoted Col. Abdullah al-Zaidi, spokesman for the Joint Operation Room, that the Libya Martyrs militia captured 7 Libyan and 3 Chadian members of a “terrorist cell” as they were trying to carry out an armed robbery in a Benghazi suburb. They were accused of assassinations and bombings in Benghazi.

October 22—Bahrain—The government said Ali al-Sabagh, 17, died while carrying explosives in Manama. *Bahrain News Agency* said that officers found a gun and ammunition near his body. Authorities said he was wanted for earlier attacks. His funeral the next day led to mourners rioting near the cemetery.

October 22—Nigeria—The Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) claimed credit for setting a fire at the Warri oil refinery. Spokeswoman Tumini Green of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation said no injuries were reported. MEND said it was beginning a campaign against the government’s “unsustainable and fraudulent” amnesty program.

October 22—Iraq—At night, a suicide car bomber crashed into a checkpoint at Rutba, killing 5 police officers and wounding 5 others. Thirty minutes later, gunmen attacked 3 other Rutba checkpoints, killing 4 police officers and wounding 9. Another car bomb drove into a bypass where police were standing, killing 4

police officers and 3 civilian truck drivers. Other attacks in Anbar Province killed 7 more police officers.

October 22—Egypt—The local government said terrorists fired 3-rocket-propelled grenades at an armored military vehicle and a troop carrier in a military convoy on a key highway near el-Arish in northern Sinai, killing a soldier and a civilian bystander and wounding 7 soldiers. The gunmen fired on the soldiers before escaping.

October 22—Somalia—Gunmen in a car attacked Somali journalist Mohamed Mohamud, alias Tima'ade, 26, shooting him 6 times in the neck, chest, and shoulder as he was driving to work in the morning in Mogadishu's Wadajir district. Mohamud reported for the private UK-based *Universal TV*. He died on October 27. He was the 7th journalist killed in Somalia in 2013. 13102201

October 23—Tunisia—Jihadi gunmen were suspected of killing 6 Tunisian National Guard members who were raiding a home in Sidi Ali Bououn, where they believed that a suspicious group was hiding, according to Lotfi Hidouri, spokesman for the Ministry of Interior. During the gun battle, one terrorist died and one was wounded, along with 4 police officers.

Meanwhile, a policeman was killed in the northern town of Beja.

October 23—Mali—A 10 a.m. suicide attack on a checkpoint in Tessalit, Kidal Province, site of a Chadian base, killed 2 Chadian peacekeepers and injured 6 other soldiers and 3 civilians, including a child. Four peacekeepers were seriously injured, according to a UN spokesman.

October 23—Netherlands—A Rotterdam court found 2 men guilty of preparing to travel to Syria to fight with anti-Assad rebels. One individual was convicted of making preparations for murder; the other was guilty of preparing to detonate explosives. One was sentenced to a year in prison. The other was sent to a psychiatric hospital for a year. Their names were not released.

October 23—Iraq—Bombings at Baghdad marketplaces and commercial streets killed 16 and wounded dozens.

A bomb exploded during morning rush hour in a commercial street in Baghdad's Amariyah neighborhood, killing 4 people and wounding 10.

A bomb exploded at an Abu Ghraib outdoor market, killing 2 shoppers and injuring 8.

Gunmen shot to death 2 police officers going to work in Ramadi.

During the afternoon, a bomb hit a Madain market, killing 5 and injuring 13.

A bomb went off at a small restaurant in Mosul, killing 2 and wounding 6.

October 23—Afghanistan—The Taliban attacked a security outpost in the Bla Murghab District, Badghis Province, during the night, killing 4 police officers and wounding 3 other policemen in a 3-hour gun battle.

October 23—Nigeria—The Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta said it kidnapped the captain and chief engineer of the U.S.-flagged *C-Retriever* offshore supply vessel. On November 17, 2013, *AP* reported that MEND said that it received a \$2 million ransom, mostly from Nigerian authorities, for the 2 American hostages. 13102301

October 24—Libya—Gunmen shot to death Air Force Colonel Adel Khalil al-Tawahi from Benghazi's Beninah air base as he left his Benghazi home. He was hit in the chest and head.

October 24—Iraq—Ten people, including a TV cameraman, were killed in attacks across the country.

During the night, gunmen fired from a car at a fast food restaurant in Baghdad's western Amariyah neighborhood, killing 4 and wounding 7.

An hour later, a bomb hit a Madain café, killing 2 and wounding 7.

In Mosul, gunmen killed Bashar al-Nuaimi, a cameraman working for local TV channel *al-Moussilyah*, as he was walking near his house.

A suicide bomber set off his explosive belt at an army checkpoint in Mosul, killing 3 soldiers and wounding 7.

October 24—Egypt—Sinai authorities said jihadis were suspected in the drive-by shooting death of Kamel Kareem, 30, a police officer who was walking to work in el-Arish. He was a member of a police force tasked with the protection of state-owned electricity facilities.

October 23–24—Nigeria—A 5-hour gun battle between Boko Haram and army soldiers at an army barracks in Yobe State killed 127 people, 125 of them combatants, according to the army and police. Most bodies were taken to the morgue of the Damaturu Specialist Hospital. The gunmen attacked at dusk, overpowering guards, stealing an armored car, grabbing weapons from the armory, and setting the barracks alight with improvised explosive devices. The gunmen crashed the armored car through the gates of the Police Anti-Terrorist Squad headquarters and burned down 3 buildings. While gunmen fired on police, others in the armored car and all-terrain pickup trucks and on foot fired on the police Criminal Investigation Department offices and 4 other police offices. At the Mobile Police Base, the gunmen fled the armored car after it caught fire. The terrorists next attacked the local hospital, stealing drugs and bandages, according to the *Associated Press*. Army spokesman in Damaturu, Ibrahim Attahiru, said that the gunmen attacked an army checkpoint along the road from Damaturu to Benisheikh at 3 a.m., but that the government quickly got the upper hand, killing 70 terrorists. “Fleeing insurgents” then “regrouped to carry out attacks on Damaturu town,” according to Attahiru. Security forces killed another 25 gunmen in Damaturu. Colonel A. O. Abdullahi said 22 soldiers were killed.

In a November 4 video entitled “The Battle of Damaturu,” BH leader Abubakar Shekau said that he commanded the attack. The video showed him

speaking Arabic, Hausa and Kanuri, observing, “My brethren, this is the story I want to tell my brothers and the whole world: All this weaponry that you are seeing—it is Allah who gave this to his worshippers who are fighting for Jihad—all this ammunition was obtained in just one place.”

October 25—Russia—The State Duma unanimously passed stricter punishment for terrorism and required terrorists’ relatives to pay for the damages caused in attacks. Terrorism training carries a 10-year sentence. Local courts may declare a group a terrorist organization. Participation in a militant group abroad carries a 6-year sentence.

October 25—Nigeria—Nigeria’s military announced it had killed 74 terrorists in an air and ground assault against 2 “terrorist camps” near Benisheik, Borno State. Spokesman Lt. Col. Muhammad Dole said that 2 soldiers and several terrorists were wounded.

However, at 6 p.m., gunmen in vehicles including an armored personnel carrier attacked Damaturu in Yobe State, hitting a police anti-terrorist squad residence, the mobile police base, the police Criminal Investigation Department office, and police commander’s office. The military declared a 24-hour curfew. A police sergeant told the *Associated Press* that security forces killed 35 jihadis and arrested 25 for the deaths of 17 soldiers and 10 police officers.

October 25—Syria—Syrian state-run TV reported the death in Latakia of Abu Mohammad al-Golani, head of Jabhat al-Nusra (the Nusra Front), an al-Qaeda-linked anti-regime group. The UK-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights said senior Nusra Front leaders denied the report. Al-Golani fought previously in Iraq. In April he resisted the attempted takeover of his group by Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, leader of the Islamic State in Iraq, who had said that the 2 groups had merged into the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. Instead, he allied himself with Ayman al-Zawahiri.

October 25—Iraq—Bombings of a market, a café and the homes of police officers killed 13.

Early in the morning, bombs went off outside several homes of police officers in Baqouba, killing 4 people, including a woman, and injured 10.

Later that morning, a bomb exploded in an outdoor market in Youssifiyah, killing 5 and wounding 15.

A bomb went off during the night at a café in Baghdad's eastern Basmaya district, killing 4 and wounding 15.

October 25—Iran—*IRAN*, a state-owned daily newspaper, said Revolutionary Guards killed 3 members of the PEJAK Kurdish rebel group near the Kurdish town of Baneh near the Iraqi border, killing 3.

Local media also said an armed group near the town of Saravan on the Pakistan border killed 14 border guards. *Iranian State TV* said the rebels crossed from Pakistan and returned their following the gun battle. Authorities hanged 16 of its members the next day.

October 25—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb went off when struck by an Afghan National Army vehicle in western Herat Province's Adraskan District, killing 2 officers and 4 soldiers from a unit based at the Shindand military airport.

The military killed 10 Taliban gunmen in the Nad Ali district of southern Helmand Province in a 4-hour gunfight. No Afghan soldiers were killed, according to the Army.

A tractor hit a road mine in the Jani Khil district of eastern Paktika Province, killing one person and wounding 4.

October 26—Nigeria—The Nigerian military hosted a news conference in Maiduguri in which a 22-year-old Boko Haram detainee said that the group included terrorists from Chad, Niger and Cameroon. *AP* quoted him as saying, “We have qualified doctors who are active members. They were not forced to be in the group, they are more elderly than us.... We have mechanics, we have welders, we have carpenters, we have professional drivers, we have butchers, security experts, gun instructors and so on.” However, he downplayed the importance of religion to BH, observing, “I did not see any act of religion in there. We are just killing people, stealing and suffering in the bush.”

October 26—Afghanistan—A gunman wearing an Afghan uniform fired on colleagues at an Afghan National Army building near Kabul before being shot to death by an Australian soldier. A New Zealand soldier was wounded in the foot and an Australian soldier suffered a minor wound. 13102601

October 26—India—Gunmen fired on Indian soldiers on patrol in a mountain village of Hushenpura in Kashmir. A rebel died and a civilian was wounded in the gun battle.

October 26—Iraq—Gunmen attacked the Dora, Baghdad home of 2 Sahwa anti-al-Qaeda militiamen, killing 7 people—their entire household, including a father and son in the movement and 5 family members, including 2 women, as they were sleeping.

October 27—India—Six bombs exploded in Patna, capital of Bihar State, killing 7 people and injuring 83. The attacks came before a speech by Narendra Modi of the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party, the main opposition prime ministerial candidate, in a nearby park. One bomb went off in a public toilet building on a railway platform. Another went off near a movie theater. Four exploded outside the park. Authorities defused 2 more bombs at the railway station.

Police detained 3 men in Bihar State and 3 in Jharkhand, where authorities found explosives and bomb-making materials in a home. Two suspects were charged with criminal conspiracy and mass

murder. Four others were released after questioning.

The next day, authorities were investigating involvement by the banned Indian Mujahideen after a detainee told police that the group told him and others to conduct the bombing “to create panic and cause a stampede,” according to senior Patna police official Manu Maharaj.

October 27—Philippines—Police announced that at least 22 candidates and supporters were killed and 27 wounded in election-related violence during the past month ahead of the week’s village polls across the Philippines. Another 588 people were arrested for violating an elections gun ban, with police confiscating nearly 500 firearms, 4,000 rounds of ammunition, 191 knives and 68 grenades.

October 27—Afghanistan—A bomb exploded under vegetables in a shop in a Kabul market as military personnel waited for a vehicle to take them to work. The bomb killed the 10-year-old daughter of Ziaudin, a civilian, and wounded 5 soldiers and 4 civilians.

Just before dusk, a roadside bomb hit a small bus coming from a wedding the Andar District of Ghazni Province, killing 14 women, 3 men and a child, and wounding 5 women, 2 critically.

October 27—Canada—Police at Montreal’s Trudeau International Airport detained a 71-year-old man heading to Los Angeles after finding parts of a potential explosive device in his carry-on luggage during the evening. No explosives were found.

October 27—Iraq—Car bombings, a market explosion, and a suicide attack killed 66 people across the country.

Nine car bombs parked in Baghdad hit commercial areas, police checkpoints and parking lots, killing 42. In the southeastern Nahrwan district, 2 car bombs killed 7 and wounded 15. Two bombs hit the northern Shaab and southern Abu Dshir neighborhoods, each killing 6. Bombs also went off in

the neighborhoods of Mashtal, Baladiyat and Ur in eastern Baghdad, the southwestern Bayaa district and the northern Sab al-Bor and Hurriyah districts.

A suicide car bomber crashed into soldiers who were sealing off a Mosul street leading to a bank where troops were receiving salaries, killing 14 and wounding 30.

Drive-by gunmen shot dead 2 off-duty soldiers in Mosul.

An afternoon bombing of a Tarmiyah outdoor market killed 4 and wounded 11.

During the night, mortar shells hit homes in Madain, killing 4 and wounding 9.

October 28—Algeria—The state news agency announced the arrest of 20 people accused of supporting armed jihadis near the town of Tlydjen along the Tunisian border. The suspects were aged from 25 to 80.

October 28—Somalia—Al Shabaab and the government said a military strike on a Suzuki car near the town of Jilib, in the Middle Juba region, killed 2 al-Shabaab leaders, including top explosives expert Ibrahim Ali Abdi, alias Anta, who also coordinated suicide bombings. He said a drone targeted a car carrying al-Shabaab rebels in Somalia's Middle Juba region. A senior U.S. military official later told *MSNBC* that a Hellfire strike killed the terrorists. The al-Shabaab members were apparently going to intervene in a clan dispute. Al-Shabaab said on Twitter that the Predator attack killed a man, a woman, and 4 children.

October 28—Bahrain—A bomb hit a police patrol in Demistan, 6 miles southwest of Manama, wounding several police officers, 2 seriously.

October 28—Egypt—Gunmen killed 3 policemen at a security checkpoint in Mansoura. Jihadis were suspected.

October 28—Iraq—A bomb exploded on a commercial street in

Abu Ghraib, killing 3 and wounding 5.

Hours later, a bomb exploded during the night inside a southwestern Baghdad café, killing 6 and wounding 16.

Gunmen fired on a Fallujah checkpoint, killing 2 police officers.

October 28—Israel—Two rockets were fired from the Gaza Strip toward Israel. One was shot down by the Iron Dome missile defense battery above Ashkelon. The military was searching for the second rocket. No injuries were reported.

October 28—China—At noon, an SUV crashed into pedestrians at Tiananmen Square, killing 5 people, including the 3 occupants (the driver, his wife and mother-in-law), a male Chinese tourist and a Philippine female tourist, and injuring 38, including 3 Philippine tourists and a Japanese tourist. The SUV crashed through security barriers around the square, veered into pedestrians, then hit a stone bridge leading to the Forbidden City, bursting into flames beneath the portrait of Mao Zedong hanging from Tiananmen Gate. Meng Jianzhu, chief of the Commission for Political and Legal Affairs of the ruling Communist Party, told Hong Kong-based *Phoenix Television* that “the violent terrorist incident in Beijing was a well-organized and plotted act.... It was orchestrated by the Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement terrorist organization that is entrenched in central and west Asian regions.” The state-controlled *Global Times* reported that police directed Beijing hotel staffs to search for suspicious guests and vehicles, including 2 residents with Uighur names from counties in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. The list included 10 names, 9 of them Uighur. On October 30, state media called it an act of terrorism and said 5 Uighurs had been arrested 10 hours later for helping plan and execute the attack. Police found jihadi flags and long knives in their safe house. A Beijing police blog said the attackers were a man with an ethnic Uighur name, his wife and his mother. Police found knives, iron rods, gasoline and a flag with religious slogans in the SUV. On May 31, 2014, China indicted 8 people on terrorism charges for the attack. The 8 were arrested within days of the crash. They were to

stand trial at the intermediate court in Urumqi for organizing, leading and participating in a terrorist organization, and endangering public security. They faced the death penalty. On June 16, 2014, a court in Urumqi sentenced 3 to death for funding and planning the attack. The court sentenced 4 people to 5–20 years; another received a life sentence. The *Xinhua* news service said the defendants traveled to Beijing on October 7, 2013, delivering money to buy a jeep, gasoline, knives and other materials used in the incident. Death sentences in China are automatically forwarded to the Supreme People's Court for appeal. 13102801

October 28—Northern Ireland—A letter bomb was found in a Londonderry office complex housing the British state prosecutor's office.

October 29—Northern Ireland—A letter bomb addressed to Northern Ireland Secretary Theresa Villiers was defused after being detected inside Stormont Castle in Belfast. She was on business in London. The IRA was suspected.

October 29—South Africa—Judge Eben Jordaán sentenced 21 members of the white Afrikaner supremacist group Boeremag (white farmer force) to jail terms ranging from 5 to 35 years for high treason, terrorism, setting off explosions, culpable murder from the late 1990s to 2002, and plotting to kill Nelson Mandela. They included former engineers, medical doctors and military officers. In 2012, twenty defendants were found guilty in the Mandela plot. The group had claimed credit for bombings that killed a woman and caused damage in Johannesburg's Soweto township in 2002. The 35-year term was given to group leader Mike Du Toit and 4 others who planted a bomb on a road Mandela was going to take for a visit to a school in Limpopo Province; Mandela instead took a helicopter. The trial in Pretoria High Court lasted more than a decade and cost \$3.6 million. South African TV channel *EnCA* said some sentences were suspended due to time served. Two defendants died during the trial. One was sentenced to 12 years in a plea bargain. Mandela died on December 5, 2013.

October 29—Libya—Gunmen killed 2 and wounded 3 in a 5-man sit-in in Benghazi that was protesting the 2011 assassination of former army chief Abdel-Fatah Younis, who served as Qadhafi's

interior minister before defecting to the rebels.

October 29—Pakistan—Gunmen killed pro-government tribal elder Dhara Khana and 6 members of his family—2 other men, 2 women and 2 in Loti village in Dera Bugti District in Baluchistan Province.

October 29—Iraq—Two nighttime suicide attacks killed at least 20 people.

Two suicide bombers set off their explosives-laden belts among a group of soldiers and Sahwa (Awakening Council) militiamen in the orchard of a local Sahwa leader in Tarmiyah, killing 12, including 9 soldiers, among them a brigade commander, and 3 militiamen, and injuring 23. One suicide bomber hit the gathering, the second set himself off at the compound gate as people tried to flee.

In a village outside Mosul, a suicide car bomber hit a checkpoint leading to a police station, killing 3 policemen and 4 civilians, another police officer said. Gunmen fired on an arriving ambulance, killing one and wounding 3 crew.

October 30—Tunisia—The official Tunisian news agency reported that a Tunisian man died when he walked off the beach and set off his belt of explosives in front of the seaside Riadh Palm Hotel in Sousse, a Mediterranean resort town. No one else was hurt. Police believed it was the country's first suicide bombing.

Police in Monastir arrested a man carrying explosives near the mausoleum of the country's first-post-independence president, Habib Bourguiba.

October 30—Mozambique—State radio reported that fighters from RENAMO, the main opposition party, attacked a convoy of vehicles in central Sofala Province, wounding 4. The gunmen stole food from the cars and fled.

October 30—Iraq—A bomb exploded near an Abu Ghraib

outdoor market in the afternoon, killing 3 and wounding 9.

Drive-by gunmen shot dead an interior ministry employee in northern Baghdad.

October 30—Russia—The National Anti-Terrorism Committee announced that explosives went off in 2 adjacent liquor stores at a busy intersection in downtown Makhachkala, killing a man and wounding 8, including 3 police officers.

October 30–31—Yemen—Serour al-Wadie, a spokesman of the Salafi movement, said that Houthi rebels shelled their district in Damaj, Saada Province, in a 2-day gunfight that killed 30 people.

October 31—U.S.—During the afternoon, United Express Flight 5573 carrying 40–50 passengers from San Francisco to San Antonio was diverted to Phoenix's Sky Harbor International Airport after discovery of a threat.

October 31—Iraq—Two car bombs went off during the afternoon in Tuz Khormato, killing 3, wounding 35, and damaging several houses.

Police in northeastern Baghdad reported finding the bodies of 3 women with gunshots to the head in the Ur neighborhood.

A roadside bomb hit an army patrol Mosul, killing a soldier.

Two car bombs during the night hit a car dealership in Baqouba, killing 5 and wounding 11.

October 31—Somalia—CNN reported that Kenyan warplanes at 2 p.m. hit an Al-Shabaab training camp in Diinsoor, in southwestern Somalia. Colonel Cyrus Oguna, spokesman for the Kenyan Defense Force, said that the training camp had about 300 recruits

November—Syria—Gunmen believed linked to al-Qaeda kidnapped Turkish *Milliyet* newspaper photographer Bunyamin Aygun, 43, in northern Syria. He had won awards for his photographs of the Syrian conflict. He was freed on January 5, 2014.

13119901

November—Syria—Gunmen, apparently Syrian rebels, kidnapped 12 Greek Orthodox nuns and at least 3 other women who work in the convent's orphanage, from the Greek Orthodox Mar Takla convent when they took over Maaloula, a mainly Christian village north of Damascus. They were taken to the Syrian rebel-held town near the Lebanese border. On January 25, 2014, Syria's Greek Orthodox Patriarch John Yazigi told the media in Beirut that the 12 nuns "are fine." He said his office was in contact with the nuns "several days ago.... They were then in a house in Yabroud and they are well but that is not enough. We hope that they will be released soon." Yazigi said. On March 9, 2014, Lebanon's official NNA news agency reported that al-Qaeda-linked Nusra Front Syrian rebels released the 13 Greek Orthodox nuns and 3 female helpers. The nuns were believed to be mostly Syrian and Lebanese. They had been held in Yabroud. The international news media reported that they were traded for 150 female prisoners and 3 children at a prison held by the Damascus government; Syrian Information Minister Omran al-Zoubi later said only 25 were freed. In a video showing the release, one gunman said to the freed nuns, "I was so happy to be in communication with you and I hope that we can stay in communication, if God decides that. Please say hello to your families for me, and I hope you arrive safely." Qatar and Lebanon were involved in the mediation.

On March 14, 2014, the UK-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights reported that Abu Azzam al-Kuwaiti, a leader of the Nusra Front, was killed during the evening near Yabroud while battling the government and Hizballah. He reportedly was a mediator for the nuns' release. 13119902

November—Malaysia—Suspected Abu Sayyaf gunmen killed a Taiwanese tourist and kidnapped his wife from a resort in the Semporna district of eastern Sabah State on Borneo Island. She was released a month later in the southern Philippines. It was unclear whether a ransom was paid. 13119903

November—Bahrain—On April 27, 2014, a court sentenced 8 people to life in prison for the November 2013 murder of a

policeman and an attempt to kill others in a bomb blast near the capital city.

November—Bahrain—On May 26, 2014, a Bahrain court sentenced 4 Bahrainis to life in prison and a fifth to 10 years in prison regarding a November 2013 bombing in the capital's financial district. They were found guilty of setting off the explosion with the intent of terrorizing people and damaging the country's image. No casualties were reported.

November—Egypt—In mid-November, Ansar Jerusalem shot to death Lt. Col. Mohammed Mabrouk as he drove in Cairo's eastern Nasr City district. The group said in an Internet posting that it was retaliating for the arrest of female supporters of ousted President Mohammed Morsi.

November 1—U.S.—The *AP* and *New York Times* reported that New Jersey native Paul Anthony Cincia, 23, carrying anti-government and anti-New World Order conspiracy materials, pulled a semiautomatic Smith & Wesson M&P15 .223-caliber assault rifle from his bag and fired at 9:20 a.m. at a Terminal 3 security checkpoint at Los Angeles International Airport at unarmed Transportation Security Administration agents, killing El-Salvador-born TSA travel document checker Gerardo I. Hernandez, 39, with 12 bullets and wounding 9-year TSA veteran Tony Grigsby, 36, who was grazed near his foot; and 5-year TSA veteran James Speer, who was shot in the shoulder; and passenger Brian Ludmer, a Calabasas High School teacher, hit in the leg. Police wounded Cincia in the leg, chest and face several times in a gun battle around Gates 35 and 36. He was taken into custody and hospitalized in stable condition. A law enforcement officer quoted witnesses as remembering Cincia asked people, "Hey, are you TSA?" Authorities found more than 100 rounds of unused ammunition. Hernandez was the first TSA employee killed in the line of duty.

At least 46 planes scheduled to arrive at LAX were diverted to nearby airports and at least 1,550 flights with about 167,050 passengers were affected.

On November 2, federal prosecutors charged

Ciancia with murdering a federal officer and committing violence at an international airport; the charges involve a death penalty. Authorities cited a note in his bag saying that he wanted to kill TSA agents in a suicide mission, according to *MSNBC*. “Black, white, yellow, brown, I don’t discriminate,” according to a law enforcement official quoted by the *AP*.

Ciancia graduated from Salesianum High School in Wilmington, Delaware in 2008 and the University Technical Institute in Orlando, Florida in December 2011 with a motorcycle repair diploma. His family had phoned the police, alarmed at his mental state, but the officers missed him at his apartment by 45 minutes.

By November 19, Ciancia was out of the hospital and in the custody of U.S. Marshals. His first court hearing was a December 3 arraignment at a San Bernadino county jail facility. He was held without bail at the West Valley Detention Center in Rancho Cucamonga, California.

On January 2, 2015, federal prosecutors said in a 6-page filing in U.S. District Court in Los Angeles that he would face the death penalty because he planned to terrorize federal workers and terrified passengers. Ciancia pleaded not guilty to murder and other charges. Another court hearing was scheduled for January 5, 2015.

November 1—Iraq—Gunmen kidnapped 2 police officers near Mosul. The next day, police found their bodies near Mosul. They had been shot in the head.

November 1—UK—Home Secretary Theresa May said on

November 4 that while the search continued for Somali-born terrorism suspect Mohammed Ahmed Mohamed, 27, he did not pose a threat to the nation's security. Lawmakers questioned police over how he was able to avoid surveillance by changing into a *niqab*, a garment worn by conservative Muslim women, at a London mosque. He was one of 9 people subjected to restrictive surveillance under the government's Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures when he disappeared on November 1. Some press reports said he had attended terrorist training camps.

November 1—Greece—Two gunmen on a motorcycle killed Giorgos Fountoulis, 27, and Manolis Kapelonis, 22, members of the Nazi-inspired Golden Dawn party and wounded another outside a party office in the northern Athens suburb of Neo Iraklio during the night. One man hopped off the motorcycle, shot them at point-blank range, then jumped back on to escape. A 29-year-old man was hospitalized with severe gunshot wounds; Golden Dawn said he was a "fellow citizen." A fourth Golden Dawn member was fired on, but ran to safety in the Golden Dawn building. Police initially believed the far left or anarchist scene was involved. Police recovered 12 bullet shells at the scene. The Zastava Tokarev type-semi-auto pistol had not been used in previous attacks recorded in police files. Police later found the getaway motorcycle, which was stolen a fortnight earlier. On November 16, the previously unknown Fighting Popular Revolutionary Forces said it was retaliating for the September stabbing by a Golden Dawn member of a left-wing rapper. The FPRF threatened to continue killing Golden Dawn members and supporters. The group had phoned the *Zougla (Jungle)* news website to say its message was on a USB stick in a plastic bag in Athens.

November 1—Pakistan—Four motorcycle-riding gunmen attacked a truck carrying coal miners from a Shi'ite Hazara community in the Machh District of Baluchistan on their way to residential camp after work, killing 6 workers and injuring the driver. Lashker-e-Jhangvi had previously attacked Hazaras.

November 1—Gaza Strip—The Israeli military said it had conducted an airstrike on a concrete-lined, mile-long Hamas "terror tunnel" in Gaza. Hamas said 3 of its fighters were killed. The

military said 5 of its soldiers were wounded on October 31 when an explosive went off while they were trying to destroy a similar Hamas tunnel; a Hamas gunman was killed in that clash.

November 1—Lebanon—During the night, gunmen kidnapped 2 Germans en route to the towns of Shleifa and Deir al-Ahmar in the Bekaa Valley. The Germans were released early the next day. At dawn, a soldier and a kidnapper died in gun battle between the kidnappers and security forces in the nearby village of Deir al-Wasaa. The *AP* cited Lebanon's official news agency and a security official as indicating that the Germans quarreled with drug dealers over a payment. A second security official said the gunmen demanded that the Germans provide \$3,000 from their debit card, then demanded another \$5,000. The Germans were held for questioning.

November 2—Mali—Four gunmen kidnapped and shot to death production technician Claude Verlon, 58, and senior correspondent Ghislaine Dupont, 51, 2 French *Radio France International* journalists who had just interviewed Ambeiry Ag Rhissa, a Tuareg separatist and acting leader of the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad, at his Kidal home. The turbaned, Tamashek-speaking gunmen beat the duo with rifles and forced them into a beige truck during the 1 p.m. attack. Their bodies, with their throats slit, were found on the road leading to Tinessako, 8 miles outside Kidal, a few yards from the getaway vehicle. Dupont was shot twice in the chest; Verlon thrice in the head. The terrorists escaped into the nearby hills after their car broke down. The French Defense Ministry said that it had warned the reporters not to go to Kidal on October 29, and would not transport them there.

Four days earlier, 4 French hostages kidnapped by AQIM in September 2010 were released; the press reported that a \$34 million ransom was paid, which might have encouraged the Kidal kidnappers. Stratfor reported that AQIM had conducted 18 kidnappings of foreigners in the last decade, scooping up \$89 million in ransoms.

French forces arrested 6 suspects on November 4.

Mali's President named Dupont and Verlon posthumously to the Order of the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, the highest honor in Mali.

AQIM claimed credit via a jihadi website on November 6, saying it was retaliating for the "daily crimes" committed by French and Malian forces in northern Mali. "The organization considers that this is the least of the price which President Francois Hollande and his people will pay for their new crusade." The website credited Malian AQIM member Abdelkarim al-Targui as having led the hit team. Targui, a Kidal native, was also believed behind the kidnappings of 2 French nationals, Philippe Verdon and Serge Lazarevic, in Hombori in northern Mali in 2011. Lazarevic remains in captivity. Verdon was executed earlier in 2013.

The key suspect in the kidnap/murder was identified by Paris Prosecutor Francois Molins on November 13 as Baye Ag Bakabo, a Tuareg drug trafficker, who was arrested and jailed circa 2009 after allegedly stealing the vehicle of an army lieutenant in Kidal. He allegedly was part of a car theft ring that resold dignitaries' vehicles to AQIM. Upon his 2010 release from prison, he joined an AQIM platoon led by Abdelkarim al-Targui. Bakabo, now armed with the alias Abdelnasser, joined the brigade that invaded Diabaly, Mali. The press said he then stole money from AQIM and escaped to Kidal, where he found sanctuary with the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad.

Malian authorities said a second suspect was

Ahmed Ag Mohamed Lamine Fall, a Tuareg from Mauritania. Bakabo had recruited him and 2 others to capture the journalists to raise funds to erase his indebtedness to AQIM. 13110201

November 2—Iraq—In the morning, gunmen fired from a car, killing 2 Sahwa militiamen and wounding 4 at a Sahwa checkpoint in Samarra.

November 2—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected in an attack on a wedding convoy on the highway between Gama and Gwoza towns in Borno State. Military spokesman Lt. Col. Muhammed Dole said 5 people were killed, but a state government spokesman increased the number to more than 30, including the groom. A minibus driver said he saw many bodies with their throats slit; many had been killed by gunshots.

November 3—Afghanistan—Gunmen attacked a police checkpoint in the Dehrawod district of southern Uruzgan Province in the morning. One policeman and 4 gunmen died; 4 people were wounded.

In Kandahar, 2 gunmen on a motorbike killed a police officer.

November 4—Mali—Four people died when their truck hit a landmine on the road to Menaka.

November 4—Nigeria—Thirty Boko Haram members attacked Mbitiku village, which had earlier received threatening letters ordering young men to join Boko Haram. A survivor said the terrorists went house-to-house, slicing the throats of 10 young men, then burning the homes.

November 4—Czech Republic—A man carrying 3 guns opened fire in Raskovice in the afternoon, killing a man and a woman and seriously injuring a woman. The gunman was arrested.

November 4—Norway—A man brandishing a knife hijacked a bus in Sogn and Fjordane county and killed 3 people, including the Norwegian bus driver in his 50s, a Swedish passenger in his 50s, and a 19-year-old Norwegian woman. Fire department first responders

detained the attacker, who was not an ethnic Norwegian. Police later said he was a local resident originally from South Sudan. No one else was on the bus. The attacker was hospitalized for treatment of minor cuts. The 31-year-old was due to be deported to Spain on November 5. He had lived at a reception center for asylum seekers in neighboring Aardal. His motive remained unclear.

November 4—Yemen—Serour al-Wadie of the Salafi movement claimed that Houthi rebels broke a 2-day ceasefire and shelled his district in Damaj in Saada Province. Ensuing gun battles killed 4 people.

November 4—Iraq—Attacks throughout the country killed a dozen people.

A roadside bomb near Taji killed 4, wounded 3, and destroyed 2 civilian cars.

Two suicide bombers set off their explosive belts at a police station gate in Hawija, killing 2 police officers and wounding 7 people.

Gunmen fired on government employees waiting for their bus in Mosul, killing 3.

Gunmen with silenced pistols killed a judge in a Mosul restaurant.

A hand grenade killed 2 soldiers at a security checkpoint in a northern Baghdad suburb.

November 5—Syria—A mortar shell hit the Vatican's diplomatic mission in the upscale Damascus district of Abu Roummaneh in the morning, damaging the roof. No injuries were reported. No one claimed credit.

November 5—Iraq—Nine people, mostly security forces, died in terrorist attacks.

Two soldiers died when their vehicle hit a roadside bomb near Mosul.

In the evening, a suicide car bomb crashed into a

Fallujah police checkpoint, killing 4 police officers and wounding 7.

Drive-by gunmen killed an off-duty policeman in Baghdad.

A bomb exploded at night in a commercial street in western Baghdad's Jihad district, killing 2.

November 5—India—Some 30 gunmen carrying AK-47 assault rifles and other weapons ambushed police officers near the village of Bangajakona in Meghalaya State as they were traveling to collect a prisoner for transfer in northeastern India. Five officers died in the attack in the western Garo hills. No one claimed credit, although the government noted the presence of the Garo National Liberation Army, believed responsible for a November 4 attack that killed 7 members of the Rabha tribe in Assam State.

November 5—Congo—M23 President Bertrand Bisimwa announced the end of the rebellion. He told M23 commanders to “prepare troops for the process of disarmament, demobilization and social reintegration on terms to be agreed upon with the Congolese government.”

November 5—Afghanistan—A suicide car bomb killed a British soldier from the 3rd Battalion of the Mercian Regiment who was on patrol in Kamparak, east of Lashkar Gah.

November 6—Afghanistan—Afghan authorities found the bodies of 7 soldiers, believed to have been kidnapped by the Taliban in southern Zabul Province.

November 6—Egypt—The Army said it had killed 3 jihadis in the northern Sinai. A military official said an armored vehicle also blew up the jihadis' car.

November 6—Mozambique—The state-run *Mozambique News Agency* said opposition RENAMO fighters killed 4 soldiers in 2 attacks. Three troops died in an ambush. Gunmen then killed a soldier and injured 3 civilians, including a pregnant woman.

November 6—China—The official *Xinhua News Agency* said 8 small homemade bombs in 2 locations killed one person and

injured 8, one seriously, at 7:40 a.m. outside the Shanxi provincial headquarters of the ruling Communist Party in Taiyuan. A street cleaner said the explosives were planted in flower beds. The bombs contained nails and steel balls.

November 6—Iraq—A suicide bomber drove his truck bomb into the concrete blast walls outside the police headquarters in al-Salam early in the morning, killing 7 policemen and wounding 14.

November 7—Colombia—The government and FARC, following a year of peace talks, came to a partial agreement on a political role for the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia.

November 7—Iraq—Bombs killed 11 people throughout the country.

A suicide car bomber hit an army post in Ana, killing 3 soldiers and wounding 6.

A bomb went off at a tent serving food to Shi'ite pilgrims on their way to Karbala, killing 4 and wounding 6.

A bomb killed 2 persons in a town south of Baghdad.

A bomb hit a Mosul outdoor market during the evening, killing 2 and wounding 8.

November 7—Libya—Some 50 Berber militiamen took control of the Mellitah Oil and Gas complex near Zwara in the early morning. They demanded closure of the natural gas complex and an end to gas exports to Italy. The complex is a joint venture between Libya's National Oil Corporation and Italian oil firm Eni SpA. 13110701

November 8—Somalia—A bomb planted in a laptop computer went off during the evening at a Mogadishu restaurant. Soon after, a car bomb killed 2 people and injured 5 at a nearby hotel frequented by government officials.

November 8—Somalia—Al-Shabaab was suspected when 20 gunmen attacked a Bossaso, Puntland prison in an attempt to free prisoners. Prison guards repelled the night attack but 2 guards were

wounded.

November 8—Northern Ireland—A former police officer, who quit the force several years earlier, found a bomb beneath his car outside his Belfast home. He was about to drive his daughter, 12, to school. Police blamed the Irish Republican Army.

November 8—Iraq—Terrorist attacks killed 19 people.

A bomb exploded after Friday prayers at the Ali Bin Abi Talib mosque in Baghdad's western Shurta district. A second bomb further down the street went off seconds later, hitting worshippers trying to flee. The 2 bombs killed 5 and wounded 15.

A bomb exploded on a commercial street in Mosul, killing 12 people and wounding 30.

Gunmen killed 2 police officers and wounded 2 at a Fallujah security checkpoint.

November 8—Afghanistan—A bomb destroyed a bus along a main highway near Qalat, the provincial capital of Zabul Province, killing all 9 on board.

Two men and a child were killed when their motorcycle hit a roadside bomb in Ghorak District in Kandahar Province.

November 9—Nigeria—Morning shoot-outs killed 2 soldiers and 5 jihadis near Kano. Joint Task Force spokesman Army Captain Ikedichi Iweha said the suspects were planning simultaneous suicide attacks in Abuja and Kano. Security forces also confiscated nearly 50 AK-47 rifles and hundreds of rounds of ammunition.

November 9—Iraq—At dusk, a roadside bomb hit an army patrol in Jurf al-Shkahr, killing 3 soldiers and wounding 2.

Baghdad police said 2 government employees died when bombs attached to their cars exploded.

November 9—Libya—Gunmen killed 2 policemen on a security patrol in a Benghazi commercial area in.

A bomb hit a car carrying public attorney Mohammed Khalifa al-Naas in Darna.

November 10—Pakistan—During the night, gunmen on a motorcycle in residential Bhara Kahu on the outskirts of Islamabad shot dead Nasiruddin Haqqani, a key financier of the Haqqani Network. Haqqani was buying fresh bread at a local bakery. The Network was led by Nasiruddin's brother, Sirajuddin Haqqani. Their father, Jalaluddin Haqqani, founded the group.

The U.S. Treasury imposed sanctions on Nasiruddin in 2010 as a specially-designated global terrorist. The Arabic-speaking Nasiruddin, according to Treasury, visited Saudi Arabia and the UAE to raise money for the Haqqani Network, al-Qaeda and the Taliban.

A drone strike killed one of his brothers, Badruddin, in North Waziristan in August 2012.

November 10—Iran—*IRNA* reported that a gunman killed Deputy Industry Minister Safdar Rahmatabadi, who was hit twice in the head and chest in a nighttime attack in eastern Tehran. Police believed that the gunman was traveling with Rahmatabadi in his car.

November 12—Tunisia—The Interior Ministry announced that National Guard special forces units killed a suspected jihadi and arrested 8 others at a house near the remote desert town of Kebili. The ministry confiscated 5 vehicles, 30 mobile phones, a grenade and computers and found a truck that was to be rigged with explosives.

November 12—Lebanon—Two masked gunmen on a motorcycle assassinated Sunni Sheik Saad el-Deen Ghieh as he was driving his car in Tripoli.

November 12—Somalia—Al-Shabaab's online propaganda magazine focused on the September 21 Westgate attack. The group said the attackers assumed they would die. The group said further attacks would follow until Kenyan soldiers left Somalia.

November 12—South Africa—A 5:30 p.m. explosion at the Moneypoint gold and jewelry store next to the Eastgate Mall in Johannesburg killed 2 people and injured 3.

November 13—U.S.—The U.S. designated Boko Haram and Ansaru as foreign terrorist organizations, freezing their assets and making it a crime to provide them with material support.

November 13—Syria—The Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham posted a video in which one of its members beheaded an individual in front of a crowd in Aleppo, saying, “This is an Iraqi Shi’ite who fights for the army of Bashar (Assad).” Two ISIS members then brandished the bearded head in the video, with one holding a knife. The ISIS soon learned that he was Mohammed Marouf, variant Mohammed Fares, alias Abu Abdullah al-Halaby, a fellow Ahrar al-Sham rebel who had been wounded in a gun fight with the Syrian army earlier that day. When Fares arrived at a hospital, he apparently called out the names of 2 Shi’ite saints, leading Sunnis to assume he was with the government. ISIS leader Omar al-Qahatani asked for Allah’s “understanding forgiveness” in a November 15 website posting. He cited a Koran passage in which Mohammed said Allah would forgive a man who erroneously killed a believer. On November 16, a rebel website ran a poster attributed to Ahrar-al-Sham that showed a close-up of the 2 ISIL rebels, with the word “wanted” on their faces and “Two killers wanted for judgment in the Islamic court” in the text.

November 13—Israel—A 16-year-old Palestinian from Jenin, West Bank, stabbed an Israeli soldier to death on a Tel Aviv-bound bus at a bus station in Afula, northern Israel. The victim sustained wounds in the neck and upper body and died in the hospital. The Palestinian was working illegally in Israel. He was detained and his knife was seized.

November 13—Nepal—Attackers threw a gasoline bomb at a passenger van in Kathmandu during a 9-day transport blockade, injuring 9 people, most with burns on their faces and body. The injured included 2 women and a 4-year-old. Oppositionists torched buses, trucks and cars during the previous 2 days.

November 13—Iraq—Terrorist attacks killed 21 people during

Ashoura, which commemorates the death of Hussein, the grandson of the Prophet Muhammad, at the Battle of Karbala in the 7th century.

Terrorists attacked Shi'ites marking Ashoura in Baquoba, killing 8, including 2 children, and wounding 35.

Gunmen on foot assassinated Fallujah's mayor, Adnan Hussein, who was supervising a clean-up project, and wounded 2 of his guards.

A suicide car bomber crashed into a Tikrit police checkpoint, killing 5 police officers and 3 civilians and injuring 18 people.

Terrorists set off bombs near police officers' homes in Karmah, killing 4 and wounding 24 people.

A bomb hit a police patrol in Abu Ghraib, killing an officer and wounding 7.

November 13—UK—Devon and Cornwall police counterterrorism officers arrested Lyes Outiren, 43, on "possession of material for a terrorist purpose." He was scheduled to appear the next day at London's Westminster Magistrates' Court.

November 13—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb killed 2 boys who were coming out of a school in Farah Province. Three other students were injured.

A teenager died in Uruzgan Province when a bomb exploded near him as he was bicycling home.

November 13—Cameroon—Boko Haram was suspected in the 11 p.m. kidnapping of French priest Georges Vandenbeusch from his northern Cameroon parish house in Koza, 18 miles from Nigeria. Sister Francoise Mukarabayire said a dozen masked gunmen wore civilian clothing and came inside the residence; another dozen were outside. Rev. Henri Djongyang told *Europe 1 Radio* that the heavily armed gunmen wanted money from the resident nuns. The English-

and Hausa-speaking gunmen stole a few items, but were unsuccessful in opening the facility's safe. They instead fled on their motorbikes, firing in the air, with their hostage. On November 15, priest Gilbert Pali said the kidnappers sent a representative to demand the release of arrested Boko Haram members. On December 31, 2013, Vandenbeusch was freed. No one claimed credit. Foreign Minister Laurent Fabius said no ransom was paid.

13111301

November 13—U.S.—A bomb went off at the Jackson County District Attorney's Office in Medford, Oregon. Police said they considered the attack an act of domestic terrorism. A week later, Alan Leroy McVay, 47, of Medford, Oregon, pleaded guilty to malicious destruction of property by explosion. Just before dawn, he rigged a propane gas tank to a detonator and threw the bomb against a window of the building, shattering glass and damaging the brick exterior. No one was injured. On August 18, 2014, a court sentenced McVay to 15 years in federal prison. He attempted to delay prosecution on unrelated burglary charges. He had also been charged with 4 residential burglaries and a firearms offense. U.S. District Judge Owen Panner ordered McVay to pay more than \$14,000 in restitution to Jackson County for damage to the district attorney's office.

November 14—Libya—A remotely-detonated car bomb killed Muslim cleric Farag Muftah al-Fitouri, a former military officer and a follower of a Sufi mystical Muslim order, in a morning attack in Benghazi.

November 14—Iraq—Bombs targeting Shi'ites marking Ashoura killed 41 and wounded more than 100 across the country.

A suicide bomber struck Shi'ites in al-Saadiyah, killing 32 people and wounding 75.

Two bombs went off simultaneously near tents serving food and drinks to Shi'ite pilgrims walking through Hafriyah en route to the gold-domed shrine in Karbala.

November 15—Nigeria—Army spokesman Lt. Col. Muhammed

Dole announced that the Army had killed 20 Boko Haram terrorists in a raid on a safehouse about 55 miles south of Maiduguri. A soldier died and 3 soldiers and several BH members were wounded during the gun battle. Soldiers seized arms, ammunition and 3 vehicles, and destroyed 2 pickup trucks, 50 motorcycles, and “scores” of other vehicles.

November 15—France—An armed man with a rifle threatened journalists in the Paris lobby of news network *BFM-TV*, then ran off, leaving behind unused cartridges and vowing to witnesses, “Next time, I won’t miss.”

November 15—Malaysia—Gunmen wearing ski masks kidnapped vacationing Taiwanese tourist Evelyn Chang from a villa on Pom Pom Island in eastern Sabah State after killing her husband. The kidnappers dragged her to a boat and went to the Philippine island of Jolo. They then handed her off to the Abu Sayyaf terrorist group. On December 21, 2013, the captors released her; Philippine police and marines found her in a Jolo village. 13111501

November 16—China—Nine terrorists and 2 auxiliary police officers died during an afternoon attack on a police station in Bachu county’s Serikbuya township, near the historic city of Kashgar, Xinjiang Province. Two police officers were injured. The Xinjiang regional government blog said that the attackers wielded knives and axes. The official *China Daily* newspaper said one attacker was Abula Ahat, a Uighur name.

November 16—Afghanistan—Saeed Kabuli, a Taliban suicide car bomber, killed 12, including 3 members of the National Security Force, wounded 22, and damaged a dozen cars and several shops in Kabul near where 3,000 elders were scheduled to meet in a Loya Jirga on November 21 to discuss a draft Bilateral Security Agreement with the U.S. The bomber crashed into an armored vehicle 200 yards from the tent where the Loya Jirga was to be held after he was detected by local guards.

November 16—Central African Republic—Security Minister Josue Binoua told reporters that former members of the Seleka rebel group shot to death Modeste Martineau Bria, director of judiciary services at the Justice Ministry, in a nighttime attack in

Bangui. Three gunmen were killed in a gun battle with arresting officers the next day.

November 16—Russia—Police killed Dmitri Sokolov, husband of a suicide bomber Naida Asiyalova, who killed 6 people and wounded more than 30 on a bus in Volgograd on October 21, and 4 other terrorists during a siege of a safehouse in a village near Makhachkala, Dagestan. During negotiations in which his mother participated, Sokolov admitted having built his wife's bomb. Investigators believed Sokolov made the bomb used by a suicide bomber outside the regional branch of Russia's Interior Ministry in Dagestan in May 2013 that killed 12 people. The gunmen allowed a woman and child to leave the house during the stand-off. Sokolov had been at large since leaving his suburban Moscow home in the summer of 2012.

November 17—Iraq—A parked car bomb targeted at a police patrol in the New Baghdad neighborhood instead killed 3 civilians and wounded 10.

A car bomb in Sadr City killed one and wounded 11.

A bomb hit a commercial area in Baghdad's Radwaniyah suburb, killing 3 civilians and wounding 10.

A bomb went off near a military patrol in Tarmiyah, killing 2 and wounding 5.

Terrorists conducted a dawn raid on the Madain home of a Sahwa leader, killing his brother and wounding a guard. During the battle, 2 terrorists died and 2 were wounded.

A car bomb killed 3 civilians and wounded 12 in a vegetable market in Baghdad's Dora neighborhood.

A bomb exploded inside a Baghdad car showroom, killing 4 and wounding 11.

A car bomb exploded near liquor stores in Baghdad's Karrada area, killing 3 and injuring 11.

November 17—Afghanistan—Kandahar villagers found the beheaded bodies of 6 police officers in civilian clothes (they were initially reported as government contractors who had been building police compounds and checkpoints). The Taliban was suspected of kidnapping them in Zabul.

A suicide bomber targeted the deputy governor of Balkh Province, who was unhurt. A civilian died in the attack.

A roadside bomb killed a NATO service member in the south.

November 18—Yemen—Gunmen killed 8 soldiers patrolling oil pipelines in their vehicle in Ataq, Shabwa Province.

November 18—Afghanistan—Two roadside bombs killed 9 children. The first bomb killed 7 children and wounded 3 other children from the same family in Paktika Province. The victims were playing on a road near their home. Another bomb hit a vehicle and killed 2 children in Zabul Province. The family was traveling on a road to Qalat to shop. The father and a third child were wounded.

Kandahar police tried to stop a tractor hauling bombs near the Pakistan border. The resulting firefight set off the bombs, killing the driver and a passenger.

November 18—France—Paris Prosecutor Francois Molins said authorities believed the same at-large gunman was responsible for

- gravely wounding a 27-year-old (some reports said he was 23) freelance photographer's assistant in the heart and arm at the daily newspaper *Liberation* at 10 a.m. He was hospitalized in an intensive care unit.

- a shooting at news network *BFM-TV* on November 15

- 3 shots fired at noontime at French bank Societe Generale in the

Paris suburb of La Defense

- a 1 p.m. hostage-taking in Puteaux, near La Defense, when a man was forced to drive 3.5 miles back to the Champs-Elysees in Paris

Molins said the gunman used a pump-action rifle and wore a black vest, green shoes with white soles, and a cap.

French police detained Abdelhakim Dekhar, a man who appeared heavily medicated, on November 20 in an underground parking garage in Bois-Colombes, 6 miles north of Paris, and took him to a nearby hospital. Paris Prosecutor Francois Molins said Dekhar had attempted to kill himself with the medication, and was arrested in a “semi-conscious state.” The next day, police said he had written a suicide note and a “confused” letter complaining about media manipulation, capitalism, “fascist plots” and something about Syria. The letter said the media was “participating in the manipulation of the masses, journalists are paid to make the citizens swallow lies with a little spoon.” He wrote that government neglect of suburban housing projects constituted “an enterprise of dehumanization of a population forgotten by the capitalist elite.”

Dekhar had lived in the UK for several years. He was held on suspicion of attempted murder and kidnapping. Police said he was part of a 1994 anarchist plot involving a robbery and car chase in Paris that killed 3 police officers, a taxi driver, and an anarchist. He was convicted as an accomplice and served 4 years in the “Rey-Maupin affair,” according to Interior Minister Manuel Valls. Psychiatrists in the 1990s said Dekhar had “storytelling tendencies” but “no specific anomaly in the psychiatric sense.” His

1990s attorney, Emmanuelle Hauser-Phelizon, said Dekhar had claimed to work for the French and Algerian secret services.

On November 23, the prosecutor charged Dekhar with several attempted murders and a kidnapping.

November 19—Lebanon—At mid-morning, 2 suicide bombers hit the Iranian Embassy in upscale Janah, Beirut, killing 23, including the Lebanese head of the embassy's security, Radwan Fares, and Iranian cultural attaché Sheik Ibrahim Ansari, 54—who had arrived a month earlier—and wounding 146, including a South Asian migrant worker. The first attacker drove his motorcycle to the large black main gate of the mission, then set off his 4.4 pounds of explosives, damaging the 3-story facility. Two minutes later, the second attacker set off his car bomb carrying 110 pounds of explosives 10 yards away. A Lebanese al-Qaeda-linked group, the Abdullah Azzam Brigades, said the attack was in retaliation for Hizballah support for Syrian President Bashar Assad and said more bombings would come unless Hizballah withdrew from Syria. The claim was posted on a website and the Twitter account of Azzam Brigades spokesman Sirajuddin Zurayqat. Hizballah's *Al-Manar* reported that Iranian diplomats and their families live on the same street.

On November 22, Lebanese investigators said a DNA test established that one of the suicide bombers was Mouin Abu Daher, from Sidon in southern Lebanon. His father said he was involved. A Lebanese judicial official told the press that authorities believed Abu Daher followed a charismatic Sunni preacher in Sidon, Ahmad al-Assir, who often denounced Hizballah.

The next day, investigators said the second bomber was Adnan Mousa el-Mohammed, a Palestinian car mechanic from Sidon.

In a December 3 interview on Lebanon's private

OTV network, Hizballah leader Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah accused Saudi Arabian intelligence of involvement.

On December 30, 2013, Lebanese authorities arrested Majid bin Muhammad al-Majid, Saudi commander of the al-Qaeda-linked Abdullah Azzam Brigades since mid-2012. Lebanese police confirmed his identity by sending his DNA to Saudi Arabia to match against family members. The group claimed credit for several bombings, including the November 19, 2013, bombing of the Iranian Embassy in Beirut that killed 23 people. Saudi Interior Ministry spokesman Mansour al-Turki said that al-Majid was number 70 on the kingdom's 85 most wanted al-Qaeda suspects. On January 4, the Lebanese army announced that Majid "died this morning while undergoing treatment at the central military hospital after his health deteriorated." The army earlier said he died from kidney failure. 13111901

November 19—Somalia—Al-Shabaab attacked a Beledweyne building housing Somali police and Djiboutian and Ethiopian troops near the Ethiopian border with a car bomb, assault rifles and rocket-propelled grenades. Ten terrorists, including 2 suicide bombers, 5 soldiers, and 4 civilians were killed by the car bomb. Gunfire forced their way into the police station, starting a one-hour gun battle. 13111902

November 19—Nepal—A homemade bomb went off outside a Kathmandu polling station, injuring 3, including 2 women and an 8-year-old boy who was seriously wounded when he picked it up, thinking it was a toy. His uncle said he would likely lose several fingers.

November 19—Pakistan—Gunmen on a motorcycle killed Shi'ite University of Gujrat director Shabbir Shah and his driver as he was heading to work.

November 20—Jordan—Raed Hijazi, alias Abu Ahmad, a Jordanian-American militant sentenced to 20 years in 2004 for plotting al-Qaeda terror attacks during New Year 2000 celebrations but then pardoned in 2011, was arrested in the western city of Salt. He was initially sentenced to death in absentia. In 2004, he was captured in Syria and extradited. On December 4, 2013, his father told journalists of the arrest.

November 20—Yemen—Security officials arrested women suspected of AQAP ties in Hadramawt Province following a gun battle in which women fired assault rifles and rocket-propelled grenades at authorities in the city of al-Shahr, killing 4 soldiers. Male motorcyclists later joined the fight. The women were believed to be Saudis. They were sent to Sana'a for interrogation. 13112001

November 20—Iraq—At least 35 people died in terrorist attacks, involving 5 car bombs and 3 remotely detonated bombs, on Shi'ite commercial areas around Baghdad.

A bomb went off in a café in Baghdad's Bayaa neighborhood, killing 6 and wounding 16.

A parked car bomb hit an outdoor market in Baghdad's Sadria neighborhood, killing 5 and wounding 15.

Bombs also went off in the Hurriyah, Shaab, Tobchi, Azamiyah and Amil neighborhoods of Baghdad and the Abu Ghraib suburb.

An Electricity Ministry employee died when a sticky bomb attached to his car exploded in Baghdad's Baladiyat neighborhood.

A bomb in Karrada in Bagdad killed 4 civilians, wounded 14, and damaged 4 cars.

A bomb attached to a minibus exploded in Najaf, killing 2 commuters and injuring 9.

November 20—Mali—A bomb went off near the armored vehicle

of French troops on patrol near the entrance to Kidal, wounding 3 soldiers. 13112002

November 20—Egypt—A suicide car bomber crashed into one of 2 buses carrying off-duty 2nd Field Army soldiers on the road between Rafah and el-Arish in the northern Sinai, killing 11 and wounding 37.

At dawn, a grenade exploded at a police checkpoint in a northern Cairo suburb, injuring 4 policemen.

November 20—Northern Ireland—Two masked suspected members of the IRA told a Translink bus driver to deliver a bomb to police headquarters in Londonderry. She instead parked her vehicle and called police. Police found a bomb in a bag on the bus. Deputy First Minister Martin McGuinness, a former IRA commander in Londonderry, tweeted “the courage of the bus driver who last night prevented a bomb attack on the peace process in Derry.”

November 20—Saudi Arabia—Wathiq al-Batat, leader of the Mukhtar Army, said his group had fired 6 mortar shells in an uninhabited area in Hafar al-Batin bordering Iraq and Kuwait in retaliation for religious decrees that insult Shi’ites and encourage killing them. He told the Beirut-based Iraqi satellite news channel *al-Sumaria* that “If they continue their provocations, we will carry out armed operations inside Saudi territories.” The mortars caused no damage.

November 20—Afghanistan—A nighttime explosion inside a Kandahar restaurant killed 3 and injured 14. The Taliban were suspected.

November 21—Syria—State-run SANA said gunmen set off a bomb against a bus carrying visiting Jordanian Writers Syndicate members in southern Daraa Province, lightly wounding Jordanian writers Issa Shattat and Jihad Obeidat. The bus was returning to Jordan. 11211101

November 21—Nigeria—Thirty jihadi gunmen driving all-terrain vehicles and motorbikes yelled “God is great!” before killing 12 civilians and torching homes in Sandiya village in Borno State.

November 21—Mali—Several rockets hit Gao, causing no

casualties. The Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa was suspected. The rockets missed hitting a military post.

November 21—Pakistan—Pakistani police and intelligence officials told the press that a U.S. drone at 7 a.m. fired 4 missiles at the Taleem-ul-Quran seminary in the Thall garrison town in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province's Hangu District—a facility frequented by the Haqqani Network—killing 6 people, including 3 senior Afghan militants, and wounding 8. The seminary was run by Qari Noor Ullah, who has Haqqani affiliations. Pakistani intelligence told the press that the dead included Ahmad Jan, a deputy of the Haqqani network's leader, Sirajuddin Haqqani; Gul Sher, leader of the Afghan Taliban in Paktia Province; and Maulvi Hamidullah, leader of the Afghan Taliban in Khost Province.

November 21—UK—Britain's Foreign Office told the press that it was investigating reports that Britons with al-Qaeda links had been killed in the fighting in Syria.

November 21—Iraq—Terrorist attacks around the country killed 50 people.

A man parked a truck in a Sadiyah market, then asked workers to help unload vegetables. The truck bomb exploded, killing several people and injuring 45.

A suicide bomber walked up to a Taji army checkpoint and set off his explosive belt, killing 4 soldiers and wounding 10.

A sticky bomb on an army officer's car in Baghdad's northern Kasra neighborhood killed his son and wounded 5 pedestrians. The officer was not in the car.

Gunmen hit a supermarket in Baghdad's southeastern Bayaa neighborhood, killing the 2 brothers who owned it, and wounding 2 shoppers.

November 21—Turkey—Turkish police fired 2 shots and subdued Tugrul B., 53, a man carrying a fake bomb near Prime Minister

Recep Tayyip Erdogan's office. Interior Minister Muammer Guler said, "He had cables around his waist that looked like an explosive device. We believe he had psychological problems." Tugrul B. had phoned the police 5 minutes earlier warning of a suicide bombing. Private *NTV* television said he wanted to call attention to his credit card problems.

November 22—Italy—Italian prosecutors requested a prison sentence of 6 years and 8 months for Osama Moustafa Hassan Nasr, known as Abu Omar, an Egyptian cleric being tried in absentia on terrorism charges stemming from an investigation begun in 2002 that included a 2005 arrest warrant. He remained in Egypt. Italy charged him with criminal association with the goal of terrorism and with aiding illegal emigration with the goal of terrorism, for helping organize false documents to help bring recruits to Islamic terror camps. The press said the CIA kidnapped him off the streets of Milan in 2003. He was represented by attorney Carmelo Scambia.

November 22—Yemen—Two motorcyclists shot to death Abdel Karim Gadban, a representative of Ansar Allah, the political arm of the Shi'ite Houthi rebels, who was leaving a Sana'a mosque.

November 22—Mali—The French Embassy said a French military adviser was hit by gunfire in Bamako. 13112201

November 22—Iraq—Two bombs went off in a commercial area of Baghdad's Dora neighborhood, killing 7 and wounding 18.

A bomb in Baghdad's southeastern Nahrawan suburb killed 3 and wounded 10.

Another bomb killed 3 and wounded 9 worshippers leaving a Sunni mosque after Friday prayers in Baghdad's southwestern Saydiyah neighborhood.

Elsewhere in Baghdad, a sticky bomb killed a doctor when it exploded on his car and a police officer was shot to death while driving.

A bomb killed one and wounded 6 worshippers

near a Sunni mosque in Abu Ghraib.

A bomb hit an Awakening Council/Sahwa patrol in Tarmiyah, killing 3 and wounding 2.

Gunmen killed 2 police officers and 2 soldiers and injured 7 troops in attacks on a police station and an army patrol near Mosul.

November 23—Bahrain—Authorities arrested 2 former Guantanamo Bay detainees while carrying forged passports to cross the border from Saudi Arabia. They were held on charges of plotting attacks in Bahrain.

November 23—Syria—Two Swedish journalists trying to leave Syria were abducted. Swedish daily *Dagens Nyheter* identified them as the newspaper's stringer in Paris, Magnus Falkehed, and freelance photographer Niclas Hammarstrom. The duo were released on January 8, 2014, according to the Swedish Foreign Ministry, which said they were receiving assistance from Swedish diplomats in Beirut, Lebanon. 13112301

November 24—Northern Ireland—Belfast police discovered an unexploded 130-pound bomb under the city's largest shopping center. An IRA splinter group was suspected.

November 24—Iraq—Two bombs went off at dusk at the entrance to a downtown Baghdad outdoor market, killing 16 and wounding 35.

A roadside bomb hit a passing police patrol in a commercial street in Mosul, killing 3 civilians and a police officer and wounding 30.

At noon, a suicide car bomber crashed into a police checkpoint in southern Baghdad, killing 3 police officers and a civilian and wounding 4 other police officers.

Drive-by shooters killed a Justice Ministry employee who was driving home from work in

western Baghdad's Baiyaa district.

A roadside bomb hit a car carrying 2 Sahwa militiamen in Baghdad's northeastern Husseinayah, killing both.

November 25—China—The Turkistan Islamic Party released an 8-minute, 11-second video praising the October 28 vehicle attack at Tiananmen Gate, warning of possible additional attacks in Beijing, including the Great Hall of the People. TIP leader Abdullah Mansour called the attack a “jihadi operation” and said the man, his wife and her mother were Islamic warriors. “Oh Chinese unbelievers, know that you have been fooling East Turkistan for the last 60 years, but now they have awakened. The people have learned who is the real enemy and they returned to their own religion. They learned the lesson.”

November 25—Northern Ireland—A suspected Irish Republican Army car bomb failed to explode during the night at the entrance to the underground parking lot of Belfast's biggest shopping center at the Victoria Square complex. The car contained 130 pounds of explosives.

November 26—Nigeria—Nigeria's military announced that gunmen killed 37 people during the night at 4 villages in the central Plateau State's Bar-kin Ladi area, scene of battles over land rights between Christian farmers and Muslim nomadic herdsmen.

November 26—Pakistan—The government released Mullah Abdul Ahad Jahangirwal, a former adviser to Taliban leader Mullah Omar; Mullah Abdul Manan, a former Taliban governor in the Afghan Province of Helmand; and Mullah Younus, a former military commander, to jumpstart peace negotiations with the Afghan government. Pakistan had released nearly a dozen less senior Taliban prisoners the previous month.

November 26—Egypt—Soldiers killed Mohammed Hussein Muhareb, 62, alias Abu Mounir, a leader of the al-Qaeda-inspired group Takfir wil-Hijra, and his son in a firefight after troops surrounded his motorcade in the northern Sinai Peninsula. Muhareb was wanted for the August attack that killed 25 Egyptian

police conscripts. Muhareb, known as the “sheik of Takfiris,” had preached in an al-Muqatta village mosque. Another gunman on a motorcycle was killed. One officer was wounded. Four terrorists were arrested. Several others fled in a car between al-Joura and al-Muqatta village, south of Sheikh Zuweid.

November 26—Yemen—Two motorcyclists shot to death a Belarussian military expert and wounded his Belarussian colleague as they left their hotel on Sana’a’s Benoun Street. The duo worked for the Defense Ministry on what the Russian Embassy called a private contract. 13112601

November 26—Yemen—Two motorcyclists shot to death Army Major Ahmed al-Jahdari, head of the training department at the Sana’a police academy, in Sanaa’s Kholan Street.

November 26—Iraq—Two suicide bombers killed 9 soldiers and wounded 24 people at a military base in Tarmiyah during the night. The first bomber set off his explosives at the gate. The second bomber set off his explosive belt among soldiers responding to the attack.

November 26—Syria—Turkish *Milliyet* newspaper photographer Bunyamin Aygun, 43, was kidnapped after telling his paper that he was going to interview an opposition commander. On December 17, 2013, the paper said he was kidnapped by groups linked to al-Qaeda that also held Spain’s *El Mundo* reporter Javier Espinosa and freelance photo journalist Ricardo Garcia Vilanova. 13112602

November 27—Russia—Russian police in Moscow detained 14 suspected members of the banned Takfir wil-Hijra and seized weapons, ammunition and “extremist literature.” The group was formed in Egypt in the 1970s. The Russian Supreme Court banned it in 2010.

November 27—Iraq—Baghdad police found 13 corpses of men with gunshot wounds to their heads. Eight corpses of men aged 25 to 35 were found in farmland in the Arab Jabour district, 15 miles south of Baghdad. Another 5 corpses with their hands and legs tied and with gunshot wounds in their heads and chests were found in a vacant lot in a residential area of Baghdad’s northwestern Shula neighborhood.

Gunmen with silenced pistols broke into the home of a Sunni family in the Shi'ite neighborhood of Hurriyah in northern Baghdad, killing the parents, 2 sons and a daughter.

A bomb hit a commercial district of Baghdad's southern Dora neighborhood, killing 2 civilians and wounding 5.

Three mortar rounds hit a street in Baghdad's southwestern Albu Eitha neighborhood, killing 2 and wounding 5.

Gunmen who fired into a crowd killed a civilian and wounded 3 in Baghdad's southeastern Bayaa neighborhood.

A suicide car bomber crashed into a Kurdish peshmerga checkpoint in Khanaqin, killing 3 and wounding 12.

A suicide bomber detonated his explosive belt at the gate of a Habbaniyah police station. A second suicide bomber then ran inside the building and set off his bomb, killing 5 police officers and wounding 8.

Terrorists fired 2 mortar rounds on a Ramadi police station. A suicide bomber and gunmen then attacked the station, killing 4 officers and wounding 12 before police killed 2 gunmen.

Drive-by shooters killed 2 school teachers in Hadra.

After sunset, a suicide bomber set off his explosive belt inside a tent at a Sunni funeral in Baghdad's western suburbs of Abu Ghraib, killing 11 mourners and injuring 25 others.

Gunmen killed a government employee as he was walking near his Mosul home.

November 28—Libya—An explosion at a storeroom housing tank ammunition at an air base in Barek al-Shati killed 10 and wounded 20. One official said looters were trying to steal the ammunition.

Gunmen attacked a marine checkpoint in Benghazi, killing 3 and wounding 3.

November 28—Central African Republic—Ugandan Army Deputy Spokesman Major Robert Ngabirano told the press that Ugandan forces killed Colonel Samuel Kangul, believed to be the fourth in command of the Lord's Resistance Army, and 13 of his followers in the CAR.

November 28—Mali—French soldiers in the north arrested 4 people, including Cheibani Ould Hamaa, true name Alhassane Ould Mohamed, a low-ranking Malian member of AQIM wanted in a carjacking and shooting death of William Bultemeier, a U.S. Department of Defense attaché in Niger on December 22, 2000. Hamaa was among 22 prisoners who escaped in June from the Niamey central prison during an attack by the Nigerian Boko Haram. In March 2013, a Niger court sentenced Hamaa to 20 years in prison for involvement in the killing of 4 Saudi tourists in 2009. In September 2013, a federal court in Brooklyn unsealed an indictment against Hamaa for murdering Bultemeier, an internationally protected person. Bultemeier was scheduled to return home to North Carolina. He dined at La Cloche restaurant with Marine Staff Sgt. Christopher McNeely and other embassy employees. Bultemeier was driving a Toyota Land Cruiser with diplomatic license plates at midnight when Hamaa and another gunman assaulted him with a pistol and an AK-47 assault rifle. Hamaa demanded the SUV's keys, then shot Bultemeier in the chest with the pistol. The second gunman shot the AK-47 into Bultemeier and McNeely, according to the indictment. The gunmen escaped in the SUV. Hamaa was arrested in Mali on December 24, 2000. He escaped from custody in 2002. The U.S. had offered \$20,000 for information leading to his capture. 00122201

November 28—Afghanistan—Two roadside bombs killed 6

civilians in Nangarhar Province's Achin District. One bomb killed the driver of a car that rolled over it. A second remotely-detonated bomb killed 5 people who came to help the victim.

November 28—Iraq—Gunmen garbed in Iraqi military uniforms and driving 4 cars kidnapped 18 Sunnis from their homes. The bullet-riddled bodies were found the next day in a farm near Mishahda, near Baghdad. The dead included 2 Army officers, a local Sunni tribal sheik, his son, and Mishahda's mayor.

November 28—Iraq—Terrorist attacks killed 29 people throughout the country.

Three car bombs exploded within 5 minutes during the afternoon at 2 outdoor markets and on a street full of shops in Hillah, killing 9 and wounding 21.

A car bomb hit a commercial area in Suwayrah, killing 5 and wounding 14.

A suicide bomber hit a Samarra police checkpoint, killing 3 officers and wounding 4 officers and 5 civilians.

A roadside bomb hit a Sahwa patrol in Tarmiyah, killing 3 and wounding 7.

A bomb on Baghdad's Palestine Street killed 2 civilians and wounded 8.

A nighttime car bombing killed 7 and wounded 12 in Najaf.

November 28—Japan—CNN reported 2 small explosions at 11 p.m. outside the U.S. Yokota Air Base near Tokyo caused no injuries. Authorities discovered 2 metal tubes and a simple timing device which U.S. investigators said was an "improvised launch device."
13112801

November 29—Iraq—Police officers found the beheaded bodies of 3 men in eastern Baghdad suburbs.

That afternoon, a bomb went off at a sheep market in Nahrawan, a Baghdad suburb, killing 3 and wounding 6, police said.

A roadside bomb killed one and wounded 5 in Abu Ghraib.

November 30—Lebanon—Firefights between pro- and anti-Syrian regime gunmen killed 3 people, including a Sunni mosque's guard and a 16-year-old, in Tripoli, trapping dozens of schoolchildren in their Luqman School classrooms. Gunmen from the Sunni Bab Tabbaneh neighborhood shot the legs of the brother of the head of an Alawite militia. Residents of the Alaite Jabal Mohsen neighborhood responded with gunfire. Later, a woman died from sniper fire. The Tripoli firefights escalated the next day, killing 9 and wounding 70.

November 30—Internet—Adam Gadahn, American-born al-Qaeda spokesman, complained in an Internet audio posting of the U.S. special forces detention of Abu Anas al-Libi, saying he was not involved in the 1998 U.S. African embassy bombings, and that this U.S. piracy against al-Libi should lead Libyans to attack American interests worldwide. Gadahn said al-Libi had already left al-Qaeda to form a new group. "The kidnapping is a new episode in a series of U.S. crimes of piracy ... stand up for revenge."

November 30—Pakistan—Gunmen fired on 2 police officers protecting polio workers in Peshawar, killing one and wounding one.

November 30—Pakistan—Gunmen fired on a security convoy taking food supplies to a checkpoint in the Bazai area near the Afghan border, killing 3 soldiers and injuring 2. Pakistani Taliban spokesman Sajjad Mohmand said the group had killed 4 soldiers and injured several others.

November 30—Iraq—In a morning attack, a car bomb killed 4 commuters and wounded 7 at a bus stop in Mahmoudiya.

December—Germany—On March 14, 2014, authorities announced the December 2013 arrest of Kreshnik B., 19, a German citizen suspected of fighting for jihadis in Syria during a stay there in

2013. He was kept in custody pending a possible indictment on charges of membership in a terrorist group. He was suspected of going to Syria in July 2013 and undergoing weapons training with the al-Qaeda breakaway Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, then participating in fighting and doing guard duty. He was initially held on suspicion of planning an act of violence. Prosecutors say evidence then solidified of his connection to the group. On June 24, 2014, German prosecutors filed terrorism charges against the man accused of joining and fighting in Syria for the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, which they say he joined in July, and of conspiring to commit an attack, having taken weapons training, acquired a firearm and participated in fighting in Syria.

December 1—Iraq—A suicide bomber ran into a funeral procession for Sunni tribal sheikh Mudhher Ali al-Shalal in Muqdadya, killing 10 and wounding 25. He was shot to death the previous day. Among the dead was Firas Ahmed, a relative of al-Shalal, who was hit in the leg. Al-Shalal's father, another tribal sheik, had founded a Sahwa militia.

Gunmen intercepted a car on its way to a protest camp and killed Sunni sheikh Khalid Hammoud al-Jumaili and his driver and wounded al-Jamaili's son. Jumaili led anti-government demonstrations in Falluja in December 2012.

December 2—Mexico—The International Atomic Energy Agency reported the theft of a white 2007 Volkswagen 2.5-ton truck carrying cobalt-60, which is used for radiotherapy treatment of cancer. Some authorities worried that the thieves might want to use the isotope to make a dirty bomb. The driver and his assistant worked for a licensed private company, and were driving from a Tijuana public hospital to a radioactive waste storage facility in central Mexico when the truck was stolen at a gas station in Tepojaco, Hidalgo State, north of Mexico City. Two gunmen jumped the contractors, beat them, tied the driver's hands and feet and left him in a vacant lot, and drove off. Authorities issued a lookout across 6 states. The truck with a moveable platform and an integrated crane was found on December 4. The cobalt pellets,

removed from their casing, were found in an empty lot near Hueypoxtla, 25 miles from the theft. Authorities said the thieves probably had no idea that the truck was carrying dangerous material, which was sealed in the back, and would probably die from inadvertent exposure because they had opened the box. IAEA said the material had an activity of 3,000 curies, or Category 1, observing “it would probably be fatal to be close to this amount of unshielded radioactive material for a period in the range of a few minutes to an hour.” On December 6, Hidalgo State Police arrested 6 suspects and took them to the Pachuca general hospital for observation and testing for radiation poisoning. Hidalgo State Health Minister Pedro Luis Noble told the press that the suspects had skin irritations and dizziness; one was vomiting, a symptom of radiation poisoning. The 6 men, aged 16 to 38, were released from the hospital but remained in detention for interrogation. Only the 16-year-old showed radiation exposure.

December 2—Nigeria—At 2:30 a.m., hundreds of jihadis in trucks and a stolen armored personnel carrier attacked an air force base outside Maiduguri. Three aircraft and several vehicles were damaged. On December 12, Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau claimed credit and threatened attacks on the U.S., saying, “Don’t think we will stop in Maiduguri. Tomorrow you will see us in America itself.”

December 2—Yemen—AQAP was suspected in an attack on a military checkpoint in Sayoun, Hadramawt Province in which 3 terrorists and 2 soldiers were killed and 4 terrorists and a soldier were wounded.

Elsewhere in Hadramawt, 2 gunmen on a motorcycle killed army officer Colonel Ahmed al-Merfidi and Yasser, his son, in a drive-by attack on his car.

December 2—Iraq—A bomb near the house of an Abu Ghraib municipal official killed 2 of his neighbors and wounded 4 others. Another bomb hit the Abu Ghraib house of a Health Ministry employee, killing one person and injuring 5.

Two sticky bombs attached to their cars killed 2 senior security officers near Sulaimaniyah in the Kurdish region.

During the night, gunmen entered the home of a Sahwa militiaman in Nibae, killing him and his entire family, including his wife, 2 sons and 2 daughters with gunshots to the head.

December 2—India—Police in Indian-controlled Kashmir say suspected rebels fired automatic weapons in a crowded Chadoora marketplace, killing a senior counterinsurgency police officer and wounding 2 constables and a shopkeeper.

December 2—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide truck bomber attacked during the morning, killing 4 police officers, wounding 17, 4 critically, and destroying the police headquarters in Nirkh District, Wardak Province.

December 3—India—Maoist rebels were suspected when a roadside bomb went off in a culvert near a police patrol near Tandwa village, Aurangabad District, Bihar State, killing 6 police officers and their driver.

December 3—Afghanistan—A remotely-detonated motorcycle bomb killed 2 civilians and wounded 10 in a Marjah market in Helmand Province. Taliban spokesman Qari Yousef Ahamdi denied responsibility.

Another roadside bomb killed 4 civilians and wounded 2 in Gareshk, Helmand Province.

Another bomb killed 3 police officers and wounded 4 in Zabul.

December 3—Iraq—Attacks throughout the country killed 24 people.

Terrorists fired mortars while a suicide bomber set off his explosive belt at the gate of the mayor's office in Tarmiyah. Other terrorists then fired on the

building. Ten people, including 6 police officers, died and 18 were wounded. The gunmen escaped into nearby orchards.

A car bomb hit a car dealership in the Baghdad neighborhood of Baiyaa, killing 5, wounding 14, and setting several cars alight.

A bomb hit an outdoor market in Abu Ghraib, killing 2 and wounding 6.

A car bomb hit a Samarra police station, killing 2 police officers and wounding 8.

Two suicide bombers set off explosive belts at a Tikrit police administrative building, killing 2 policemen and 3 civilians and wounding 25 other people.

December 3—Syria—The Nusra Front kidnapped 2 Swedes. On April 25, 2015, *AP* reported that the 2 Swedish hostages were freed near the Jordanian border. The terrorists drove them to an agreed-drop-off location, pushed them out of the car, and escaped. No ransom was paid. The Swedish Foreign Ministry thanked the Jordanian government and Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas, who was “crucial” in the release. The Palestinians had obtained video of the 2 hostages in April 2015, showing the duo in track suits and standing near trees. 13120301

December 4—Syria—The UK-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights and the Paris-based Reporters Without Borders said Iraqi freelance journalist Yasser Faysal al-Jumaili was shot dead at a rebel checkpoint between Saraqib and Maaret Musreen in Idlib Province. Al-Jumaili came from Fallujah and had earlier worked for *al-Jazeera TV* and *Reuters*. The press reported that authorities believed the killers were “foreign fighters” associated with al-Qaeda’s Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant. 13120401

December 4—UN—The UK sponsored a UN Security Council resolution calling on countries not to pay ransoms that are then

used to finance terrorist groups.

December 4—Iraq—A car bomb went off at the gate of Kirkuk's Police Intelligence Department. A suicide bomber entered the building and set off his explosive belt amongst police officers. Security officers fired on the rest of the attackers. Four people died and 46 were wounded in the confrontation.

December 4—Lebanon—Gunmen used a silencer-equipped pistol to kill Hassan al-Laquis, a Hizballah founder, as he parked his car in the parking garage outside his home in Beirut's Hadath suburb as he returned from work around midnight. Hizballah blamed Israel, which denied involvement. He was hit by 5 bullets in the neck and head.

December 4—Algeria—Army helicopters killed senior AQIM Mauritanian operative Khalil Ould Addah, alias Abu Bassen, and 4 associates as they drove their 2 4-wheel-drive vehicles through Tamanrasset Province north of Ain Salah. They were coming from northern Mali for an AQIM meeting. An Algerian newspaper said he was #3 in AQIM; others said he was a regional leader.

December 5—Pakistan—A bomb exploded outside a Chaman mosque, killing one person, injuring 17, and destroying nearby shops and vehicles.

December 5—Northern Ireland—On December 17, 2013, Colin Duffy, reputed IRA commander in the town of Lurgan, was charged with conspiring to possess weapons and kill police and soldiers in connection with a December 5 shooting at a Belfast police patrol. He was acquitted earlier of murdering 2 policemen in Lurgan in 1997, 2 soldiers in Antrim in 2009, and a Protestant ex-soldier in Lurgan in 1993. He offered no plea during arraignment in a Belfast court. Alex McCrory, 52, and Henry Fitzsimmons, 48, were charged with shooting at the Belfast police patrol.

December 5—Iraq—A car bomb exploded at the gates of Kirkuk's Police Intelligence Department. Another suicide bomber walked into the station and set off his explosives, killing 5 officers and 2 civilians and wounding 70 others. Gunmen threw grenades and fired from the roof of the 6-storey Jawahir Mall at police and civilians. Police stormed the mall during a several-hour gun battle in

which 3 terrorists died. Al-Qaeda in Iraq posted on a jihadi website that “A suicide bomber exploded his car bomb at the gate of the headquarters, paving the way for his brothers. Then, 3 attackers stormed the headquarters and started to reap the heads of the tyrants by using assault rifles and hand grenades ... then they set off their explosive belts.”

Gunmen wearing military uniforms attacked the Arej village home of a police major, killing him and his 2 sons.

A bomb went off on a commercial street in western Baghdad, killing 2 and wounding 6.

An explosion near Madain shops killed 2 and wounded 6.

December 5—Somalia—A suicide car bomber attacked 2 pick-up trucks carrying Puntland Marine Forces in Bossaso, killing 9 people, including a woman and a child, and wounding 37 others. Al-Shabaab was suspected.

December 5—Yemen—A suicide car bomb packed with 1,100 pounds of explosives went off at an entrance gate, killing 18 soldiers and badly damaging a hospital at the Defense Ministry in Sana’a. A car filled with gunmen dressed in army uniforms and armed with assault rifles and grenades then crashed into the compound in a morning attack. After killing the guards, the gunmen split into 2 groups, then walked through the hospital and a laboratory, firing at soldiers, doctors, nurses, and patients, bringing the death total to 56. Wounded soldiers said the terrorists separated out the foreigners and shot everyone in the head. Hospital officials said at least 10 foreigners were killed and 40 soldiers were wounded. The Supreme Security Commission later said more than 200 people were injured. German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle said 2 Germans and a Yemeni working for the German GIZ aid organization were killed. Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman Raul Hernandez said 7 Filipinos, including a doctor and 2 nurses, were killed and 11 other Filipinos were wounded. (On December 9, Manila banned its workers from going to Yemen.)

Yemen's Supreme Security Commission added that the dead included 2 Vietnamese doctors and an Indian nurse. The firefight destroyed an armored vehicle and destroyed 3 civilian cars. The Defense Ministry said 11 of the 12 gunmen, including the suicide bomber, were killed by 4:30 p.m. A search throughout Sana'a led to gun battles that killed 5 terrorists and a Yemeni commando. Other suspects were arrested. AQAP's media arm, *al-Mallahem*, said on that the Defense Ministry building "accommodates drone control rooms and American experts" and such headquarters thus are "legitimate targets." On December 6, Yemeni authorities said a preliminary inquiry established that Saudi terrorists were involved. On December 22, Qassim al-Rimi, AQAP commander, apologized for the attack on the hospital, saying that one of its fighters disobeyed orders to leave the hospital and the prayer area alone. Al-Qaeda's media arm *al-Mallahem* posted, "We offer our apology and condolences to the victims' families. We accept full responsibility for what happened in the hospital and will pay blood money for the victims' families.... We rid ourselves of what our brother did.... We did not order him to do so and we are not pleased with what he did." The specific terrorist died in the attack. 13120501

December 5—Libya—Gunmen shot to death an American teacher who was jogging near the U.S. Consulate in Benghazi. He taught chemistry at the local International School. Three soldiers were also shot to death in Benghazi. 13120502

December 6—Italy—A court convicted in absentia Egyptian cleric Osama Moustafa Hassan Nasr, alias Abu Omar, of criminal association with the goal of terrorism and with aiding illegal emigration with the goal of terrorism, for helping organize false documents to help bring recruits to jihadi terror camps. The court sentenced him to 6 years in prison. Nasr remained in Egypt. He was represented by attorney Carmelo Scambia. Authorities issued an arrest warrant for Nasr in 2005.

December 6—Pakistan—Motorcyclists fired on a vehicle carrying Shamsur Rehman, provincial president of the hard-line Sunni Ahle Sunnat Waljamaat group, as he was returning home following prayers at a Lahore mosque, killing him and wounding a passer-by. The group is linked to the outlawed Sipah-e-Sahaba.

December 7—Colombia—Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos said a Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia attack on a police post in Inza in Cauca Department killed 9, including civilians, soldiers, and a police officer, and injured 23 civilians, 12 police officers and 3 soldiers. He offered \$26,000 for information for leading to the capture of the attackers. Lt. Col. Mauricio Cardenas said FARC fired mortars at the station from a truck.

December 7—Iraq—A bomb went off during the afternoon inside a Mosul market, killing 2 and wounding 15.

An hour later, a roadside bomb went off in Mi-shahda, killing 2 and wounding 7.

Gunmen in 2 cars fired on a row of liquor stores in Baghdad's northern neighborhood of Waziriyah, killing 9 and wounding 4.

Gunmen in Ramadi killed the son of a local Sahwa leader, along with a son's friend.

December 9—Iraq—A car bomb killed 12 and wounded 24 outside a Buhriz café.

A roadside bomb hit an army patrol south of Baghdad, killing a soldier and wounding 2 others.

A bomb at an outdoor market in Baghdad's eastern Basmaya district killed 3 and wounded 7.

A car bomb exploded near a police checkpoint in a village north of Baghdad, killing 3 police officers and wounding 10.

A roadside bomb hit a car carrying Sahwa militia members outside Baghdad, killing 2 and wounding 3.

December 9—Philippines—The government and the 11,000-strong Moro Islamic Liberation Front signed a power-sharing accord, which outlines the powers of a Muslim autonomous government in a region to be called Bangsamoro. The autonomous government would be responsible for agriculture, trade, tourism

and education, and could contract loans and establish free ports. Malaysia brokered the deal.

December 9—Libya—Gunmen killed Benghazi police officer Nagi Hussein Hamad with 7 bullets to his head. He had just finished his shift.

December 9—Libya—Gunmen killed senior Sirte police officer Col. Ramadan al-Turouk in his car. Al-Turouk ran the local passport and immigration office.

December 9—Mali—Hubert de Quievrecourt, spokesman for the French force in Mali, said it had killed 19 jihadis in an operation 120 miles northeast of Timbuktu.

December 10—Jordan—The trial began in Jordan's military State Security Court of Omar Mahmoud Mohammed Othman, alias Abu Qatada, 53, who pleaded not guilty to conspiring to carry out terrorist attacks against Israelis, Americans and other Westerners in Jordan in 2 foiled plots in 1999 and 2000.

December 10—Kenya—Gunmen fired at a police car 5 miles from the Somalia border, killing 8 people, including 5 policemen.

December 10—Iraq—Two bombs went off during the afternoon inside the Imam Idris Shi'ite shrine near Baqouba, killing 10, wounding 20, and partially damaging the shrine.

Gunmen fired from their car on Sunni relatives from the same tribe who were building a house in Abara, killing 7.

December 10—Philippines—Philippine judge Eleuterio Bathan acquitted 3 Indonesians suspected of membership in Jemmah Islamiyah and ordered their deportation, saying they were illegally arrested without warrants for carrying TNT, a grenade and a pistol in December 2004 after arriving by ferry in Zamboanga city. He said the arms could not be used as evidence because they were part of an illegal search. Mohammad Yusuf Karim Faiz, Mohammad Nasir Hamid and Ted Yolanda had pleaded innocent in 2008.

December 11—Afghanistan—A Taliban car bomb exploded before dawn near a gate used by NATO troops in Kabul airport,

causing no casualties. The German military said 2 vehicles in one of its convoys were damaged.

December 11—Libya—Gunmen assassinated Colonel Abdel-Moneim al-Dallal in front of his Darna house in the evening.

A bomb exploded at a Darna polling center in a school.

December 11—Saudi Arabia—The official *Saudi Press Agency* reported that a court convicted a man of being an al-Qaeda operative and plotting to assassinate senior state officials. He was sentenced to 16 years in prison and 40 lashes, and ordered to seek psychological treatment at the kingdom's Prince Mohammed bin Nayef rehabilitation center for Islamic militants. He had obtained an Iraqi passport and planned to recruit others and collect money for terrorist attacks. Other state-linked media said he wanted to kill the kingdom's highest cleric, the grand mufti.

December 12—Egypt—A bomb buried in the ground outside the entrance gate of a Central Security Forces camp in Ismalia exploded, killing a member of the CSF and wounding 18 people, including 6 civilians.

December 12—Yemen—A clash between Salafis and Houthis involving artillery fire, mortar shells and machine guns in al-Fagga killed more than 40 people.

December 12—Kenya—A hand grenade failed to explode after hitting a window of a van carrying British tourists in Mombasa.
13121201

December 12—Congo—The government and the M23 rebels signed a peace agreement to demobilize M23's military wing and transform it into a Tutsi political party. The M23 members were to be granted an amnesty, and refugees could return.

December 13—Albania—*Hektor Pustina* and the *Associated Press* reported that Albanian police found 200 grams of C4 explosive, 2 detonators and a cell phone under the car of prefect Besnik Dervishi, a senior executive official of southwestern Vlore District, as he was entering the Tirina compound of the office of Prime Minister Edi Rama.

December 13—U.S.—*CNN* and the *Associated Press* reported that a 6-month FBI sting operation led to the 6:40 a.m. arrest of Terry Lee Loewen, 58, an avionics technician who worked for Hawker Beechcraft on charges of driving what he thought was an explosives-filled vehicle to the tarmac of Wichita Mid-Continent Regional Airport in support of al-Qaeda. U.S. Attorney Barry Grissom told the media Loewen was detained “when he attempted to open a security gate with his pass.” The Justice Department said, “He planned to pull the trigger on the explosives himself and die in the explosion.” Grissom added, “In fact, these explosives were inert, and it was not a bomb that would ever explode ... no one was placed in any jeopardy.” Loewen was charged with attempting to use a weapon of mass destruction, attempting to damage property by means of an explosive and attempting to provide material support to a designated foreign terrorist organization. The complaint noted that he told an FBI undercover agent online “hey I read *Inspire* magazine; I believe in staying informed.” The complaint alleged that he had claimed to have downloaded tens of thousands of pages of material on jihad, martyrdom operations, and Sharia law, and printed out an al-Qaeda manual. The Bureau said he surveilled the airport’s layout for months, taking photos of access points, examining flight schedules and obtaining bomb materials. He faced a life sentence.

December 13—Northern Ireland—Following a telephoned bomb warning to a media organization that misidentified the location as outside a hotel rather than a restaurant, a bomb hidden in a backpack went off during the night in Belfast’s Cathedral Quarter city center, which was filled with shoppers, but caused no injuries. IRA die-hard faction Oglagh na hEireann (pronounced “OG-luh nuh ER-in,” “Irish Army” in Gaelic) claimed credit.

December 13—Iraq—In a nighttime attack, gunmen killed 15 Iranian gas pipeline workers and 2 Iraqi guards and wounded 2 Iranians and 2 Iraqis in the al-Nida area 90 miles northeast of Baghdad. 13121301

December 13—Iraq—Some 22 Iraqis facing terrorism charges escaped from northern Baghdad’s al-Adela after killing a security guard who was lured into a cell while his colleagues were sleeping.

They claimed an inmate was critically ill. They stabbed him to death before fleeing. Authorities arrested 13 escapees later that day. One escapee was killed. Authorities also questioned several guards suspected of aiding the jailbreakers.

A car bomb exploded near a Ramadi checkpoint, killing 5 policemen and wounding 7 others.

Drive-by gunmen killed 2 government employees in their car in western Baghdad.

A bomb went off near a Madain outdoor market, killing one and wounding 4.

A car bomb went off during the afternoon inside a fish market in Baghdad's Nahrwan suburb, killing 4 and wounding 14.

December 13—Nigeria—Military spokesman Colonel Muhammed Dole said air raids killed scores of Boko Haram attending a jihadi funeral in northeast Nigeria.

December 13—Pakistan—Gunmen conducted 2 attacks on polio teams in the northwest, killing a polio worker and 2 police officers protecting the teams.

In one attack, gunmen fired on 2 officers on a motorcycle in Swabi, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. Hours later, a gunman shot to death a polio worker going home after vaccinating children in Jamrud, a tribal area near Peshawar.

December 14—Iraq—A bomb exploded at an outdoor market in Nahrawan, a suburb outside Baghdad, killing 3 and wounding 11.

A bomb went off in a restaurant in Husseinayah suburb, killing 2 and injuring 7.

Gunmen killed the owner of a grocery store who was walking near his house in Baghdad's Hurriyah neighborhood.

A car bomb exploded during the night near a tent in western Baghdad serving Shi'ite pilgrims en route to Karbala, killing 6 and wounding 15.

December 14—Kenya—A bomb exploded in a minibus traveling from Nairobi's Eastleigh neighborhood, which has a large Somali population, to the city center, killing 4 people and injuring 25.

December 14—Mali—A truck bomb went off at a Kidal bank guarded by UN peacekeepers, killing 2 Senegalese soldiers—Corporal Ousmane Fall and Cheikh Tidiane Sarr—and seriously wounding several other peacekeepers. 13121401

December 14—Venezuela—Venezuelan authorities grounded and searched Air France flight 385, scheduled to leave from Caracas's Simon Bolivar international airport for Paris at 7:25 p.m., after French security officials said that a terrorist group might be planning to set off a bomb in midair.

December 15—Afghanistan—A police pickup truck hit a roadside bomb in Nangarhar Province's Agam District, killing 4 police officers, including the district's police chief, and wounding 7.

Ahmad Zia Abdulzai, spokesman for Nangarhar Province, told the press that a suicide bomber fired at an intelligence service office near the Pakistan border, wounding a guard before setting off his explosives, wounding 2 intelligence service officials and damaging the building.

Four civilians died and one was injured when their car rolled over a roadside bomb in Kunar Province's Shegal District.

December 15—Yemen—Kidnappers stabbed Japanese diplomat Katsusuke Sotomini in the forearm and shoulder when he fought back against would-be abductors near the Japanese Embassy in Sana'a. The attackers escaped in Sotomini's car. 13121501

December 15—Iraq—Gunmen armed with silenced guns broke into the Sadiyah home of a Health Ministry employee and killed

him, his wife, 2 sons, and their 10-year-old daughter as they slept.

A sticky bomb attached to a bus killed 2 and wounded 7 in Baghdad's northern Waziriyah neighborhood.

A roadside bomb missed an army patrol in Mosul but killed 2 civilians and wounded 4.

December 16—Iraq—At least 70 people died in terrorist attacks across the country.

Two car bombs went off during the night amongst Shi'ite pilgrims walking from the al-Rasheed suburb of Baghdad to the holy Shi'ite city of Karbala, killing 23 and wounding 55. The pilgrims were commemorating Arbreen, the end of 40 days of mourning the anniversary of the death of the Prophet Muhammad's grandson, Imam Hussein.

Gunmen in Mosul fired on a bus carrying Shi'ite pilgrims to Karbala, killing 11, including 4 women, and wounding 8.

Suicide bombers hit a Beiji police station, killing 8 police officers and wounding 5. A suicide car bomb crashed into the station's main gate, opening a hole through which 3 other suicide bombers ran, then got inside the building and blew themselves up.

A parked car bomb exploded in a parking lot in Baghdad's Bayaa neighborhood, killing 6 and wounding 12.

A parked car bomb exploded in Baghdad's Salhia neighborhood near the Green Zone, killing 5 and wounding 14.

A parked car bomb exploded in an outdoor market in Baghdad's Sadriyah neighborhood, killing 4 and

wounding 11.

A bomb exploded near a bus station in Baghdad's al-Nahda area, killing 3 and wounding 7.

A bomb in Baghdad's Hussainiyah suburb killed a civilian and wounded 7.

A car bomb killed 2 and wounded 7 in Baghdad's Jisr Diyala suburb.

Three suicide bombers set off explosive belts in an attempt to break into the building housing Tikrit's city council, killing 2 civilians and wounding 7.

December 16—Pakistan—A roadside bomb went off in Peshawar's Shaikh Mohammadi suburb, killing a 3-member bomb disposal team consisting of bomb disposal expert Abdul Haq and his 2 aides on its way to defuse another bomb in Peshawar's Suleman Khel district. Police later defused a third bomb in the Shaikh Mohammadi area.

December 16—China—Chinese state media reported that 16 people were killed in attacks on police in western China.

December 17—Egypt—A bomb exploded near a school in the Nasr City residential area in Cairo, causing no injuries or damage.

December 17—Egypt—Military spokesman Colonel Ahmed Mohammed Ali said on Facebook that special forces killed Selmi Mohammed Musabah Zayed, alias Abu Khaled, a member of an al-Qaeda-linked group in the northern Sinai. Ali said Zayed was behind the killings of 16 Egyptian soldiers in Sinai in August 2012.

December 17—Iraq—A suicide bomber set off his explosive belt among Shi'ite pilgrims near Mahmoudiya, killing 6 and wounding 16.

Two hours later, a bomb hit Shi'ite pilgrims in Baghdad's New Baghdad neighborhood, killing 4 and wounding 11.

December 17—Lebanon—A suicide car bomber set off his

explosives in an open field near a Hizballah base near Sbouba in the Baalbek region of eastern Lebanon during the morning. Reports differed regarding casualties. The Lebanese army found 4 badly damaged vehicles.

December 17—Bahrain—A small bomb exploded in the morning in Demistan village, injuring 2 police officers, one critically.

December 18—Pakistan—A suicide bomber crashed his car into a checkpoint outside an army camp in Mir Ali, North Waziristan, killing 4 soldiers and injuring 25 soldiers. The military said when first responding troops were fired on, soldiers killed 23 terrorists while 3 security personnel were wounded.

A bomb killed one and wounded 8 during the night at a Quetta ice cream parlor.

December 18—Somalia—Police Captain Mohamed Hussein said al-Shabaab ambushed a convoy carrying doctors in a semi-forested area outside Mogadishu, killing 6 people, including 3 Syrian doctors, a Somali doctor and 2 Somali aides, who were on their way to Fiqi hospital in Elasha Biyaha settlement near Mogadishu, and wounding a Syrian doctor. 13121801

December 18—Iraq—A suicide bomber attacked Iraqi Shi'ite pilgrims in Khalis, killing 6 and wounding 16.

A suicide car bomber killed 2 policemen and wounded 5 at a Ramadi checkpoint.

Gunmen fired on a bus carrying Pakistani Shi'ite pilgrims outside Samarra, killing 3 Pakistanis and wounding 12, plus the Iraqi driver and Iraq translator. 13121802

December 18—Afghanistan—Three Taliban suicide bombers attacked NATO fuel trucks in Nangarhar Province near Torkahm border crossing with Pakistan. The bombers set off their car at the parking lot, allowing others to rush the compound, where they died. The ensuing firefight killed an Afghan police officer and injured 3 others.

December 18—Guantanamo Bay—The Pentagon said it had sent 2 Sudanese Gitmo prisoners back to Sudan. They were identified as Noor Uthman Muhammed and Ibrahim Idris. Muhammed pleaded guilty in February 2011 to terrorism offenses; his plea agreement led him to being sentenced to 14 years with all but 34 months suspended. Idris had been in Gitmo for 11 years, mostly in psychiatric treatment. Idris told the Sudanese press that he had been “systematically tortured.”

December 19—South Sudan—The UN reported that Nuer youth militia from the country’s second-largest ethnic group chased 30 Dinka refuge-seeking civilians into a UN peacekeeping mission base in Jonglei State. UN deputy spokesman Farhan Haq said it was unclear how many fatalities occurred. Indian UN Ambassador Asoke Mukerji said 3 Indian UN peacekeepers were killed. 13121901

December 19—Israel—The Israeli military said that during a nighttime army operation in Jenin, West Bank, Palestinians threw explosives at soldiers who opened fire, killing Nafea Saadi, 22, and wounding several Palestinians.

Separately, soldiers raided Qalqilya to arrest Saleh Yasin, reputedly a Palestinian intelligence officer who the *Associated Press* said had fired on Israel troops on several occasions. He fired on arresting officers, who killed him.

Gunmen opened fire at the office of Palestinian Religious Affairs Minister Mahmoud Habbash, a Fatah member, then sped off in a car.

December 19—Iraq—A suicide bomber set off his explosive belt near Shi’ite pilgrims in Baghdad’s southern district of Dora, killing 14 and wounding 28. They were on their way to the shrine of Karbala.

Gunmen in military uniforms broke into the home of a former Sahwa member in Abu Ghraib, killing him, his wife, his 2 children and his brother-in-law,

and wounding 2 other children.

A roadside bombing in Mishahda killed 2 soldiers and wounded 4.

Shortly after sunset, a suicide bomber attacked Shi'ite pilgrims in Youssifiyah, killing 8 and wounding 28.

At night, a suicide bomber killed 7 Shi'ite pilgrims and wounded 25 in Latifiyah.

December 20—Egypt—Two Egyptian soldiers died and 8 were wounded in a battle with wanted al-Qaeda-inspired Ansar Jerusalem gunmen in el-Mahdiya in northern Sinai. Among those sought was Shadi el-Manaei, a suspected mastermind of previous attacks. The military said it killed 3 terrorists. During the fighting, the gunmen grabbed a soldier's corpse, hung it from a pole, and paraded it through Nagaa Shabana village. They later dumped the body outside al-Mokatta village's mosque.

December 20—Nigeria—Judge Adeniyi Ademola of the Federal High Court sentenced Kabiru Sokoto, alias Kabiru Umar, 30, to life in prison for "facilitating the commission of terrorist acts" in northern Sokoto State between 2007 and 2012, including the 2012 bombing of the police headquarters in Sokoto city. Sokoto was sentenced to another 10 years for knowing that Boko Haram planned the 2011 Christmas car bombing of St. Theresa's Catholic Church that killed 44 people, and failing to warn police. He had pleaded not guilty. One witness said he was Boko Haram's most senior leader in Sokoto State, and had provided logistics, planning and 3 assault rifles for the attack. The judge said "This court found as a fact ... that the accused person was the mastermind of the terrorist act at Maberu in Sokoto State," regarding the police headquarters' bombing.

In a pre-dawn attack, Boko Haram crossed the border from Cameroon and fired anti-aircraft rockets and rocket-propelled grenades in an attack on a tank battalion barracks in Bama, setting the entire

complex on fire and killing 15 soldiers and 5 civilians. The military responded with an air raid and ground assault, chasing off the attackers after several hours of firefights. Many people on both sides were killed. On December 24, the Nigerian government announced that the terrorists had kidnapped the soldiers' wives and children during the attack. Defense Ministry spokesman Major General Chris Olukolade said at least 50 attackers were killed during the pursuit.

December 20—Iraq—In the morning, 2 bombs went off at a Tuz Khormato sheep market, killing 6 people and wounding 10.

December 20—Philippines—At 11:20 a.m., a gunman fired outside Terminal 3 of Manila's Ninoy Aquino International Airport, killing Ukol Talumpa, the mayor of Labangan, a town in the southern Philippines, his wife, his 25-year-old nephew, and an 18-month-old boy, and wounding 5 people, including a 28-year-old niece, a 3-year-old girl, and a member of the mayor's security detail. His guards were unarmed, waiting to retrieve their weapons from the flight. The gunman ran to a waiting motorcycle driven by an accomplice who might have been wearing a police uniform. The mayor had survived earlier assassination attempts in Manila in 2010 and a 2012 grenade attack in Zamboanga del Sur Province.

December 20—Bosnia-Herzegovina—The Council of Judges sentenced Islamic extremist Haris Causevic to a record 45 years in prison for planting and setting off a powerful improvised bomb behind a police station in Bugojno on June 27, 2010, that killed a police officer, injured several others, and seriously damaged nearby buildings and vehicles. He was also convicted of plotting to kidnap police officers and their children to force the government to introduce sharia. Alleged accomplice Naser Palismanovic, variant Palislamovic, was acquitted. Both are Wahhabis.

December 20—Libya—Gunmen killed Colonel Fatallah Abdel-Rahim al-Qazari, head of military intelligence in Benghazi, in front of his Darna house as he arrived home from a relative's wedding. Darna is a stronghold of Ansar al-Shariah.

December 20—South Sudan—Local officials told the news media that gunfire hit a UN helicopter in Jonglei State. 13122001

December 20—Central African Republic—Gunmen attacked Congolese troops at a checkpoint, killing 3. One soldier told the *Associated Press* that 2 carloads of Seleka Muslim gunmen backing President Michel Djotodia fired on the troops. 13122002

December 21—Pakistan—Gunmen attacked an anti-polio vaccination center run by the party of cricketer-turned-politician Imran Khan in Ghundi in the Khyber tribal region of northwestern Pakistan, killing medical technician Ghilaf Khan. The Taliban had threatened attacks.

December 21—South Sudan—Four American soldiers were wounded, one seriously, by gunfire when rebels hit 3 U.S. CV-22 Ospreys heading to Bor, capital of Jonglei State, in an operation to evacuate American citizens. The Ospreys flew to Uganda and aborted the mission. South Sudan military spokesman Colonel Philip Aguer said, “Bor is under the control of the forces of Riek Machar.” 13122101

December 21—Iraq—Major General Mohammed al-Kurawi (the *New York Times* listed him as a Lt. General), commander of the Iraqi Army’s 7th Division, a colonel and 5 soldiers were killed and 4 soldiers were wounded during a raid on a booby-trapped Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (al-Qaeda) hideout near Rutba, in Anbar Province. The group had been training recruits in making roadside bombs. The armed forces said a total of 18 were killed, including 4 senior army officers and 14 soldiers, and another 32 were wounded when 2 suicide bombs set off explosive vests and 14 roadside bombs exploded. The army had fired rockets from helicopters, scattering the 60 terrorists at the camp.

Drive-by gunmen fired from their car at a Fallujah police checkpoint, killing 4 police officers and wounding 3 others.

Two mortar shells hit a Kirkuk military camp, killing an army officer and a soldier.

A mortar shell hit amongst Shi'ite pilgrims in Latifiyah, killing 3 and wounding 7.

At sunset, gunmen attacked a western Baghdad food store, killing the owner and his son and wounding 3.

Near Kirkuk, gunmen in SUVs bombed 2 homes, then pulled 5 Sunnis, including a 70-year-old woman and an Iraqi soldier, from the homes and executed them.

December 21—Yemen—Drive-by gunmen killed 3 soldiers and kidnapped 4 others at a checkpoint in Hadramawt Province.

December 22—Thailand—Three bombs went off in Songkhla Province, injuring 27 people, 4 seriously. A car bomb outside a hotel caused extensive damage. Two other bombs on motorcycles exploded outside 2 police stations. Jihadis were suspected.

December 22—Israel—At 2:30 p.m., moments after passengers evacuated, a pipe bomb hidden in a suspicious bag exploded on a bus in Bat Yam, a Tel Aviv suburb. A bomb tech was examining the device when it went off; he was taken to the hospital for observation. Authorities blamed Palestinian terrorists.

December 22—Libya—A suicide car bomber attacked a checkpoint at an army base in Barsis, 30 miles away from Benghazi, killing 13 people, including soldiers, and wounding 3 soldiers. Other reports said the bomb killed 6 and wounded 15.

December 22—Central African Republic—The anti-balaka Christian militia trying to overthrow the CAR's Muslim president hacked to death a UN peacekeeper from the Republic of Congo in Bossangoa. 13122201

December 23—Iraq—Five gunmen attacked the Tikrit offices of a TV station owned by the Salaheddin provincial government, killing 6 channel staffers and injuring another 6 station workers. One set off his suicide car bomb at the gate. Two others set off their suicide belts inside. Two others died in a gunfight with police.

Mortar rounds hit a military base near Abu Ghraib, killing 3 officers and 3 soldiers and injuring 7 soldiers.

Hours later, a bomb hit a passing military patrol in Abu Ghraib, killing an officer and a soldier and wounding 2 soldiers.

Gunmen killed 4 men in a pet shop in Baghdad's Dora neighborhood.

A bomb exploded in an outdoor market in Baghdad's Tobchi district, killing 3 and wounding 9.

Drive-by gunmen fired at a bus on a highway in eastern Baghdad, killing 2 commuters and wounding 9.

Gunmen fired on a bus in Baqouba, killing 3 passengers and wounding 6.

Gunmen stole 3 trucks carrying 2 dozen SUVs on the main highway to Jordan, kidnapping the drivers.

December 23—Afghanistan—An International Security Assistance Force service member died from gunfire in the east; another died in the south. 13122301-02

December 23—Egypt—Ansar Jerusalem (Ansar Beit al-Maqdis) said on jihadi websites that Egyptian troops are infidels answering to a secular government and should desert or be killed.

December 23—Nigeria—Gunmen kidnapped Lebanese businessman Hassan Zein from the compound of the M.C. Plastic Co. factory in Kano. On December 27, police found Zein unharmed on the outskirts of Kano. His family claimed no ransom was demanded or paid. As of December 27, no arrests had been made. 13122303

December 23—West Bank—An Israeli policeman was stabbed outside a settlement.

December 24—Gaza Strip—A suspected Hamas sniper killed an

Israeli civilian laborer working on the border fence. The Israeli military said its aircraft, tanks and infantry retaliated against “terror sites” in Gaza, including a weapons-manufacturing facility, “terror infrastructure” and a concealed rocket launcher.

December 24—Egypt—At 1:10 a.m., a pickup truck bomb and a second bomb collapsed parts of the 5-storey Dakahlia security headquarters of the Interior Ministry in Mansour Province in the Nile Delta, killing 15 police officers and a civilian, injuring 130, and destroying dozens of cars. The al-Qaeda-inspired Ansar Beit al-Maqdis (Champions of Jerusalem) said on a jihadi website it was avenging “shedding of innocent Muslim blood” by Egypt’s “apostate regime.” It said the bomber was Abu Mariam. It noted, “To the soldiers and officers we repeat our advice that you should leave service with the militias of [Defense Minister Gen. Abdel-Fattah]-el-Sissi and [Interior Minister] Mohammed Ibrahim. We call on you to stay clear from the security headquarters of this renegade regime to protect your own lives. Let everyone in this regime know that they are fighting against God and his prophet.” The government blamed the Muslim Brotherhood and arrested an MB member, Adel Younis Rashid, 22, who runs a Mansoura computer shop, as he was trying to fly to Turkey with his mother and a friend. Rashid’s father is a leading MB member who was a parliamentarian from Mansoura.

The next day, the government designated the Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist organization.

On January 2, 2014, Egyptian Interior Minister Mohammed Ibrahim released at a news conference a video of Yahia Mongi, son of a senior member of the Muslim Brotherhood, admitting that he had joined the Ansar Beit al-Maqdis (Champions of Jerusalem) group. Ibrahim said Mongi was a member of a 7-person cell that conducted the Ansar suicide bombing at a Mansoura provincial security headquarters on December 24, 2013.

December 25—Iraq—Car bomb attacks on Christians in Baghdad

killed 38 people and wounded 70.

A car bomb went off near a church in Baghdad's southern Dora area, killing 27 and wounding 56.

Two bombs exploded at a nearby outdoor market in the Christian section of Athorien, killing 11 and wounding 14.

December 25—Afghanistan—At 6:40 a.m., the Taliban fired 2 “indirect fire” rounds at the U.S. Embassy compound. No one was injured. “Indirect fire” usually refers to mortars or rockets.

A bicycle bomb was remotely detonated at a bazaar restaurant in Puli Alam, capital of Logar Province, killing 2 policemen and 4 civilians and wounding 13, including several children.

A roadside bomb went off in eastern Kabul, wounding 3 Afghan policemen. Police arrested a suspect.

Eastern Kabul police defused an unexploded bomb.
13122501

December 25—Syria—Nusra Front leader Abu Mohammed al-Golani shared plans with his aides to kidnap UN workers and Iraqi and Syrian civilians, as well as his succession plans, according to letters which the *Associated Press* said were provided by Iraqi intelligence. He wanted Hajj Rashid to be his temporary successor “until there is a Syrian man qualified to take the position.”

December 25—Central African Republic—In a noon ambush in Bangui's Gobongo neighborhood, gunmen killed 6 Chadian African Union peacekeepers and wounded 15. 13122502

December 26—Egypt—At 9 a.m., a bomb hit a public bus in the eastern Cairo district of Nasr City at an intersection near schools, wounding 5 people. Police defused another remote-control bomb stuck to an advertising billboard, apparently targeting first responders. The bomb went off near student dormitories of Al-

Azhar University.

December 26—Morocco—The government said it had dismantled the year's fifth terrorist cell, which had been active in several cities. Several detainees "have trained with terrorist organizations in the handling of various weapons and explosives." A lawyer for detained Salafists said 50 returnees from Syria had been arrested.

December 26—Libya—Drive-by gunmen killed Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Sweiry in Benghazi's al-Birkah district. He worked in the military's data department.

Gunmen in Benghazi shot a member of the commandos in another attack.

December 26—India—A bicycle bomb near Jalpaiguri killed 5 and wounded 6. Authorities were investigating possible involvement of the Kamatpur Liberation Organization, which was observing a "Martyrs' Day" for colleagues killed by authorities.

December 26—Iraq—A rocket attack on Camp Liberty, which houses members of the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq, the militant wing of the Paris-based anti-Tehran National Council of Resistance of Iran, killed 3 and injured 50, according to the group, although the Baghdad government said only 2 people were injured in the attack near Baghdad. 13122601

December 26—Syria—The Islamic State kidnapped British citizen Alan Henning, nicknamed Gadget, 47, a former taxi driver who had joined an aid convoy. He was grabbed 30 minutes after crossing the border from Turkey. He had cashed in his savings to purchase a used ambulance to assist in his aid work. On September 23, 2014, his wife, Barbara, said that she had received an audio message from Henning, pleading for his life. She was told that he was tried in a sharia court, which found him innocent of spying. On October 3, 2014, an Internet video showed the IS beheading him. A masked man in the video then threatened to kill U.S. hostage Peter Kassig, saying, "Obama, you have started your aerial bombardment of Shams [Syria], which keeps on striking our people, so it is only right that we continue to strike the neck of your people." 13122602

December 26—Germany—German citizen Kreshnik Berisha, 20,

was arrested at Frankfurt airport after spending 6 months in Syria, apparently fighting for the Islamic State. He had entered Syria via Istanbul, Turkey in July 2013. On September 15, 2014, his Frankfurt trial began, on charges of membership in the Islamic State. He once played for a Jewish football club, Makkabi Frankfurt, Germany's largest Jewish sports club. Berisha was born in Frankfurt to Kosovan parents. German media reported that he was radicalized while studying construction engineering in college.

Days earlier, Germany banned Islamic State symbols and propaganda. Prosecutors said that in 2013 he went with 6 others to Syria, where he underwent combat training and fought with IS near Hama before returning to Germany 5 months later. He faced 10 years in prison for membership of a foreign terrorist organization. He was represented by attorney Mutlu Guenal at the higher regional court in Frankfurt. The local press said Judge Thomas Sagebiel had offered a more lenient sentence than usual in exchange for a confession and information about ISIS. Berisha was expected to be sentenced to 3 to 4½ years for membership in a terrorist organization. On December 5, 2014, German news agency *DPA* reported that the Frankfurt regional court convicted and sentenced him to 3 years and 9 months in prison.

December 27—Russia—A car bomb exploded on a Pyatigorsk street, killing 3 people.

December 27—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide car bomber hit a convoy of International Security Assistance Force troops a half mile from NATO's Camp Phoenix base in eastern Kabul, killing 3 service members, including an American, and wounding 6 Afghans.
13122701

December 27—Central African Republic—Two Congolese peacekeepers were killed while on patrol in Bangui during the night.
13122702

December 27—Lebanon—A remotely-detonated car bomb killed former finance minister Mohammed Chatah, 62, his driver, and 4 other people and wounded more than 70. A woman in her car lost her hand. Teenager Mohammed Shaar died the next day, raising the death toll to 7. The 130 pounds of explosives went off as he drove his SUV through a business district near Beirut's waterfront. His allies blamed Hizballah. He had served as Lebanese Ambassador to the U.S., worked at the International Monetary Fund, and was a senior aide to former Prime Minister Saad Hariri, whose father, Rafiq, also a prime minister, was killed in a Beirut assassination on February 14, 2005. Hizballah denied involvement.

December 27—Yemen—Four artillery shells hit a funeral tent in Dali, killing 19, including 6 children. The mourners were attending services for a man killed in a gun battle between the government and southern irredentists.

December 27—Libya—Three drive-by gunmen killed Major Mohammed Faraj al-Ziwi from the military's air defense unit in Benghazi's al-Salam district.

December 28—Nigeria—Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau released a video taking credit for the December 20 attack on a tank battalion barracks and said Allah said his fighters must decapitate and mutilate. He said his followers would have eaten their enemies, but that was forbidden by Allah. He denigrated the \$312,500 Nigerian reward and \$7 million U.S. reward for his capture.

December 28—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected when gunmen attacked a nighttime wedding reception in the largely Christian village of Tashan Alede in Borno State, killing 8 people.

December 28—Pakistan—Two gunmen on a motorbike attacked an anti-polio vaccination center in Matni, a suburb outside Peshawar, killing Zahid Gul, a medic on duty, and wounding another 2—a man and a woman. The clinic is run by the party of cricketer/politician Imran Khan. The Taliban was suspected.

December 28-29—Bahrain—Public Security Chief Tareq al-Hassan said 2 days of security raids including arrests of 13 people wanted in security cases; seizures of plastic explosives, detonators, automatic rifles and ammunition; and the defusing of a car bomb in

the Hoora area of Manama. The detainees were found on a boat believed to be smuggling them out of the country. The weapons were found in a warehouse and a second fleeing boat.

December 29—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected when gunmen attacked the largely Christian village of Kwajffa, Borno State, killing 4 people.

December 29—Russia—A suicide bomber (reports conflicted on the attacker's gender) set off explosives at a metal detector at the Volgograd railway station, killing 15 people, including a police sergeant, and wounding 50, including 3 police officers. At least 40 people were hospitalized, many in grave condition. The death toll reached 18 on December 31. Authorities said the bomb contained shrapnel and 22 pounds of TNT. An unexploded hand grenade was found at the site. Chechen terrorists loyal to Doku Umarov, who had called for attacks to stop the upcoming Sochi Olympics, were blamed. Lifenews.ru ran an image of the severed head of the "black widow," whose 2 husbands were killed by Russian security forces in the Caucasus. *Interfax* reported that police believed the bomber came from the Mari El region along the Volga, and was an emergency room nurse and Muslim convert. *MSNBC* added that Pavel Pechyonkin, 26, had ignored his parents' call to leave the insurgency in Dagestan and come home. He became a jihadi in 2011 and went underground. Pechyonkin posted a video in which he said, "It is not easy to go this way, the way of jihad. But Allah makes us strong."

On January 19, 2014, Vilayat Dagestan, a jihadi group in the North Caucasus, released a 49-minute Internet video in which it claimed credit for the 2 Volgograd bombings and threatened to attack the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi. Two Russian speakers told President Vladimir Putin "if you hold these Olympics, we will give you a present for the innocent Muslim blood being spilled all around the world: in Afghanistan, in Somalia, in Syria ... for the tourists who come, there will be a present, too." The group claimed that Suleiman and Abdurakhman were

the suicide bombers.

On January 30, 2014, Russia's National Anti-Terrorism Committee said the suicide bombers were named Asker Samedov and Suleiman Magomedov, and were members of a terrorist group in Dagestan. They had earlier been identified only as Suleiman and Abdurakhman. The same day, authorities arrested brothers Magomednabi and Tagir Batirov in Dagestan as accomplices.

On February 5, 2014, Russian security forces killed Dzhamaldin Mirzayev, 30, who was suspected of training the 2 Volgograd suicide bombers and sending them to the city. Mirzayev died when authorities raided them in Izberbash, Dagestan.

December 29—Egypt—A car bomb went off at a military intelligence building in rural Anshas village in Sharqiya Province, wounding 4. Other reports suggested the explosive was a hand grenade.

Egyptian state television reported that a bomb was defused outside the medical school of al-Azhar University's branch in the Nile Delta city of Damietta. Governor Mohammed Abdel-Latif said that the bomb was made out of a sauce can, ball bearings and wires. Two other bombs were defused at another university branch.

December 29—Iraq—Drive-by gunmen fired at a Sahwa checkpoint in Abu Ghraib, killing 4 and wounding 3.

A bomb exploded at an outdoor market in Baghdad's western Jihad neighborhood, killing 2 and wounding 8.

December 29—Israel—Two rocket shells fired from Lebanon hit the northern Israel town of Kiryat Shmona but caused no injuries or

damage. Israel fired back at the Lebanese border area of Rachaya.

December 29—Sudan—Gunmen killed a Jordanian and a Senegalese UN peacekeeper in a convoy traveling near Greida, South Darfur. Peacekeepers fired back, killing a gunman and wounding a second. 13122901

December 29—Libya—In a nighttime attack, gunmen killed police Lieutenant Colonel Hamad al-Amami in his car near his home in Benghazi's al-Salam district, and wounded his guard and another officer.

Gunmen seriously wounded another police officer in al-Salam district.

December 30—Greece—Gunmen fired 2 AK-47s at the official Athens residence of German Ambassador Wolfgang Dold, 55, just before dawn. No injuries were reported in the attack in the Halandri area. No one was hurt in the attack. Police recovered more than 60 bullet casings. Police detained, questioned, and released without charge 6 people. Police found a stolen car near the scene.

On February 12, 2014, the Popular Fighters Group sent a 20-page manifesto claiming responsibility. The group told the weekly satirical newspaper *To Pontiki* that the shooting was a response to Greece's financial crisis and Germany's role in enforcing Greek financial reforms. The attack commemorated a destitute man who had committed suicide in Athens's main Syntagma Square in April 2012. 13123001

December 30—Russia—*NPR* reported that a second suicide bomber attacked an electric trolley bus in Volgograd 24 hours after the previous day's attack, killing 15 people, including several students, and injuring 28. Those injured in the morning rush hour attack included a baby boy who went into a coma after sustaining multiple skull injuries, according to *CNN*. Investigators believed that the male bomber carried 9 pounds of explosives in a bomb similar to that used the previous day.

By December 31, 3 more victims of the 2 Volgograd

bombings had died, bringing their total to 34—18 from the rail station bombing and 16 from the bus.

On January 19, 2014, Vilayat Dagestan, a jihadi group in the North Caucasus, released a 49-minute Internet video in which it claimed credit for the 2 Volgograd bombings and threatened to attack the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi. Two Russian speakers told President Vladimir Putin “if you hold these Olympics, we will give you a present for the innocent Muslim blood being spilled all around the world: in Afghanistan, in Somalia, in Syria ... for the tourists who come, there will be a present, too.” The group claimed that Suleiman and Abdurakhman were the suicide bombers.

On January 30, 2014, Russia’s National Anti-Terrorism Committee said the suicide bombers were named Asker Samedov and Suleiman Magomedov, and were members of a terrorist group in Dagestan. They had earlier been identified only as Suleiman and Abdurakhman. The same day, authorities arrested brothers Magomednabi and Tagir Batirov in Dagestan as accomplices.

On December 5, 2014, a Volgograd court convicted 4 Dagestani men for their roles in the twin suicide bombings. *AP* reported that Alautdin Dadayev and Ibragim Magomedov were found guilty of complicity in terrorism for sheltering the 2 suicide bombers as they prepared the explosives used at a train station and on a crowded electric trolleybus. The duo were sentenced to 19 years in prison. Brothers Magomed and Tagir Batirov were convicted of transporting the suicide bombers to Volgograd in a heavy truck by hiding them inside a load of hay. They were sentenced

to 5 years and 10 months.

A week after the trial, security forces surrounded a group of suspected militants hiding in Magomedov's home in the Dagestani town of Izberbash. Four men inside refused to surrender and were killed, but Magomedov gave himself up and also implicated Dadayev, who was arrested 2 weeks later, according to a court spokesman.

December 30—Pakistan—A bomb squad defused 4 small bombs planted in separate plastic shopping bags a half mile from the Islamabad farmhouse of former president and army chief Pervez Musharraf, 2 days before his treason trial. The bombs had 6.6 pounds of explosives.

December 30—China—The Xinjiang government news portal *Tianshan Net* said that police fatally shot 8 of 9 “terrorists” who had attacked them with knives and explosives and burned police cars in Shache county. Police arrested one attacker.

December 30—Russia—*RIA Novosti* reported that the National-Anti-Terrorist Committee announced the deaths of a jihadi leader and 2 accomplices in a several-hour gun battle with law enforcement officers in Chegem in the North Caucasus. The Committee added, “The gunmen were planning terror acts during the New Year and Christmas holidays to destabilize the situation in the republic” of Kabardino-Balkaria. The dead were suspected of involvement in the killings of 2 Russian police officers in December.

December 30—UK—British counterterror police arrested British chemistry teacher Jamshed Javeed, 30, for supporting the Islamic State. On October 27, 2014, he pleaded guilty to 2 counts of engaging in conduct in preparation of terrorist acts. He planned to travel to Syria to join the jihad. He began to support IS in the summer. Sentencing was set for December 2014.

December 31—Yemen—Just before dawn, a suicide car bomb exploded outside security headquarters in Aden's Khormaksar neighborhood, killing 2 guards and wounding 6 people. The explosion destroyed much of the building and blew out doors and

shattered windows of 2 hotels and several nearby buildings. Two suspects were arrested.

A car bomb exploded in Aden's nearby al-Maalla neighborhood, causing no casualties or material damage.

Gunmen set off a bomb under an oil export pipeline in Shabwa Province, setting it alight.

December 31—Indonesia—During a 9-hour shoot-out that stretched over 2 days, an anti-terrorist police squad killed 6 terrorist suspects and arrested a 7th at a hideout in Ciputat, a Jakarta suburb. National Police spokesman Brig. Gen. Boy Rafli Amar said police were investigating a plot to bomb the Myanmar Embassy and a Buddhist temple. One policeman was injured in the leg when the suspects refused to surrender, and instead fired at police and threw bombs. The suspects were also suspected of involvement in robberies that funded terrorist attacks against police. Police found 6 bombs, 5 pistols, a revolver, 200 million rupiah (\$16,500) in cash, addresses of 20–30 Buddhist temples that might have been targets, and bombmaking materials at the house. Police linked the suspects to terrorists led by Abu Wardah Santoso in Poso.

December 31—Pakistan—More explosives and a detonator were found near former president Pervez Musharraf's suburban farmhouse.

2013—Iraq—On January 1, 2014, the UN announced that 7,818 civilians were killed in violence in 2013. Adding Iraqi security forces brought the annual total to 8,868.

2014

January—Germany—On February 6, 2014, prosecutors announced that in January in a Munich state court, they had charged Alexander Abit J., 27, a German man, with trying to recruit people for the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, which is active in Afghanistan and Pakistan, by posting jihadi videos and messages on the Internet between October 2009 and January 2011. Using several aliases, according to the prosecutors, he posted audio and text messages that glorified IMU's battle against "enemies of Islam" and killing of non-believers.

January—UK/Syria—On April 18, 2014, British officials announced an investigation into the death of Abdullah Deghayes, 18, a Briton who skipped going to university, ran away from his Brighton home in January 2014 to fight in Syria, where he was killed in recent weeks. He is the nephew of released Guantanamo Bay detainee Omar Deghayes, who was held as an enemy combatant between 2002 and 2007.

January—Syria—At least 15 ISIS gunmen arrived in 3 cars in Rabiaa, in northwest Latakia, arrested moderate rebel guards protecting a hospital, then crashed into the building in hopes of attacking rebels receiving medical attention. Staff helped 2 rebels escape to al-Yamdiah Hospital. The ISIS gunmen then attacked that hospital, killing one wounded rebel and kidnapping another. The staff closed the hospital to protest the attack. ISIS freed the patient.

January—Syria—ISIS attacked the al-Biranas Hospital, a facility run by the Belgian branch of Doctors Without Borders and kidnapped 5 doctors from Belgium, Denmark, Peru, Sweden, and Switzerland. The group closed a hospital and 2 medical centers. Three were freed in April 2014; the 2 others were freed in May 2014. 14019901

January 1—Czech Republic—Palestinian Ambassador Jamel al-Jamal, 56, died of his injuries when explosives went off while he was moving an old office safe box in his apartment in Prague's Suchdol neighborhood. His wife, 52, was taken to another hospital for shock. Senior Czech police official Martin Cervicek told Czech

public television that there was no evidence of terrorist involvement. Palestinian Foreign Minister Riad Malki suggested that the safe's door was booby-trapped; it had not been touched for more than 20 years before recently being moved from the old embassy building and a facility used by the Palestine Liberation Organization in the 1980s. This view was contradicted by Palestinian Embassy spokesman Nabil el-Fahel, who said that the safe "was used on a daily basis at the embassy and it was opened and closed almost every day." The victim's daughter, Rana al-Jamal, 30, added, "The Palestinian official account is baseless. The safe box has been in regular use—my mom (who lives there) told me that. The box was moved a day earlier and apparently something happened in the way. We, the family, believe it is a crime, and we need to find out what happened." Police said the case involved negligence and possession of unregistered weapons that were found at the residence. The mayor of the neighborhood called for the Palestinian representation to move elsewhere.

On January 16, 2014, Czech investigators found explosives at the Palestinian embassy complex. They had earlier discovered 12 illegal weapons in the compound. Palestinian authorities told the Czechs that the weapons were gifts from the previous Czechoslovak regime to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

AP reported on March 31, 2014, that Czech investigators had determined that Ambassador Jamal al-Jamal did not die from a bomb in the safe. The safe was not booby-trapped and did not contain a bomb. His death was thus being investigated as a case of negligence.

January 1—Somalia—Two al-Shabaab suicide car bombers set off explosives during the night outside the Jazeera Hotel near Mogadishu's Aden Adde international airport, killing 10, including government soldiers, and injuring 2 people. The second bomb went off as first responders were arriving. The hotel is popular with expats and government officials. Jihadis had warned about New Year's celebrations. Al-Shabaab spokesman Sheikh Ali Hussein, alias Abu Jabal, told German reporters that "Yes, we did this. It was a sacred attack and hit its target. It is not the first and would not be the last.

We are warning residents in Mogadishu to stay away from the areas of the infidels and so-called Somali government bases.”

McClatchy Newspapers reported hit and run attacks and grenade bombings against Somali military bases throughout Mogadishu.

January 1—Iraq—Interior Ministry spokesman Saad Maan Ibrahim announced the arrest in Baghdad of Shi’ite cleric Wathiq al-Batat, leader of the Iranian-backed Mukhtar Army militia. In November 2013, al-Batat took credit for 6 mortar shells that landed in Saudi Arabia, saying he was retaliating for Saudi religious decrees he deemed insulting to Shi’ites. He also said he was behind attacks against a camp hosting an Iranian opposition group. He had earlier led Iraq’s Hizballah Brigades.

January 2—Kenya—Two men on a motorcycle threw a grenade at the Tandoori restaurant in Mombasa’s Diani area, injuring 10 people, one of whom underwent surgery.

January 2—U.S.—The Chinese Consulate in San Francisco was damaged in an arson attack. The Consulate’s website said that someone pulled 2 buckets of gasoline out of a nearby van, poured it on the front of the building, and set it alight. The FBI launched an arson investigation of the incident, which caused no injuries. FBI Special Agent David Johnson said the incident was a criminal matter versus terrorism. The FBI arrested Chinese citizen with Permanent Resident status Yan Feng, 39, of San Francisco’s Daly City suburb, on January 3 after he called police. A federal affidavit said Feng told investigators that he had been hearing Chinese voices, so he believed the Consulate was involved. He was charged with causing damage to property of a foreign government and arson.

January 2—Tunisia—Authorities arrested 4 Ansar al-Shariah terrorists after nighttime gun battles in Sidi Bouzid and confiscated explosives, money, ammunition and an assault rifle.

Tunisian media reported on December 30, 2013, that Ansar leader Seifallah Ben Hassine had been arrested in Libya.

January 2—Yemen—Gunmen shot to death senior intelligence officer Colonel Marawan al-Moqbouli as he was riding in his car in

Aden.

January 2—Iraq—A pickup truck bomb killed 19 people and wounded 37 on a commercial street in Balad Ruz.

January 2—Iraq—Al-Qaeda gunmen conducted simultaneous attacks against police stations in Ramadi and Fallujah.

A sticky bomb attached to a public minibus went off in Baghdad's Shaab district, killing 4 people and wounding 6.

A bomb hit a military patrol in Mosul, killing 3 soldiers and injuring 5.

A bomb went off in a Latifiyah outdoor vegetable market, killing 5 civilians and wounding 9.

In a gun battle at a military post in Latifiyah, 2 soldiers and 3 terrorists were killed and 5 other soldiers were wounded.

January 2—Lebanon—A bomb apparently hidden in a parked car went off in Beirut's Hizballah-controlled Shi'ite suburb of Haret Hreik, killing 5 people and injuring 66. On January 4, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant claimed credit in a website posting, saying it was a "first, small payment from the heavy account that awaits those wicked criminals." On January 6, Abbas Karnib, 52, a Lebanese reporter who had worked for 2 decades for Hizballah's *al-Manar* TV station, died of his wounds. He was married with 4 children.

Lebanese officials identified the suicide bomber as Lebanese citizen Qutaiba al-Satem, 19, who lived near the Syrian border. A neighbor said al-Satem and his brother had joined the Syrian rebels.

January 2—Libya—The bodies of British citizen Mark De Salis and a New Zealand woman—both teachers in Tripoli who were shot to death—were found next to their luggage near an oil and gas complex outside Sabratha. De Salis had worked in Tripoli for 6 years, recently as an electric power manager. 14010201

January 3—Egypt—Three explosions, including a roadside bomb, hit a military/police convoy near the northern Sinai town of Sheikh

Zuweid, close to the border with the Gaza Strip.

January 3—Pakistan—Gunmen killed 2 Ahle Sunnat Waljamaat clerics. The group is linked to the banned Sipah-e-Sahaba. The next day, more than 2,000 members of the Sunni group in Islamabad demonstrated against the murders.

January 3—Iraq—Gunmen ambushed an Army patrol near Falluja, killing 4 soldiers and stealing 8 Humvees.

January 4—Afghanistan—In a morning attack, a Taliban suicide bomber hit a joint NATO-Afghan base in Nangarhar Province's Ghani Khail District, killing an American soldier. NATO troops killed 5 Taliban gunmen trying to storm the base on foot. A separate explosion from a Taliban mine going off at 7:30 a.m. at Camp Eggers caused no other casualties. 14010401

January 4—Iraq—The Islamic State in Iraq and Levant (al-Qaeda in Iraq) claimed it had taken over Fallujah and Ramadi. The next day, Anbar Province officials said fighting between the army and terrorists killed 22 soldiers, 12 civilians, and an unknown number of terrorists; 58 people were wounded.

January 4—Mauritania—The Nouakchott Information Agency website reported that a message from the Maraboutines group listed its 2013 attacks and warned that it would attack interests of "France and her allies" in retaliation for France's military intervention in Mali. The group was formed in August 2013 in a merger between the Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa and followers of Mokhtar Belmokhtar.

January 5—Iraq—Bombs killed 70 people throughout the country.

Two parked car bombs went off near a restaurant and tea house in Baghdad's Shaab neighborhood, killing 10 and wounding 26.

A bomb went off in Baghdad's Bab al-Muadham area, killing 3 and wounding 6.

Two bombs in Baghdad killed 2 and wounded 13.

A car bomb went off in Baghdad's Sadr City, killing 5 and

wounding 10.

January 5—Lebanon—The U.S. Embassy urged Americans to avoid hotels, Western shopping malls, grocery stores, and social events involving numbers of Americans.

January 5—Spain—The Interior Ministry announced that police at Malaga Airport arrested Abdeluahid Sadik Mohamed, suspected of membership in an al-Qaeda-linked group who had participated in the Syrian uprising, as he arrived on a flight from Istanbul. He had flown on May 2, 2013, from Casablanca, Morocco, to Istanbul, then crossed into Syria. The Interior Ministry said he trained in an Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant camp.

January 5—Yemen—President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi refused to extradite any Yemenis to any foreign country, including Abd al-Wahhab Muhammad Abdal-Rahman Humayqani, secretary general of the ultraconservative Salafi Yemeni Rashad Union, whom the U.S. accused of using his Yemen-based charity to finance AQAP and facilitate financial transfers from AQAP supporters in Saudi Arabia and Yemen. The U.S. imposed financial sanctions on him in December 2013.

January 5—Tunisia—Death threats against left-wing Popular Front deputy Mongi Rahoui prevented Tunisia's Constitutional Assembly from selecting an election commission.

January 5—St. Kitts and Nevis—Just before dawn, an arsonist destroyed the Venezuelan Embassy in Basseterre and damaged offices used by the Organization of American States. No injuries were reported. Police detained 2 men. Prime Minister Denzil Douglas said the arsons were politically motivated, noting that they occurred after an opposition Unity Party rally. 14010501-02

January 6—Pakistan—Aitzaz Hasan, 17, died while trying to stop a suicide bomber who was about to target his school in a remote village in Hangu District in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. Hasan chased the attacker, who detonated his bomb.

January 6—Nigeria—A small explosion went off at a high court in southern Rivers State, causing no injuries. The government and opposition blamed each other.

January 6—Greece—Convicted November 17 member Christodoulos Xiros, 55, broke the terms of his 9-day prison furlough by missing a daily appearance at a northern police station. Police announced a search for Xiros, who had served 10 years of his 6 life terms for a series of N-17 assassinations and bombings. He and 2 of his brothers were convicted in 2003 of membership in N-17. He was due to return to prison on January 8. On January 20, he posted an Internet video in which he announced that he was returning to armed action, observing, “I once again decided to make the guerrilla rifle thunder against those who stole our lives and sold our dreams to make a profit,” referring to the Greek financial crisis, attacking the media, the judiciary, the police and the extreme right-wing Golden Dawn party. He said the ruling coalition parties—the conservative New Democracy and the socialist Pasok—were guilty of treason, and the “price of their treason is death.” He said the financial crisis made Greece and other countries colonies of “German occupation.” “If we ever meet again, which I don’t hope (and neither should you) you will do well to kill me. Because if you take me captive again, I will leave again to fight you to the end.” On January 22, 2014, Public Order Minister Nikos Dendias announced a 4 million euros (\$5.4 million) reward for information leading to the capture of terrorists, including Christodoulos Xiros.

January 6—Rwanda—Terrorists threw a grenade into the home of the mayor of Musanze district, killing a baby. Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda rebels based in the Congo were suspected.

January 6—Afghanistan—Ten-year-old Spozhmai told border police in the Khan Neshin district in Helmand Province that her Taliban commander brother Zahir put a suicide vest on her. She refused to set it off at a Helmand checkpoint. The Taliban denied responsibility. Border police arrested her father, Abdul Ghfar. She said her brother told her to go to the checkpoint and ask the deputy commander to drive her to Kunar Province.

January 7—Iraq—A suicide truck bomber hit a Kirkuk police station, killing 2 and wounding 55.

A roadside bomb hit an army patrol in Madain, killing a soldier and wounding another.

A bomb hit a Sahwa patrol in Jisr Diyala, a Baghdad suburb, killing one and wounding 4.

A government spokesman said an airstrike killed 25 al-Qaeda terrorists in Anbar Province.

January 7—Nigeria—Gunmen attacked a Christian village in the Shonong community of Plateau State for 4 hours. Police said 5 were killed, but survivors and legislator Daniel Dem said 30 villagers were killed, 40 homes were burned down and scores of cattle were stolen. Survivors blamed Fulani Muslim herdsmen.

January 8—Iraq—In an afternoon attack, gunmen shot to death 7 women and 5 men in a brothel in Baghdad's Zayouna district.

Later that day, gunmen killed 12 soldiers at an army barracks in Diyala Province.

January 8—Nigeria—Gunmen yelled "Allahu'akbar" then fired at worshippers at a mosque in the Kwankwaso village of Kano State's governor, Rabi'u Musa Kwankwaso, killing 3 and hospitalizing 12. The governor's elderly father escaped unhurt. Heshimu Suleiman, a special assistant to the governor, said the politically motivated attack aimed to punish Kwankwaso for leaving the People's Democratic Party of President Goodluck Jonathan for the opposition All Progressives Congress coalition in November 2013.

January 8—U.S.—Jamie Paulin-Ramirez, 35, of Leadville, Colorado, was sentenced to 8 years in prison for supporting Ali Charaf Damache, an Algerian al-Qaeda-linked individual.

January 8—Russia—Authorities found 6 bodies of men shot to death in 4 abandoned cars in the Pyatigorsk suburbs, north of the Caucasus Mountains region. Booby-trapped bombs were placed near 3 of the cars, although only one went off. No one was hurt. *NTV Television* said the men were from predominantly Muslim-Kabardino-Balkaria, south of Pyatigorsk. Two of the men were taxi drivers; a third built furniture but also was a freelance cabbie. They drove Soviet-era Ladas.

January 8—Spain—Spanish police arrested 8 individuals suspected of ties to ETA, including 2 attorneys who had represented ETA defendants. The raids occurred in towns in the Basque region and Navarre.

January 9—Nigeria—Military spokesman Colonel Muhammed Dole said soldiers killed 38 jihadis in an ambush against terrorists attacking Damboa village in Borno State at 1 a.m. One soldier died in the clash. Soldiers seized 3 vehicles carrying high-caliber weapons, ammunition, bombs and food.

January 9—Iraq—*NPR* reported that 21 people died and 35 were wounded when a suicide bomber hit a military recruiting center in Baghdad's Allawi neighborhood in the morning.

January 9—Syria—A car bomb exploded near a school in the al-Kaffat village in Hama Province, killing between 16 and 18 people and damaging a residential area populated by minority Ismaili Shi'ites. Radical Sunnis were suspected.

January 9—Pakistan—Senior police official Munir Sheikh told the news media that a remotely-detonated roadside bomb destroyed the armored SUV of senior police investigator Chaudhry Aslam, who was killed along with 2 other officers traveling with him through a commercial area in Karachi. Aslam specialized in tracking down Pakistani Taliban terrorists, who had tried to kill him earlier. In September 2011, a suicide bomber killed 8 people when he set off his car bomb outside Aslam's home. Pakistani Taliban spokesman Sajjad Mohmand took credit for the assassination, saying Aslam had tortured their colleagues.

January 9—Somalia—Kenyan military spokesman Major Emmanuel Chirchir said that Kenyan fighter jets attacked an al-Shabaab camp at Garbarahey in Gedo Region, killing 30 jihadis who were meeting. The targets included al-Shabaab leader Ahmed Godane, who was not killed.

January 10—Mali—UN MINUSMA peacekeepers' spokesman Olivier Salgado told the press that 3 Chadian peacekeepers were wounded while chasing suspects during the evening in Aguel'hoc following an attack near a military camp. 14011001

January 10—Somalia—Al-Shabaab ordered telecom companies to shut down mobile 3G Internet services within 15 days, saying they were “enemy collaborators” helping the U.S. find them. The group said the service “corrupts the morals of society” by helping the enemy “to know your movements,” which they had learned about by following “the spying scandals practiced by the Americans.”

January 11—Austria—Two 50ish men died when a hand grenade exploded in their Bulgarian-registered car in Vienna’s Ottakring district in the early morning.

January 11—Iraq—Fighting in Anbar Province between al-Qaeda-affiliated jihadis and government forces killed at least 60 people during the previous 2 weeks. The head of Anbar’s Health Directorate, Khudeir Shalal, said that 43 died in Ramadi and 17 died in Fallujah. Another 297 people were wounded in the cities. The numbers did not include military casualties.

Gunmen killed 2 police officers at a security checkpoint in Mosul.

January 11—Russia—The National Anti-Terrorism Committee announced the arrest of 5 terrorism suspects in Nalchik, 185 east of Sochi. Authorities seized grenades and ammunition and a defused a shrapnel-packed bomb.

January 11—Libya—Gunmen assassinated Deputy Minister of Electricity Hassan Draouai, a former member of the wartime transition council, near a central market in Sirte during the night.

January 12—Nigeria—Northeastern Nigerian government official Alhaji Talba said attackers torched houses and shops at night in 2 neighboring villages, killing at least 5 people.

January 12—Pakistan—A bomb went off in Peshawar’s Shangla neighborhood near the convoy of Amir Muqam, a Cabinet aide and former parliamentarian, killing 2 police officers and 3 of his private guards. He was not hurt. Muqam told *Geo News TV* that it was the 6th attack he had survived.

Later that day, gunmen on a motorcycle killed Mian Mohammad Mushtaq, provincial leader of an anti-Taliban secular party, and his

2 aides in suburban Peshawar.

January 12—Iraq—A car bomb exploded outside a Baghdad bus station, killing 9 and wounding 16 civilians.

A parked car bomb exploded among buses and taxis in Baghdad's Hurriyah district, killing 4 and wounding 12.

At sunset, gunmen attacked a military convoy in Abu Ghraib.

A suicide car bomb exploded in Tuz Khormato. Soon after, a bomb exploded in a nearby cart. The bombs killed 3 and wounded 27.

January 12—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide bomber on a bicycle attacked a bus carrying police recruits in eastern Kabul, killing a police officer and a civilian employee of a police training center, and wounding 6 civilian bystanders and 14 bus passengers, among them police and civilians.

January 12—Yemen—AQAP fired anti-aircraft guns mounted on pickup trucks at barracks in a coast guard camp in al-Shahr in Hadramawt Province, killing 4. The military responded with tanks and troops

January 12—Philippines—A man threw a grenade at a fire truck near a barracks of security guards at the state-run Cotabato Foundation College of Science and Technology in Arakan town, wounding 24 people, including government personnel who were fighting a fire. The injured included a police officer, government firefighters, students, and school guards. Two were in serious condition. The attacker fled.

January 12—Greece—On February 12, 2014, the Popular Fighters Group sent a 20-page manifesto to the weekly satirical newspaper *To Pontiki* claiming responsibility for firing a rocket at the headquarters of Mercedes-Benz on the outskirts of Athens during the night of January 12, as part of a “campaign against the German capitalist machine.” The group was responding to Greece’s financial crisis and Germany’s role in enforcing Greek financial reforms. The attack commemorated a destitute man who had committed suicide in Athens’s main Syntagma Square in April 2012.

January 13—India—Police and paramilitary forces killed 2 suspected terrorists and trapped a third in a clash in Sopore, Kashmir.

January 13—Gaza Strip—Terrorists fired 2 rockets that failed to land in Israel, a few hours before the funeral of former Prime Minister Ariel Sharon. The burial site was within the range of the rockets. No injuries or damage was reported. The rockets landed in the sea.

January 13—China—State media reported that 14 people were killed and 7 injured in a 2:30 p.m. explosion at an illegal gambling hall in Kaili in Guizhou Province. Police believed it was deliberately set. Some observers suggested organized crime was involved.

January 13—U.S.—Craig Baxam, 26, of Laurel, Maryland, was sentenced to 7 years in prison after pleading guilty to traveling to Africa to try to join al-Shabaab and destroying his computer to hide evidence in a federal terrorism investigation. He was not convicted of an earlier charge of attempting to provide material support to a terrorist organization. He was represented by attorney Linda Moreno. He was born in Takoma Park, Maryland and graduated from Laurel High School in 2005. He had served in the Army.

January 13—UK—West Midlands Police at Heathrow Airport arrested 2 21-year-old Birmingham men on suspicion of participating in terrorist activities in Syria in May 2013. The duo arrived on a flight from Istanbul, Turkey. Yusuf Sarwar and Mohammed Ahmed appeared in Westminster Magistrates Court in London on January 18, charged with traveling on or before May 15, 2013, to Syria, “with the intention of committing acts of terrorism” and preparing to engage in acts of terrorism. They were remanded in custody until their January 31 hearing at London’s Old Bailey Court. They pleaded guilty to one count of preparing terrorist acts. On December 5, 2014, the 2 Birmingham residents were sentenced to 13 years by Judge Michael Topolski, who observed that the duo “enthusiastically” tried to commit acts of terrorism and were deeply committed to violence.

January 13—Iraq—A car bomb exploded during the night near a market in Baghdad’s Shaab district, killing 10, including 3

policemen, and wounding 13.

A car bomb in a northwestern Baghdad commercial area killed 5 and wounded 14.

A car bomb went off on a commercial street in Baghdad's Hurriyah neighborhood, killing 4 and wounding 12.

A car bomb exploded on a commercial street in northern Baghdad, killing 3 and wounding 13.

January 14—Iraq—Drive-by gunmen killed a judge and his driver in Baghdad in a morning attack.

A sticky bomb exploded on a minibus in Sadr City in the afternoon, killing 3 passengers and wounding 8.

A roadside bomb in northern Baghdad missed its police patrol target, killing a civilian and wounding 6.

Gunmen in a drive-by shooting fired at an army checkpoint in Abu Ghraib, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 2 others.

A car bomb went off in the evening on a commercial street in Baghdad's Ghazaliyah district, killing 6 and wounding 16.

A second car bomb in Ghazaliyah killed 2 and wounded 6.

A car bomb in a northeastern Baghdad suburb killed 3 and wounded 7.

January 14—Nigeria—A Boko Haram suicide bomber was suspected when a car bomb killed 17 people at the JTF Sector 4 military checkpoint in a commercial area of Maiduguri at 1:30 p.m. A second car caught fire. At least 15 vehicles and 4 motorcycle taxis were destroyed.

Nigeria's military said Boko Haram set off a car bomb that killed 43 people in Maiduguri. Senator Ali Sheriff, a former state governor, blamed political opponents.

January 14—Turkey—The *Dogan* news service reported that police conducted raids in Istanbul and 5 other Turkish cities,

detaining 5 people believed linked to al-Qaeda, including 2 employees of the Islamic aid Humanitarian Relief Foundation (IHH) that assists Syria. The state-run *Anadolu Agency* reported the 3 were arrested in Istanbul and 2 others were held in Kayseri and Kilis. *Dogan* reported that 2 senior al-Qaeda suspects were arrested. IHH told the press that its storage facility in Kilis near Syria was searched. The IHH had organized the Gaza-bound aid flotilla that was halted by Israeli authorities in 2010.

January 14—Lebanon—The al-Qaeda-linked Abdullah Azzam Brigades threatened to attack Iran and Hizballah following the death of Majid al-Majid, its leader in Lebanon.

January 14—Yemen—Two suspected AQAP drive-by gunmen assassinated Colonel Abd al-Ghani al-Muqalih, the general manager of a military-affiliated corporation, in Hadramout Province.

January 15—Afghanistan—An insurgent shot to death a NATO service member in the east.

January 15—Lebanon—The army announced it captured Jamal Daftardar of the Abdullah Azzam Brigades during a raid in a village near the Syrian border. A second gunman holding a grenade was killed.

January 15—Russia—After terrorists barricaded themselves inside a home in Karlanyurt, Dagestan, a gun fight broke out, killing 3 security force members and 2 terrorists. Among the dead was Marat Idrisov, who the National Anti-terrorism Committee said was behind attacks on security officials and religious leaders in southern Russia, including a bombing that killed 3 in Pyatigorsk.

January 15—Iraq—At least 44 people died in attacks across the country.

A terrorist bombing killed 16 people and wounded 26 inside a mourning tent in Buhriz, 35 miles north of Baghdad. The funeral was for a Sahwa member who died of natural causes.

A parked car bomb exploded in an outdoor market in Baghdad's Shula area, killing 5 and wounding 12. A bomb at a nearby market killed 3 and wounded 10.

A car bomb went off in Baghdad's Shaab neighborhood, killing 4 and wounding 14.

A car bomb exploded in a commercial area in Baghdad's Karrada area, killing 4 and wounding 14. A second car bomb in Karrada killed 2 and wounded 10.

A car bomb in a market in Baghdad's Hussainya area killed 4 and wounded 11.

A car bomb on Palestine Street in Baghdad killed 3 and wounded 10.

A car bomb in Baghdad's Maamil area killed 3 and wounded 8.

January 15—Nigeria—Six people died in a gun battle between suspected Boko Haram terrorists and local authorities. The gunmen arrived on motorcycles and a van and threw a bomb at the Banki police station southwest of Maiduguri. Various reports said 2 soldiers, 1–4 policemen, and several civilians died.

January 15—Cameroon—Nigerian civilians rushed across the border to escape a Boko Haram attack on Banki town. When Boko Haram chased them, Cameroonian forces responded. At least one woman died in Cameroon and 5 other people were wounded. Authorities arrested scores of people. 14011501

January 16—Nigeria—Borno State police spokesman Gideon Jibrin said at least 7 people were shot dead and 3 others drowned while fleeing a Boko Haram attack in the Gashigar border fishing community.

January 16—Gaza Strip—Gunman fired 5 rockets at Israel. The Army's Iron Dome anti-missile system shot them down, causing no injuries or damage. The IDF responded with air strikes in Gaza, hitting a rocket launcher and weapons facilities.

January 16—Lebanon—Lebanon's state-run *National News Agency* quoted Health Minister Ali Hassan Khalil as reporting that a suicide car bomb exploded during morning rush hour near 2 banks and close to government offices in the Shi'ite town of Hermel on the Syrian border, a Hizballah stronghold, killing 4 and wounding 26.

January 16—Yemen—Suspected AQAP terrorists stormed a military camp outside Radda, killing 8 soldiers and wounding 10. The terrorists escaped with a military armored vehicle, which soldiers soon recovered.

Meanwhile, a guard fired on a suspicious man outside a Radda court, setting off the suicide bomber's explosives before he could enter the court.

Gunmen shot to death intelligence chief Colonel Mohamed Ali-al-Qadimi en route to his Aden Province home. He escaped a previous assassination attempt.

January 16—Pakistan—A nighttime explosion at a Sunni seminary in Peshawar killed 6 and wounded 51. The cause was unclear.

January 16—UK—Scotland Yard officers arrested Nawal Msaad, 26, as she was preparing to board an Istanbul-bound plane at Heathrow Airport. Authorities seized a "large quantity" of cash and held her on suspicion of terrorism. Authorities also arrested Amal el-Wahabi, 27, in northern London on terrorism charges. Police said the duo were suspected of involvement in the commission, preparation and instigation of terrorism. On January 22, the British duo were charged with arranging funds which "they knew or had reasonable cause to suspect" would or might be used "for the purposes of terrorism" in Syria. They were to appear on January 23 at London's Westminster Magistrates' court.

On August 13, 2014, a jury found Amal el-Wahabi guilty of funding terrorism by asking her friend, Nawal Msaad, 27, to hide 20,000 Euros (\$26,000) in her underwear on a flight from London to Istanbul in an attempt to get it to her husband, an alleged jihadi in Syria. Msaad agreed to do so for payment, but was detained at Heathrow Airport. Msaad was acquitted of funding terrorism charges.

January 16—Russia—Chechen leader Ramzan Kadyrov posted on Instagram that Doku Umarov, leader of the Caucasus Emirate in Chechnya, had died, citing intercepted communications from rebel leaders discussing succession plans.

January 16—Kenya—An explosion during the night at the Java House restaurant outside Nairobi's airport damaged a metal trash can and the ceiling. No one was injured. Kenyan police chief David Kimaiyo initially blamed the explosion on a light bulb falling into a trash can, but suspicion later turned to al-Shabaab.

Police fired at a car leaving the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport after its 3 occupants refused to stop at a checkpoint at the main gate. Police patrolling a Nairobi slum 20 minutes away found a bullet-pocked car with a dead body and a 2-kilogram TNT bomb inside. Investigators suggested it was part of the shooting at the airport gate. Witnesses told police that 2 men fled from the car.

On February 4, 2014, 4 men, including Ilyas Yusuf Warsame, identified by defense attorneys as the Third Secretary at the Somali Embassy in Nairobi, were charged in a Kenyan court with-terrorism-related offenses in connection with the explosion. Prosecutors said police found 50 grams of TNT at a residence in a Somali enclave in Nairobi's Eastleigh district. Anti-terrorism police officer Leonard Bwire testified that the 4 sneaked in and out of the country to either train with al-Shabaab or to bring in explosives. Hassan Abdi Mohamed, Mohamed Osman Ali, Ilyas Yusuf Warsame and Garad Hassan Fer were charged with acquiring Kenyan identification documents fraudulently, along with terrorism offenses. Magistrate Doreen Mulekyo set a bail hearing for the following week. 14011601

January 16—Italy—Police arrested Abdelkader Tliba at the Italian port of Ancona during an ID check and handed over to the French. He was on his way back to France from Syria, having joined the Islamic State with childhood friend Ibrahim Boudina, who was picked up by the French on February 11, 2014.

January 17—Thailand—A grenade was thrown at a truck near a crowd of anti-government demonstrators, hospitalizing 36. Protest leader Suthep Thaugsuban, who was several dozen yards behind the truck, was not injured. Soldiers and police found 5 walkie-talkies, several knives, rifle parts and 2 flashlights in a search of the area.

January 17—Lebanon—A security official told the news media that rockets hit a town on the Syrian border, killing 6 people, including 2 children.

January 17—Iraq—A suicide bomber hit a Sahwa militia meeting in Ramadi, killing 3 and wounding 4.

Two civilians were killed in the crossfire during a gunfight between al-Qaeda and security forces in Fallujah.

January 17—Greece—The People's Avengers sent threatening letters in envelopes that also contained bullets to Bank of Greece chief George Provopoulos and a prominent *Mega* television journalist. A bank security guard handed an unopened envelope containing 2 bullets to police.

January 17—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide bomber hit the popular La Taverna du Liban restaurant in central Kabul's Wazir Akbar Khan district in the early evening, killing 13 foreigners, including 4 UN employees, and 8 Afghan citizens, all civilians, and wounding at least 4 people. Deputy Interior Minister Ayoub Salangi said "there were a number of people wounded, including drivers and people waiting outside and in neighboring houses."

The dead included:

- Two U.S. citizens working for the American University of Afghanistan, including Dr. Alexandros Ptersen, who had recently joined the political science faculty
- Basra Hassan, a Somali-American working as a nutrition specialist for UNICEF
- Two British citizens—development specialist Dharmender Singh Phangura and close protection officer Simon Chase. Phangura was an adviser for Adam Smith International. He planned to run as a Labour Party candidate in upcoming elections for the European Parliament.
- Two Canadian citizens who worked for a Canadian financial services firm, Samson and Associates. The head of the firm said the 2 men—one from Quebec, one from Ontario—were conducting audits for the Canadian International Development Agency.

- Two Lebanese citizens, including Khanjar Wabel Abdallah, 60, the International Monetary Fund's Lebanese representative; and Kamal Hamade, owner of the restaurant
- A Danish police officer
- Vadim Nazarov, 59, a Russian citizen who served as chief political affairs officer at the UN Mission in Afghanistan. He was fluent in Dari and had served in the country since the 1980s, initially as a Soviet diplomat, returning in 2005 with the UN political team. He was a key player in coordinating the peace process between Kabul and the Taliban. He had served as a Russian diplomat in Iran and Turkey.
- Nasreen Khan, a Pakistani citizen who worked as a health specialist for UNICEF
- A Malaysian citizen who was an adviser for Adam Smith, International
- A young Afghan couple who were married 5 months earlier and had honeymooned in Dubai

Security officials told the *AP* and *Reuters* that a suicide bomber set off explosives at the front door while 2 terrorists entered through the rear door of the kitchen and fired AK-47s on customers and employees. Some restaurant staffers were able to escape by jumping from the roof. In a 20-minute gun battle, police shot dead the 2 gunmen.

Taliban Spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid said the "revenge attack" was for that week's NATO airstrike and Afghan military attack in Parwan Province that killed a Taliban leader, 3 of his family members, 7 Taliban members and 5 civilians in a neighborhood where terrorists were firing on Afghan commandos. "The target of the attack was a restaurant frequented by high-ranking foreigners ... where the invaders used to dine with booze and liquor in the plenty.... In this attack we have used very heavy explosives which caused heavy losses to the enemy. According to our initial information, which we received, in this attack we attacked senior

officials from the German military and government.” The attack was a “heavy admonitory blow to the enemy which they shall never forget.” 14011701

January 17—Russia—Several people were wounded when a bomb and grenade went off outside a Makhachkala restaurant. The next day, Russia’s Anti-Terrorist Committee claimed authorities killed 7 suspects, including a woman, in a shoot-out at a safe house in Makhachkala.

January 17—Central African Republic—Save the Children spokesman Mike McCusker told the media that terrorists fired a rocket-propelled grenade to stop a convoy of Muslim refugees outside Bouar, then attacked them with automatic rifles, clubs and machetes, killing 22 people, including 3 children.

January 17—UK—West Midlands Police arrested a 21-year-old man from Birmingham on suspicion of attending a terrorist training camp in Syria. He was returning to Gatwick Airport from Istanbul.

January 17—Pakistan—Pakistani Taliban gunmen murdered a driver, a technician and a security staffer for the private *Express News* television channel in Karachi. The group said the TV channel and other news media were supporting government efforts against the Taliban.

January 17—Libya—Masked gunmen kidnapped 2 Italians on the road between Derna and Tobruk. The duo worked for a telecommunications company under contract to the Communications Ministry. The driver said the Italians were forced out of the vehicle. Residents of neighboring Martouba blocked the road with sandbags to protest the kidnapping. 14011702

January 17—Libya—Gun battles in Sabha killed 3 soldiers and injured 4 other troops in revenge attacks between the African-origin Tabu tribe and the Arab-origin Awlad Soliman at 2 2 military bases in Sabha.

January 18—Yemen—Drive-by gunmen killed Ali Asghar Asadi, Iran’s economic attaché, while he was driving from the Iranian Ambassador’s home in the Hadda neighborhood in Sana’a. Iranian state television said he sustained 4 gunshot wounds to the chest and

stomach (a Yemeni security official said Asadi took 3 bullets to the chest and shoulder). Investigators believed it was a botched kidnapping attempt. 14011801

January 18—Iraq—A bomb exploded inside a market in Baghdad's Madain district, killing 3 and wounding 9.

Two bombs near a Kirkuk market killed one person and injured 15.

January 18—Thailand—A gunman fired at anti-government protesters in Bangkok's Lad Prao district, seriously wounding in the back a 54-year-old male volunteer guard at a barricade who was checking vehicles and people entering the protest area.

January 19—Pakistan—The Pakistani Taliban bombed a truck carrying security forces at an army base near North Waziristan, killing at least 28 people, most of them soldiers, and injuring 30. The vehicle was hired by the paramilitary Frontier Corps, as part of a convoy that was about to leave the military base in Bannu for the normal troop rotation. Pakistani Taliban spokesman Shahidullah Shahid phoned the *AP* to say that it was avenging the death of former deputy chief Waliur Rehman. "We will avenge the killing of every one of our fellows through such attacks."

January 19—Thailand—The Bangkok emergency center told news media that 28 people were wounded when 2 Russian-built, anti-personnel RGD-5 fragmentation grenades exploded minutes apart during an anti-government protest near Victory Monument. The first bomb exploded 200 yards from a stage set up by protesters. The second hit a row of vendors selling anti-government T-shirts.

January 19—Iraq—Gunmen fired at a Sahwa checkpoint in Baqouba, killing the local leader and 4 aides.

January 19—France—Interior Minister Manuel Valls told *iTele TV* that nearly one dozen French adolescents had left for Syria to join jihadi groups or were trying to go. He said French intelligence services had identified 6 would-be jihadi adolescents.

January 19—Yemen—A gunman on a motorcycle killed Police Director Abd el-Wali el-Turkmi with a shot to the head while el-Turkmi was driving his car in Taiz.

January 19—Russia—Vilayat Dagestan, also reported as Ansar al-Sunna, a jihadi group in the North Caucasus, released a 49-minute Internet video in which it claimed credit for the 2 December 2013 Volgograd bombings and threatened to attack the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi. Two Russian speakers claiming to be the suicide bombers from Dagestan told President Vladimir Putin “That which we will do, that which we have done, is only a little example, a little step.... If you hold these Olympics, we will give you a present for the innocent Muslim blood being spilled all around the world: in Afghanistan, in Somalia, in Syria ... for the tourists who come, there will be a present, too.” The group claimed that Suleiman and Abdurakhman were the suicide bombers.

January 19—UK—Scotland Yard detained a 21-year-old man at London’s Stansted Airport on suspicion of terrorism offenses. He was returning on a nighttime flight from Istanbul.

January 19—Libya—Gunmen killed Mohammed Karah, a member of a pro-government militia that was fighting alongside army forces in clashes with gangs south of Tripoli. The gangs had stolen cars and blocked roads in the Rishfana suburb. Two other government officials were wounded.

January 19—Colombia—In a pre-dawn air and ground attack on a FARC camp in Arauca State, the armed forces killed 14 members of a FARC column responsible for sabotage of oil installations and an August 2013 attack that killed 14 soldiers.

January 19–20—Nigeria—Boko Haram gunmen were suspected in an attack on Alau farming village in Borno State that killed 19 residents and wounded women and children. The terrorists burned more than 100 homes and stole 10 vehicles. They terrorists arrived in van and motorcycles and yelled “God is great.”

January 20—Libya—In the morning, gunmen blocked the road in front of the car of Han Seok-woo, a 39-year old South Korean official of the Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency KOTRA in Tripoli’s upscale Qarqarish neighborhood as Han was leaving the South Korean Embassy, forced him out of his car, then pushed him into their car and escaped. Han’s driver was unhurt. 14012001

January 20—Iraq—Bombs killed 31 people across the country.

A roadside bomb hit a police convoy in Ramadi, killing 2 police officers and a local TV cameraman who was covering the battle with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant.

A bomb hit an outdoor market south of Baghdad, killing 7 and wounding 13.

A bomb in a neighboring commercial street killed 2 people.

A bomb in southeastern Baghdad killed 3 and wounded 7.

A bomb in a northern Baghdad suburb killed 3 and wounded 6.

Two car bombs near Baghdad court buildings killed 7 and wounded 22.

A car bomb in a commercial street in western Baghdad killed 3 and wounded 9.

A car bomb in southwestern Baghdad killed 3 and wounded 11.

January 20—Afghanistan—Nine Taliban terrorists wearing coalition uniforms attacked a NATO base in Kandahar's Zhari District. The 9 suicide bombers and gunmen fired automatic rifles. Two civilian bystanders—a sheep herder and his 13-year-old daughter—and a NATO service member died. The gunmen were also wearing suicide vests. Jawed Faisal, spokesman for the governor of eastern Kandahar, said "First a suicide car bomber exploded near the entrance of the base, then other attackers armed with weapons engaged.... Eight attackers were gunned down in the firefights. There were a total of 9 attackers including the suicide bomber." 14012002

January 20—Russia—*MSNBC* reported that Russian security officials were searching for up to 4 black widows, including Ruzana Ibragimova, alias Salima, 22, widow of a jihadi killed by Russian security forces in 2013, believed to have left Dagestan to be part of terrorist planning against the February Olympic Games in Sochi. She had a 4-inch scar on her cheek, limped on her right leg, and her left arm did not bend at the elbow.

January 20—Pakistan—A Pakistani Taliban suicide bomber on a

bicycle killed 13, including 8 soldiers, and injured 24 near Army headquarters in Rawalpindi. He tried to avoid a security check, but then set off his bomb at 8 a.m. Among the dead was Mubashar Mushtaq, whose father said he was minutes late on his way to college.

January 20—Mali—Olivier Salgado, spokesman for the UN peacekeeping mission, announced that 5 Chadian peacekeepers were injured when their car hit a land mine 30 kilometers north of Kidal. 14012003

January 20—Peru—Peruvian prosecutors in the Callao military prison began the trial of Shining Path founder Abimael Guzman, 79, and 10 other members of the group for a 1992 car bombing on Tarata Street that killed 25 and wounded 155. Guzman was captured 2 months after the attack. Guzman was serving life without parole for a 2006 terrorism conviction. He was represented by attorney Alfredo Crespo, who said he did not order the bombing. Five people had been convicted for the attack. On January 24, 2014, Guzman was tried for a Shining Path attack on an interprovincial bus in 1984 in Ayacucho State and killing 104 people.

January 20—Nigeria—Borno State police commissioner Lawan Tanko said Boko Haram followed a teacher to his Wulgo home, killed him, and hospitalized another man. The 2 victims taught at secondary schools.

January 20–21—Pakistan—The Pakistani military announced that it was conducting airstrikes against suspected terrorists in North Waziristan, and had killed at least 40 jihadis, including those who bombed a Christian church in Peshawar that killed 85 people in September 2013. Local elders said that the airstrikes were aimed at the home of senior Taliban commander Adnan Rashid; his family members were injured, but he was unharmed. Elders said an air strike on the al-Noor Mosque in Eссорhi village killed 15 jihadis.

January 21—Indonesia—Police in Surabaya arrested 2 jihadis who admitted to planning to attack a police post and a large prostitution complex. Authorities found bombs and bomb-making equipment in their safe house.

January 21—Yemen—Gunmen shot to death Ahmed Sharaf

Eddin, senior representative of northern Yememi Houthi rebels (a Shi'ite sect) who was en route in his car to attend the National Dialogue talks on drafting a new constitution. AQAP was suspected.

January 21—Lebanon—A Nusra Front in Lebanon suicide car bomb's 44 pounds of explosives went off on a crowded commercial street in Beirut's Haret Hreik neighborhood, killing 4 people, wounding 35, breaking store windows, and setting cars alight. The group said it was retaliating for Hizballah's sending fighters to support Syrian President Bashar Assad. On January 2, a car bomb went off in Haret Hreik a few yards from today's bombing, killing 5 people.

January 21—Afghanistan—Gunmen in the Pashtun Zargun district of Herat Province kidnapped 57 Afghan civilian de-miners who were being driven to work, then released them hours later. The de-miners worked for the UK-based HALO trust. 14012101

January 21—Pakistan—At least 18 Shi'ite pilgrims died and 24 were injured when a parked car bomb went off next to a convoy of buses returning from Iran that was passing by in the Dren Garh area of western Mastung District.

January 21—Pakistan—Gunmen on motorcycles fired on nurses and volunteers administering polio vaccinations in Karachi, killing 2 female polio workers and a police officer who was providing security, and injuring a child, according to the private Pakistani TV channel *Express News*.

January 21—Russia—Police released photos of 3 suspected black widows being sought in connection with a plot to conduct suicide bombings against the Sochi Olympic torch relay. They were identified as Zaira Alieva, 26, and Jhannet Tsakhaeva, 34, both from Dagestan, and Oksana Aslanova, 26, from Turkmenistan. Wanted posters said the women were to conduct the attacks on January 21–23 in Rostov-on-Don. The posters said males Ruslan Saufutdinov, 21, and Murad Musaev, 25 were planning attacks in southern Russia.

January 22—Gaza/Israel—The Israeli air force said it killed Ahmad Zaanim, a PFLP commander in Gaza who orchestrated

several rocket attacks in southern Israel, shooting at soldiers, and setting off explosives near soldiers at the border. Gaza ambulance services said he and an Islamic Jihad member were killed in the early morning airstrike.

January 22—Thailand—Gunmen in a pickup truck wounded Kwanchai Praipana, senior leader of a pro-government movement. He was hit by 2 bullets in his Udon Thani home.

January 22—Greece—Public Order Minister Nikos Dendias announced a 4 million euros (\$5.4 million) reward for information leading to the capture of terrorists, including Christodoulos Xiros. Authorities were also searching for a married couple suspected of belonging to another terrorist group who vanished in 2012 after they served the maximum 18 months in pre-trial detention.

January 22—Pakistan—Gunmen fired on Pakistani police escorting a Spanish cyclist traveling from Iran through Mastung District in Baluchistan Province, killing 6 officers and wounding 9 officers and the cyclist. 14012201

January 22—Pakistan—A bicycle bomb exploded next to a police patrol en route to guard a polio vaccination team, killing 7 people, including 6 officers and a boy standing nearby in Charsadda district outside Peshawar. Eleven people, including 4 tribal policemen, were injured.

January 22—Hungary—Bence Szabo, secretary general of the Hungarian Olympic Committee, told the sports daily *Nemzeti Sport* that it received a threatening email message written in Russian and English saying that its athletes should avoid the Sochi Olympic Games scheduled to be held on February 7–23 or they would be attacked. Committee President Zsolt Borkai told the state news wire *MTI* that other countries' Olympic committees had received similar threats. Committees in the U.S., Germany, Hungary, Italy, Slovakia, Slovenia, the UK, and Austria said they had received a similar message. Officials from the International Olympic Committee and the Sochi organizers told the Hungarians that the email was a hoax. Austrian National Olympic Committee spokesman Wolfgang Eichler told the Austrian news agency *APA*, "It's a fake mail from a sender in Israel, who has been active with various threats for a few

years. It's been checked out because it also arrived 2 years ago."

January 22—Israel—Shin Bet said it had arrested 3 Palestinians plotting al-Qaeda-sponsored bombings, shootings, kidnappings, and other attacks targeting the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv and other locations in Israel. Two of the men were from Jerusalem and one was from the West Bank. Shin Bet said the trio was recruited by a Gaza Strip-based operative reporting to Ayman al-Zawahiri. The terrorists planned to fire on a Jerusalem conference center and kill first responders with a truck bomb. On January 26, 2014, an Israeli court extended by 2 days the detention of Eyad Abu Sara and Rubin Abu Nigma. The third detained Palestinian did not appear in court with them.

January 22—Russia—*MSNBC* quoted a statement by Russia's National Anti-Terror Committee that during a gun battle it killed Eldar Magatov, leader of the Babayurtovskiy gang, who was suspected of bombings, attacks on law enforcement, and extortion in Dagestan. He released 2 women and 2 children at the safe house before the gunfight commenced.

Elsewhere in Dagestan, troops defused a bomb hidden near a village administration building then engaged in a firefight with terrorists hiding in a house.

January 23—Afghanistan—Gunmen kidnapped journalist Noor Ahmad Noori, 30, who had worked for the local *Radio Busd*. That night, hours later, police in Helmand Province found his body in a sack, badly burned.

A gunman on a motorcycle fired on local cricket players, killing 5 during a game in Alinghar District in Laghman Province. The Taliban were suspected.

January 23—Pakistan—Police official Garanullah Khan told the press that a car bomb that was towed into a Peshawar car repair shop exploded, killing 6 and wounding 7, including 2 children.

January 23—Syria/Internet—Al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri posted a 5-minute Internet audio in which he called on rival jihadi groups in Syria to end their infighting and focus on battling the

Syrian government. He said internal battling “between the holy warriors of Islam has bloodied our hearts.” He said the groups should set up an Islamic court to settle differences. Fighters should aim at “bringing down Assad’s secular, sectarian, unjust and criminal regime to set up a just Islamic state.”

January 23—Iraq—Justice Ministry spokesman Haider al-Saadi announced that 11 Iraqis convicted of carrying out “terrorist attacks” against the Iraqi people were executed by hanging.

January 23—Yemen—The Interior Ministry announced that it had stopped an AQAP plot to take over banks and government buildings in Bayda Province the previous week.

January 23—Mali—Remi Libessart, spokesman for the French-led mission Operation Serval, said 11 jihadis were killed and a French soldier wounded in fighting north of Timbuktu.

January 24–25—Libya—Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman Badr Abdelattie said that gunmen kidnapped the Egyptian Embassy’s administrative attaché in Tripoli. Five more Egyptian diplomats, including cultural attaché al-Helali el-Sherbini, 3 embassy staff members, and another Egyptian, were kidnapped from their homes during the night and early morning, possibly to retaliate for the arrest of Shaaban Hadiya, a Libyan militia leader, in Egypt. Hadiya was a senior member of the Revolutionaries Operation Room, which was believed to have abducted Libyan Prime Minister Ali Zidan in 2013. On January 25, 2014, the kidnappers and their hostages called the Dubai-based *al-Arabiya* to demand that the Egyptian government release Hadiya. El-Sherbini was quoted by *al-Arabiya* as saying: “We were taken from our houses,” and added, “we are under tough conditions here ... we call upon the Egyptian authorities to end this situation.” Egypt announced it was pulling embassy personnel from Tripoli. A kidnapper said Hadiya should be allowed to speak with them within 30 minutes and be released within 24 hours, or they would keep the hostages. Hadiya reportedly had traveled to Egypt for medical treatment. On January 26, Libyan Foreign Ministry spokesman Said al-Aswad said 2 diplomats and the embassy staffer were released and the rest were expected to be freed soon, thanks to official and “unofficial” mediation. On January 27, the *Associated Press* reported

that all of the hostages were released in Libya, while Egypt freed Hadiya, alias Abu Ubeida al-Libi. 14012401

January 24—Egypt—Four bombs killed at least 10 people in Cairo.

At 6:30 a.m., a truck bomb hit the barricade outside the Cairo Security Directorate, killing 4 policemen, injuring more than 50 people, and causing major damage to Cairo's Islamic Art Museum, which was built in 1881 on the other side of Bab el-Khalq Square. A private television channel aired a video clip showing a person driving a white truck to the building. The driver got out, entered a black car that had just arrived, then drove off. In a second clip, the bomb exploded as police officers moved back into the building after they had inspected the truck. The Interior Ministry released the names of 3 suspects, saying they belonged to the Muslim Brotherhood and "extremist groups."

Two hours later, a bomb hit a police car patrolling near a metro station in Cairo's Dokki district on the other side of the Nile River, killing one person and injuring 8.

A small bomb at the Talbiya police station near the Pyramids caused no casualties.

A roadside bomb went off on Haram Street, which leads to the Giza Pyramids, killing one policeman and injuring 4 others.

Another bomb went off near a movie theater.

January 24—Afghanistan—A bomb went off as worshippers were leaving a mosque in Herat city after mid-day prayers in an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate former Water and Energy Minister Ismail Khan, 67, a former Tajik warlord who was running for vice president in the April 5 Presidential election on the ticket of Abdul Rah Rasoul Sayyaf. Only the suicide bomber was killed.

January 24—Mali—Malian military spokesman Commander Daouda Sagara said 2 rockets hit Kidal during the night. Jihadis were suspected.

January 24—China—Two explosions at a hair salon and a produce market in an ethnic Uighur town in Xinhe county in Aksu region killed one person and injured 2. Police arrested 3 suspects. Police surrounded a suspicious vehicle, which then exploded, killing the 2 people inside. Police shot to death 6 people in ensuing violence in Xinjiang region.

January 24—U.S.—Pennsylvania authorities arrested Russian citizen Vladislav Miftakhov, 19, for possession of a weapon of mass destruction, risking a catastrophe, and several weapons drug-related offenses. Police found a homemade bomb, bombmaking materials (fuses, several containers of compressed air, one pound of atomized magnesium and one pound of Chinese potassium perchlorate along with a package labeled potassium nitrate powder) in a suitcase, 5 marijuana seedlings and a grow light, while investigating a-marijuana-growing operation. When police asked what he planned to do with 2 devices, according to the affidavit, Miftakhov said “he was going to blow things up.” He later said he was going to set them off in a field. He told police that he had made other explosive devices in California. The suspect was a student at Penn State Altoona. His roommate said he had recently set off 3 “mini-bombs” outside their apartment. Bail was set at \$500,000.

January 24—Lebanon—The al-Qaeda-inspired Nusra Front in Lebanon told Sunnis in a Twitter posting to avoid Shi’ite-dominated areas, since it was going to attack Hizballah strongholds. Hours later the warning, 3 rockets hit a Hizballah stronghold in Hermel near the Syrian border, causing no casualties.

January 24–25—Italy—A delivery service unwitting of the contents delivered 3 boxes containing pig heads to Rome’s main synagogue, the Israeli Embassy and a city museum hosting an exhibit on the Holocaust. The police anti-terrorism squad was assigned to the case.

January 25—Iraq—Three mortar bombs killed 6 people, 5 of whom belonged to the same family, in a village near Baquba. Among them were a woman and a child. Authorities suggested that the bombers were aiming at a nearby police station.

Two bombs in Baghdad’s Muqdadiyah neighborhood destroyed

the home of a soldier and killed him, his wife, his 2 daughters and 2 sons as they slept.

A car bomb on a commercial street in Baghdad's western Amariyah district killed 4 people and wounded 12.

A bomb near an outdoor market in western Baghdad's Sadiyah neighborhood killed 2 shoppers and wounded 6.

During the night, a car bomb exploded near homes in a Turkomen neighborhood in Tuz Khormato, killing 3 people and wounding 5.

January 25—Somalia—Al-Shabaab gave cell phone companies a deadline of January 31 to shut down data services, fearing U.S. tapping into data and targeting its members. Terrorists started checking residents' phones that day. Some residents said cell phone company Hormuud complied.

January 25—Internet—Al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri posted an audio on jihadi websites calling for Egyptian Muslims to not fight Christians, focusing instead on the military authorities who ousted Muslim Brother President Mohammed Morsi in 2013. "We have to be busy confronting the Americanized coup of [Gen.-Abdel-Fattah] el-Sissi and establish an Islamic government instead.... We must not seek war with the Christians and thus give the West an excuse to blame Muslims, as has happened before." El-Sissi "is a mercenary, an Americanized puppet, an impostor, treacherous and sinful with a history of bootlicking." He said Morsi had cooperated with secular Egyptians and surrendered to the Americans. Sinai residents should support Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and end "the siege imposed by el-Sissi." He observed that in Syria, "America got what it wanted—to secure Israel from Assad's chemical weapons in exchange for turning a blind eye to his crimes." He also said the Libyan government was a U.S. puppet, as evidenced by the seizure of al-Qaeda suspect Abu Anas al-Libi by U.S. special forces in October. "It hurts me to tell you that your revolution has been aborted and stolen by lackeys, and you have to take it back."

January 25—Madagascar—A grenade went off outside the Antananarivo stadium where Madagascar's new president, Hery Rajaonarimampianina, was inaugurated hours earlier, killing a child and injuring 33 people, 7 seriously.

January 25—Philippines—The government and representatives of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front signed a peace deal in Malaysia that would grant amnesty to MILF members who were facing or had been convicted on rebellion-related charges. The 11,000 rebels would disarm or join the Philippine military. The amnesty required congressional approval and acceptance via a plebiscite. The current-5-province Muslim autonomous region would be replaced by a more powerful, better-funded and potentially larger Bangsamoro. The Abu Sayyaf and Moro National Liberation Front opposed the agreement.

January 25—Germany—Police arrested French citizen Marie Emmanuelle Verhoeven, 54, as she was boarding a flight from Hamburg to Dubai. She had been wanted since 1996 on an international arrest warrant for murder, forming a terrorist organization and grievous bodily harm resulting in death. She was believed to be a member of the defunct 1980s-era Chilean Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front which battled the regime of General Augusto Pinochet. She held a valid French passport.

January 25—Lebanon—Militia leader Abu Sayyaf al-Ansari pledged allegiance to the al-Qaeda affiliated Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant in an audio posted on jihadi forums. He said Sunni Muslim soldiers should desert the Lebanese army, allegedly controlled by Christians and Shi'ites. "We pledge allegiance to Abu Bakr al-Husseini al-Qarashi al-Baghdadi and we will obey his orders.... Take us wherever you want, take us to difficulties and make us the point of your lance so that we crush your enemy.... I call upon Sunnis in the Army of the Cross to fear God and leave this tyrant.... Don't be a sword that Christians and Shi'ites carry to stab you."

January 25—Japan—Police arrested Toshiki Abe, 49, a worker at a factory of the subsidiary of Maruha Nichiro Holdings Inc., where poisoned food was found. Abe denied the charges. Some 2,800 people across Japan were sickened by poisoned pizzas, croquettes

and pancakes made at the plant in Gunma prefecture, north of Tokyo. The firm recalled more than 6 million packages of frozen food. Police believed Abe poisoned the food 4 times in October. They found the pesticide malathion in his possession.

January 26—Iraq—Three car bombs went off at the same time in Kirkuk residential neighborhoods, killing 4 and injuring 14.

Drive-by gunmen killed a former army officer and his wife in northeastern Baghdad.

Police found 3 bodies with their hands and feet tied in different areas in Baghdad. They were killed by close-range gunshots.

Al-Qaeda gunmen captured 5 Iraqi soldiers during clashes in the Niamiyah area near Fallujah, destroying or commandeering several army vehicles.

During the night, a car bomb hit a Sunni mosque in Mishahda, killing 3 people and wounding 13 others.

Later that night, gunmen killed 4 soldiers when they attacked a security checkpoint in Abu Ghraib.

January 26—Russia—The Vilayat Dagestan jihadi group, which had claimed credit for December's Volgograd suicide bombings, warned of more attacks if people did not rebel against President Vladimir Putin. The group posted a 4-minute video on its website, observing "Gone are the days when it was possible to destroy Muslims gratuitously.... Today, one mujahid could destroy dozens or even hundreds of people in your cities. And do not think that these are isolated cases and that you will not feel the losses. The number of such bombings will only grow, and they will overtake many of you." They said the Volgograd attacks were avenging "atrocities carried out by the disbelievers on the ground of the Caucasus." The group said "The Kremlin gang leaders make cannon fodder of you and your children, while they themselves accumulate billions in this war. If you do not decapitate this hydra, you will not see a quiet life." The group said the Sochi Olympics reminded them of Hitler's 1936 Games.

January 26—Afghanistan—A pedestrian Taliban suicide bomber attacked a military bus in Kabul, killing 4 people, including 2 soldiers and 2 civilians, one of whom was a woman, and injuring 22.

January 26—Somalia—Sahal Iskudhuq, an al-Shabaab commander believed close to the group's leader, Ahmed Abdi Godane, died in a missile strike on his car in the Lower Shabelle region's Hawai village. His driver was also killed. Abu Mohamed, an al-Shabaab commander, told the *AP* that Iskudhuq had been involved in ransom kidnappings of foreigners and was in its intelligence unit, choosing bombing targets and planning attacks.

January 26—Nigeria—The Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta claimed credit for attacking a security patrol boat on a Nembe-Bassanbiri waterway in southern Bayelsa State. MEND threatened further attacks that would end Nigerian oil production within a year.

January 26—Nigeria—Security officials suspected Boko Haram when terrorists set off bombs at a market in Kawuri village in northeast Borno State that killed 85 people, injured 16, and destroyed more than 300 homes. Survivor Ari Kolomi said he saw more than 50 attackers in the nighttime raid. Two improvised explosive devices went off the next morning, missing security personnel collecting bodies.

Boko Haram was also suspected when terrorists used heavy guns and explosives during a 5-hour attack on Sunday morning services in a church in Wada Chakawa village in Adamawa State, killing 45 people, including 2 police officers. The gunmen took several hostages.

January 27—Egypt—Ansar Beit al-Maqdis claimed credit for a pipeline explosion during the night in the Sinai Peninsula south of el-Arish. The attack was part of its war against the "Egyptian regime's economy." The group said the pipeline's proceeds line the "pockets of [army chief Abdel-Fattah] el-Sissi and his generals."

January 27—Greece—A bomb went off in the morning at a prosecutor's office in Corinth in the southern Peloponnese region while workers were arriving; none were hurt but serious damage

was reported. Police received no warning.

January 27—Malaysia—The online *Star* newspaper quoted Penang State police chief Abdul Rahim as reporting that 2 men on a motorcycle threw Molotov cocktails into the compound of the Assumption Church. The attack occurred during a dispute over the use by non-Muslims over the word “Allah,” which the government said is only for use by Muslims. The previous day, a banner was found hanging outside 3 of the city’s churches, including Assumption, reading, “Allah is great, Jesus is the son of Allah.” The churches complained to police.

January 27—Iraq—A suicide bomber crashed his car into a military post near Fallujah, killing 4 soldiers and wounding 21.

Gunmen shot to death a grocery store owner and his relative north of Baghdad.

A bomb exploded near stores in Latifiyah, killing 2.

January 27—Yemen—At least 21 people died and dozens were injured in early morning gun battles pitting northern Houthi rebels against ultraconservative Salafis in the northern Arhab mountains.

January 27—Syria—The UK-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights monitoring group reported that earlier in the month fighting between the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant and rival rebel groups led to the assassination of Sameer Abid Mohammed al-Halefawi, alias Haji Bakr, a senior Iraqi al-Qaeda-linked figure, in Tal Rifaat in Aleppo Province. An Iraqi official said he was an air defense officer in Saddam Hussein’s army before joining al-Qaeda in Iraq after the 2003 coalition invasion. Authorities said he orchestrated attacks against hotels and embassies in Iraq in 2010 and led the military council of al-Qaeda in Iraq after the death of Abu Omar al-Baghdadi in 2010.

January 27—Rwanda—During the night, 2 men on a motorcycle threw a grenade at people waiting at a bus stop near the Rwandan Police College in Musanze district, wounding 6, 2 critically. Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) based in the Congo were suspected.

Meanwhile, the trial began of 16 people, including a former bodyguard of former President Paul Kagame, on terrorism charges.

January 28—Iraq—Gunmen attacked a joint security checkpoint near Muqdadiyah, killing 5 soldiers and wounding 4.

Al-Qaeda in Iraq attacked a police station near Fallujah, killing 2 police officers. Gunmen then set off explosives to destroy the building.

January 28—Philippines—President Benigno Aquino, III, told the news media that 37 jihadis were killed in a 2-day offensive against Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Movement fighters who conducted attacks on villages in southern Maguindanao Province following the peace deal with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. Village leaders spotted a dozen of the rebels for the armed forces, which lost one soldier and reported 4 others injured when BIFM bombs exploded near a mosque.

January 28—Egypt—Two gunmen on a motorcycle killed police General Mohamed el-Saeed, variant Said, head of the Interior Ministry's technical department, outside his home in the Haram district of Cairo's Giza suburb. The Sinai-based jihadist group Ansar Beit al-Maqdis claimed credit for killing the "deviant criminal."

January 29—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide bomber killed 2 Afghan soldiers and wounded 3 civilians in a market in the Qarabagh district of Ghazni Province.

The Afghan National Security Forces killed 15 Taliban fighters in Ghazni's Andar district.

January 29—South Africa—Police spokesman Captain Paul Ramaloko told the media that the Hawks, the police organized crime unit, arrested a 28-year-old man for a bomb threat and 2 hoax anthrax powder scares at the Johannesburg headquarters of Sanral, the national roads agency. The man, who was arrested at the Sanral operations center, faced terrorism charges. He was employed by a service provider in the Sanral building.

January 29—Libya—Gunmen fired on the car of Interior Minister al-Sadik Abdel-Karim en route to a meeting of the interim

parliament in Tripoli. He was unharmed.

January 29—India—Gunmen from the National Democratic Front of Bodoland were suspected of killing a police official in Assam's Sonitpur District.

January 30—Afghanistan—A bomb placed in a vehicle exploded next to the car of Danish soldiers, injuring 3 of them. 14013001

January 30—Libya—Masked gunmen kidnapped the son of Colonel Wanis Abu Khamada, head of the military's commandos, near Benghazi University as he was entering a restaurant with friends.

January 30—Iraq—Six terrorists attacked the offices of the state-run Company for Transportation in Baghdad's Canal Street, killing 2 employees and conducting a firefight with police, who killed 4 gunmen. Most of the employees fled. One employee and one police officer died in the clash. The remaining gunmen barricaded themselves in the building, then set off their explosives, killing themselves.

A parked car bomb exploded at a market in Baghdad's northern Kasra neighborhood, killing 4 people and wounding 11.

A car bomb exploded at a bus station in Baghdad's eastern Ur neighborhood, killing 5 civilians and wounding 11.

State TV reported that 24 terrorists were killed in the battle for Fallujah and Ramadi.

January 30–31—Afghanistan—Taliban gunmen attacked 3 police checkpoints during the night in Marjah District in Helmand Province, killing one officer and wounding 3; 16 jihadis died and several others were captured with their weapons.

January 31—Egypt—Ansar Beit al-Maqdis gunmen shot to death a policeman guarding a south Cairo church.

Two bombs went off as a troop carrier drove by with riot police near Cairo's Giza suburb, wounding one officer.

January 31—Yemen—AQAP attacked an army checkpoint in

Shibam in Hadramwat Province during lunchtime, killing 15 soldiers and wounding 5 troops. Authorities fired back, killing or wounding 5 terrorists during the 30-minute gun battle. The terrorists' bodies were taken away by their fellow jihadis during their withdrawal.

Earlier, gunmen attacked a police patrol in Bayda Province, killing 2.

January 31—Egypt—Armed forces Apache helicopters fired missiles at safe houses and meeting places for suspected terrorists in the Sinai Peninsula, killing 13 suspects. Earlier in the week, the al-Qaeda-inspired Champions of Jerusalem (Ansar Beit al-Maqdis) claimed credit for shooting down a helicopter.

January 31—Iraq—A suicide car bomber crashed into an army checkpoint at a bridge in Hit town, killing 5 soldiers and wounding 3 people. The bridge collapsed into the Euphrates River.

January 31—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected when a bus ran over a bomb in Kuthra village, near Gwoza, killing 7 and wounding 3.

Jihadis were suspected of trying to burn down the Christian Sabon Garin Yamdula village and killing the pastor. Vigilante youths fired back; the gunmen fled.

January 31—U.S.—A suspicious package tested positive for explosives 10 a.m. at the post office of Maxwell Air Force Base.

January 31—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb went off near a police vehicle in the Spin Boldak district of Kandahar Province, killing 4 police officers and wounding another.

January 31—Yemen—Armed tribesmen kidnapped a German in Sanaa. The German, who was studying Arabic, was taken to Marib Province. The kidnappers demanded the release of 2 colleagues who were arrested in a Sanaa military hospital 4 months earlier.

January 31–February 1—Yemen—At least 65 people died in a battle pitting Shi'ite Houthis and Sunni Hashid tribesman in a land dispute in Amran Province.

February—Thailand—On September 4, 2015, *AP* reported that a Thai court sentenced 4 men to life in prison for a February 2014 grenade attack on a political rally in Bangkok that killed 3 people, including 2 children, and injured 21 others. The court originally sentenced them to death for murder and other offenses but reduced the penalty because they confessed. The 4 were arrested in July 2014.

February—Iran—On April 4, 2014, the semi-official Iranian *Fars* news agency announced that the Jaish al-Adl group freed 4 Iranian border guards abducted in February outside Sarbaz in Iran's Sistan-Baluchistan Province near the Pakistan border. They were handed over to Iranian officials in Pakistan. The fifth kidnapped border guard was killed in March. 14029901

February—Lebanon—Beirut-based Danish freelance television reporter Jeppe Nybroe was kidnapped near the Syrian border. He was released in March. Danish media knew about the kidnapping but kept silent until he was released. 14029902

February 1—Philippines—Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Movement jihadis were suspected when a bomb went off in Datu Saudi Ampatuan in Maguindanao Province, injuring 12 people, among them 6 soldiers, 4 civilians, and a reporter and cameraman for local *TV5* network covering an explosion 45 minutes earlier that had flattened the tires of an armored vehicle.

February 1—Afghanistan—Gunmen killed 4 soldiers and injured 4 others in an afternoon attack on an Afghan National Army foot patrol along the main highway in Farah Province.

February 1—Lebanon—A Nusra Front car bomb killed 3 people and wounded 18 at a gas station in Hermel. The bomb went off near a school run by a charity dedicated to poor children; no children were injured. The Nusra Front said it was punishing Hizballah.

February 1—Nigeria—Gunmen shot to death 3 people, including Sheik Adam Albani, in Kaduna State as they drove home from Albani's theology lecture. On March 3, 2014, *AP* reported that Nigeria's Department of State Services arrested 7 Boko Haram suspects, believed to have killed him because his "pro-Western posture and his preaching are contrary to the Boko Haram

ideology.” The Boko Haram suspects hailed from 5 different Nigerian states.

February 2—Syria—The Islamic State of the Iraq and the Levant set off 2 car bombs near Aleppo that killed 26 people, including Adnan Bakkour, the military leader of the rival Tawheed Brigades; and Abu Hussein al-Dik of the Suqour al-Sham.

February 2—Kenya—Police fired on youths brandishing daggers at Mombasa’s Masjid Musa mosque, which was believed to be hosting a meeting to recruit Islamic extremists for al-Shabaab. At least one police officer who was stabbed in the face and a young man were killed. A police officer was hospitalized after he was stabbed in the stomach. Police arrested dozens and recovered a gun stolen from an officer. Aboud Rogo Mohammed, who was killed in August 2012, had preached at the mosque.

February 2—Afghanistan—At 6:30 p.m., gunmen fired on a vehicle outside National Coalition of Afghanistan campaign offices, killing 2 aides to presidential candidate Abdullah Abdullah, an ophthalmologist, in Herat. Police identified them as Faiz Zada Hamdard, campaign manager, and the driver, Shujauddin, 19, nephew of a senior jihadi commander. Police detained several suspects. Abdullah was the son of a Pashtun father and Tajik mother. He was President Karzai’s foreign minister for 5 years.

February 3—Egypt—Soldiers supported by helicopters raided jihadi hideouts in the Sinai, killing 20, wounding 25, and arresting 16.

February 3—Syria—The self-described al-Qaeda “general command” issued a statement on jihadi websites saying it had cut off ties with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, led by Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, who ignored Ayman al-Zawahiri’s orders to operate independently from the Nusra Front, led by Abu Mohammed al-Golani. The general command said it “did not approve of the creation of nor did it control” ISIL, and has “no organizational ties with it.... We distance ourselves from the sedition taking place among the mujahedeen factions [in Syria] and of the forbidden blood shed by any faction.” Jihadis should realize the “enormity of the catastrophe” in Syria.

February 3—Iraq—A parked car bomb exploded near a local council building in Mahmoudiya, followed by a second car bomb explosion at a nearby outdoor market, killing 9 and wounding 28.

A car bomb exploded in Baghdad's Hurriyah neighborhood, killing 4 people and wounding 11.

A car bomb exploded in Baghdad's Baladiyat neighborhood, killing 3 and injuring 9.

Police found bodies of 3 men and a woman who were dumped in the street of Baghdad's Amil neighborhood. The 4 died from gun shots. They had no ID cards.

A sticky bomb attached to a bus went off in Baghdad's Sadr City neighborhood, killing one passenger and wounding 4.

A car bomb went off during the night at an outdoor market in Baghdad's Abdu Dashir district, killing 6 shoppers and wounding 14.

The Defense Ministry told the press that overnight military operations in Ramadi had killed 57 terrorists.

February 3—Yemen—Four gunmen kidnapped British citizen and petroleum engineer Douglas Robert Semple, 64, as he was leaving a Sana'a supermarket during the morning. They beat him with their rifle butts, then forced him into their getaway car. He worked for an oil services company. On August 23, 2015, *AP* and the United Arab Emirates' official WAM news agency reported that the UAE's military freed Semple from his AQAP captors in Aden. 14020301

February 3—Pakistan—Two hand grenades exploded during the night in a Peshawar cinema, killing 5 and wounding 30. The terrorist was sitting in the audience.

February 3—Lebanon—A suicide bomber set off his explosives after he boarded a passenger van/minibus in Beirut's principally Druse suburb of Choueifat during the evening rush hour, wounding 6.

February 3—Austria—The Vienna office of the Austrian Olympic

Committee received an anonymous kidnap threat in a letter in German against Alpine skier Marlies Schild and skeleton pilot Janine Flock during the Sochi Games. Schild won silver in slalom in Vancouver in 2000 and was to compete in her fourth Olympics. She won silver in the combined event and bronze in slalom at the 2006 Turin Games. In December 2013, she set the record for most World Cup slalom wins by a female skier with her 35th victory. Flock won the European skeleton title in January at a World Cup event in Koenigssee, Germany.

February 3–4—Tunisia—The National Guard raided 2 Ansar al-Shariah safe houses in the Raoued seaside suburb of Tunis, during which 7 jihadis—including Kamel Gadhgadhi, who was wanted for the February 6, 2013, assassination of left-wing politician Chokri Belaid—and one National Guard member were killed. Gadhgadhi was wearing an explosive belt. Two other dead jihadis had ambushed soldiers in Mount Chaambi and killed 8, slitting the throats of 5 of them. The daylong gun battle began during an afternoon raid against Salafis. Police seized a large amount of weapons, explosives and rocket-propelled grenades.

February 4—Philippines—The Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Movement was suspected of setting off a bomb near a military convoy consisting of army troops in trucks and armored personnel carriers, followed by TV reporters in 5 media vans, as they were passing by in Maguindanao's Mamasapano town. No one was hurt. BIFM spokesman Abu Misry denied involvement.

February 4—Iraq—A parked car bomb exploded in the morning at an outdoor market in the Shurta district of Baghdad, killing 4 and wounding 11.

A car bomb exploded in Baghdad's southwestern Maalef neighborhood, killing 2 and wounding 9.

A roadside bomb hit a police convoy in Baghdad's Taji suburb, killing one police officer and wounding 4.

February 4—Pakistan—A bomb went off near a Shi'ite minority mosque and a hotel in Peshawar, killing 9 Shi'ites and wounding 30 others.

February 4—Yemen—A bomb hit a military bus pass through Sana'a's Dar Silm district, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 10 troops en route to work.

February 4—Mali—Two rockets fired at a French army base near the Gao airport during the morning missed their target and caused no injuries. French Admiral Edouard Guillaud was visiting the camp.

February 4–5—Somalia—Al-Shabaab fired mortars into Mogadishu for 2 nights, wounding 12 people. Most of the rounds landed around the presidential palace and government buildings, but some civilian homes were hit.

Sheikh Mohamed Hussein, al-Shabaab's self-proclaimed mayor of Mogadishu, said on the group's radio station that more attacks were coming.

February 5—Iraq—Three car bombs exploded at an outdoor market in southeastern Baghdad's Shi'ite suburb of Jisr Diyala, killing 9 and wounding 24.

Minutes later, a rocket killed a person standing near a gate of Baghdad's Green Zone. Seven others were injured.

Two parked car bombs in separate parking lots exploded simultaneously across the street from the high-rise building housing the Foreign Ministry, killing 12, including 3 policemen, and wounding 22.

A suicide bomber set off his explosives at a nearby falafel restaurant frequented by officials or visitors to the Green Zone, killing 5 and wounding 12.

A parked car bomb exploded in Baghdad's Khilani Square, killing 5 and wounding 11.

A bomb went off inside a cafe in Baghdad's Dora neighborhood, killing 2 and wounding 6.

February 5—Russia—Russian security forces killed Dzhamaldin Mirzayev, 30, who was suspected of training the 2 Volgograd suicide

bombers and sending them to the city in late December 2013. Mirzayev died when authorities raided them in Izberbash, Dagestan.

February 5—Libya—A Libyan student threw a bomb at a wall of his school in Benghazi, injuring 6 classmates. Five, aged 13 to 17, were hospitalized.

Authorities found the body of a special forces commando in a Benghazi graveyard. Doctors said that he had been tortured and shot in the head.

Gunmen attempted to kidnap commandos being treated at Galaa Hospital. Special forces and civilians repelled the attackers.

February 5—Yemen—Gunmen attacked an army patrol near the Balhaf gas export terminal in Shabwa Province, killing 4 soldiers and injuring 7.

Drive-by gunmen killed special forces commander Fadi Gebil in Aden.

February 6—Iran—Pakistan-based gunmen abducted 5 Iranian border guards outside Sarbaz in Sistan and Baluchestan Province and took them to Pakistan. On March 17, 2014, the military dismissed several commanders from service and others were facing court proceedings for alleged negligence. Iranian state TV's website quoted border guard commander Hossein Zolfaghari as saying that the hostages were unharmed. The armed Sunni group Jaish al-Adl tweeted photos of the captives, threatening to kill them. Iran demanded that Pakistan arrange for their release. A local official said on March 23 that one hostage was killed. 14020601

February 6—U.S.—The U.S. Department of Homeland Security warned that terrorists flying to the Olympics in Sochi, Russia might hide explosives in toothpaste tubes.

February 6—Iraq—A car bomb exploded near auto spare parts shops in Baghdad, killing 4 and wounding 9.

Two car bombs exploded in Baghdad's eastern neighborhood of Jamila and Baghdad's northern neighborhood of Kazimiyah. Each

bomb killed 3 civilians. The 2 bombs injured 22 civilians.

Car bombs exploded in 3 other Baghdad sites—central Karrada, northern Shaab, and eastern Batol—killing 3 civilians and injuring 22.

February 7—Egypt—Two bombs hit a Central Security forces truck parked at a police checkpoint on a bridge in Giza in the morning, injuring 6 people, including 4 police officers. The next day, a newly formed Ajnad Misr (Egypt's Soldiers), a Sinai-based jihadi group, claimed credit via an Internet posting, saying its "soldiers" had told the "criminal apparatus ... that they are not safe from retribution." Its members were watching police headquarters, where "they launch their attacks every Friday killing and abusing innocent people." The group said it would continue attacks until "justice prevails and a state accepted by God is established," calling on police to "leave the service before being overpowered because the events are accelerating and that the chance to defect might not last long."

Egyptian military spokesman Colonel Ahmed Mohammed Ali said airstrikes against hideouts of "terrorist, extremely dangerous takfiri" in the eastern Sinai border town of Sheikh Zuweyid killed 16 jihadis with Muslim Brotherhood links.

February 7—Germany—German authorities charged 4 Turkish men—Ozgur A., 32, Sonnur D., 37, Muzaffer D., 42, and Yusuf T., 40—with belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation-Party-Front (DHKP-C), believed to be behind the suicide bombing on the U.S. Embassy in Ankara in 2013. Federal prosecutors said the group was suspected of raising funds and recruiting members in Germany. They believed Sonnur D. and Yusuf T. were also active in the Netherlands.

February 7—Iraq—A car bomb went off on a commercial street in Tuz Khormato, killing 4 and wounding 28.

Drive-by gunmen killed 2 Shabaks in Mosul. The Shabaks are a local ethnic minority.

Drive-by gunmen in Baghdad's western Ghazaliyah

neighborhood killed Hamza al-Shimmari, a Shi'ite politician from the Ahrar party who was running for parliament. He was a supporter of Shi'ite cleric Muqtada al-Sadr.

February 7—Ukraine—Istanbul Governor Huseyin Avni Mutlu said on Twitter that authorities subdued a man who tried to hijack a Turkish B-737-800 flying to Istanbul from Kharkov, Ukraine, and divert it to Sochi, Russia, scene of the ongoing Olympic Games, by claiming to have a bomb in the baggage hold. At 5:20 p.m., a Pegasus Airlines pilot signaled a hijack attempt, scrambling 2 Turkish F-16 fighter planes that escorted the plane to Istanbul's Sabiha Gokcen airport. The plane landed at 6:04 p.m. The passengers were evacuated without incident. Special forces found no bomb, and arrested the man, who never made it into the cockpit. The Ukrainian Foreign Ministry said the hijacker was a Ukrainian; Turkish media identified him as Artem Hozlov, variant Kozlov, 45. He wanted to obtain the release of anti-government protestors in the Ukraine. Turkish *NTV* said a passenger recalled the hijacker calling for freeing prisoners, including former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko. On May 21, 2014, Turkey's state-run *Anadolu Agency* reported that a court ordered Artem Kozlov released from jail pending the outcome of his trial. He was barred from traveling abroad, and was to report to police twice/week. He faced 11 to 42 years in prison on charges of attempted hijacking and hostage-taking. He denied he had threatened to set off a bomb. 14020701

February 8—Thailand—Two grenades fired from an M79 launcher went off before 8 p.m. behind the stage of an anti-government protest site in Bangkok, injuring 2 men.

February 8—Russia—Russian special forces killed 5 suspected jihadis, including leader Alexei Pashentsev, a Russian who converted to Islam in 2010, and arrested one in a raid on a house in Makhachkala, Dagestan. Authorities said the dead were connected to the Buynaksk group, which was linked to the December 2013 Volgograd suicide bombers.

February 8—Norway—Police arrested a 22-year-old man of Pakistani descent on his return to Oslo from Syria on suspicion of supporting al-Qaeda-affiliated terrorist groups. He was charged on

February 13 with terrorist offenses committed in Syria. He was represented by attorney John Christian Elden, who said his client had been hospitalized with gunshot wounds.

February 8—Libya—Gunmen assassinated former Prosecutor General Abdel-Aziz al-Hassadi in Darna during the night. He resigned in March for health reasons.

February 8—Mali—International Committee of the Red Cross spokesman Jean-Yves Clemenzo told the press that a vehicle carrying 5 people, including 4 Malian ICRC employees and “one additional man who had attended training with us” was reported missing while traveling from Kidal to Gao in the morning. On April 17, 2014, *AP* reported that a pre-dawn French military special forces sweep backed by helicopters in northern Mali freed 5 Malian aid workers kidnapped in February. Ten of the kidnappers died in the raid on 2 pickup trucks carrying the kidnappers and the hostages north of Timbuktu. Four of the aid workers worked for the International Committee for the Red Cross. Two of them sustained minor injuries.14020801

February 8—Lebanon—Beirut-based Danish freelance television journalist Jeppe Nybroe was kidnapped near the Syrian border. On March 7, 2014, he was freed, having been held either in Syria or Lebanon. Danish news reports said a ransom had been paid. 14020802

February 9—Gaza Strip—The Israeli military announced it had critically injured and perhaps killed Abdallah Kharti, a member of the Popular Resistance Committees, in an airstrike in the Gaza Strip. The Israelis said Kharti had planned and carried out numerous rocket attacks on Israel, noting that 33 rockets had been fired from Gaza toward Israel in 2014. Gaza health ministry spokesman Ashraf al-Kidra said Kharti was in critical condition.

February 9—Russia—A 24-year-old private security guard fired his rifle inside the Russian Orthodox cathedral in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, on Russia’s Sakhalin Island in the Pacific, killing a nun and a parishioner who had tried to stop him and wounding 6 others in the legs. The guard entered the cathedral shortly after a service had ended and began firing at parishioners and religious icons on

the wall. He also destroyed a cross. He was arrested.

February 9—Yemen—A bomb placed on an intelligence colonel's car killed him and seriously wounded his driver and 2 pedestrians. AQAP was suspected.

February 9—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb hit an Afghan military vehicle in Farah Province's Dilaram district, killing 7 Afghan soldiers. No others were seriously wounded.

February 9—Pakistan—Four gunmen on motorcycles threw grenades at a Sufi religious gathering in Karachi, then fired on those offering prayers, killing 8 and wounding 8 others. Women and children were among the casualties.

February 9—Guyana—The U.S. Embassy website warned of "unconfirmed threat information" about flights of Caribbean Airlines from Guyana to the U.S., urging Americans to make alternate travel plans.

February 9—Pakistan—Baluch Republican Army separatists bombed 3 Sui Northern Gas pipelines in the central Rahim Yar Khan district, cutting supplies to millions of households overnight. A company spokesman said the lines would take 2 days to fix. BRA spokesman Sabax Baluch said the group was retaliating for the discovery of dead bodies of Baluch activists.

February 10—Afghanistan—A suicide car bomber crashed into a convoy near the Pul-i-Charkhi prison in eastern Kabul, killing 2 NATO civilian contractors and wounding 7 Afghan civilians. The-Hizb-i-Islami said it was attacking "foreign occupiers" and planned to drive all foreign forces from the country.

February 10—Pakistan—A suicide bomber's explosives went off in the Chamkani, Peshawar home of pro-government tribal elder Jan Mohammad Afridi, a prominent member of the local peace committee, killing 4 women, after local residents reported him as suspicious and police gave chase. Police surrounded the house and conducted a gun battle with the bomber. The home was completely destroyed. Five others in the house, including a woman and 2 children, were wounded.

A roadside bomb went off amongst a polio vaccination team in

the village of Khugekhel in the Khyber tribal region, near the Afghan border, wounding 3 security troops escorting the team. The polio workers were unhurt.

A suicide bomber killed 4 women in a funeral procession in Peshawar.

Gunmen killed 3 teachers in a morning attack in Peshawar's Hangu district, according to the *Dawn* newspaper.

Although the Pakistani Taliban was conducting talks with the government and had curtailed its attacks, a splinter, Ahar-ul-Hind, said it would continue fighting. The group's spokesman, Asad Mansoor, observed, "Sharia cannot be implemented through dialogue."

February 10—Pakistan—Two gunmen shot to death Faisal Saeed, 30, a Pakistani employee of the U.S. Consulate in Peshawar, while he was walking home from work in Peshawar. He was a computer programmer who updated the consulate's Facebook page. 14021001

February 10—Somalia—One person was wounded when a bomb hidden in his car was set off by remote control.

Another remotely-detonated car bomb exploded outside a Mogadishu hotel while senior police officers, including the city's police chief, were meeting inside, injuring 4 people.

February 10—Iraq—An Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant terrorist instructor accidentally set off a car bomb at a training camp in an orchard in al-Jalam, outside Samarra, 60 miles north of Baghdad, killing 21 terrorists and wounding a dozen. Police arrested the 12 wounded terrorists and 10 others trying to escape. The terrorists were attending a lesson on making car bombs and explosive belts. Police seized 7 car bombs, several explosive belts and roadside bombs in a raid on 2 houses and a garage in the orchard.

A bomb exploded near a western Baghdad café in the evening, killing 3 and wounding 11.

A roadside bomb went off in Mosul next to the motorcade of Osama al-Nujaifi, the speaker of parliament, who was not injured. One bodyguard was wounded.

February 10—Greece—In morning raids, an anti-terrorist unit arrested 4 Turkish members of the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front (DHKP/C, a Turkish terrorist group) and seized weapons, several pounds of explosives, detonators, and berets with the Marxist-Leninist DHKP-C logo from residences in Athens. One of the detainees was sought by Turkish authorities under an international arrest warrant for participation in a terrorist organization. Police said his DNA matched that on weapons seized in the summer of 2013 by Greek police in the Aegean Sea on a speedboat believed headed for Turkey. The detainees ranged in age from 25 to 49. They appeared in court on February 11 on terrorism-related charges. The group was founded in the late 1970s as Dev Sol, and was designated as a terrorist organization by Turkey, the U.S., and the European Union. On February 14, an Athens court jailed the 4 pending trial on terrorism and weapons-related charges.

February 10—Iraq—Gunmen attacked a remote military barracks in Ayn al-Jahish village outside Mosul during the night, killing 15 troops who protect an oil pipeline that sends Iraqi crude oil to international markets and guard a nearby highway. The terrorists beheaded 8 soldiers; the other 7 died from gunshots.

February 10–11—Mali—Thirty people died in an overnight battle near the Mali-Nigeria border between armed Tuareg villagers and Peul members of the Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO). MUJAO lost 13 members; 17 civilians died.

February 11—Pakistan—Terrorists threw grenades into the crowded Shama Cinema movie theater in Peshawar, killing 13 people and wounding 30. One grenade destroyed the main door. Two others went off in the theater, which was showing “Yarana” (“friendship” in Pashto). Some 80 people were watching the film at the time of the attack. Many Sunni extremists view movies as obscene Western influences. Cinema manager Fayaz Khan said he had not received any threats. *MSNBC* reported that the theater was known for showing pornographic films. The Pakistani Taliban

denied involvement.

February 11—Uganda—The U.S. Embassy warned that “a group of attackers is possibly in place and ready to strike targets inside Kampala in February or March.” The targets included the national museum.

February 11—Nigeria—Hundreds of jihadis attacked Konduga for several hours during the night, killing 39 people, including 3 children, and destroying a mosque and more than 1,000 homes. Local farmers said soldiers and police fled.

February 11—Afghanistan—The brother of provincial elections candidate Sabor Sabari was found in Lashkar Gah, Helmand Province, during the night.

The Taliban killed a Lashkar Gah policeman during the night.

February 11—France—At 11:20 p.m., France’s DCRI, the domestic security service, arrested Ibrahim Boudina, 23, an Algiers-born French jihadi who had returned home from Syria apparently planning a terrorist attack. He spotted them and fled, but was grabbed on the staircase between the 11th and 12th floors of his father’s French Riviera apartment building in Mandelieu-La-Napoule near Cannes. Police found in a storage unit on the 13th floor a handgun, bombmaking instructions, and 3 soda cans filled with 950 grams of triacetone triperoxide (TATP) explosives. Screws and nails were attached with tape to one of the would-be bombs. He was charged with criminal association with intent to commit a terrorist act. Authorities said he “navigated around a (terror) cell” operating between Cannes and the eastern Paris suburb of Torcy. Police had arrested 20 people in the cell, which was discovered following a 2012 grenade attack on a kosher grocery store in Sarcelles. Police found bombmaking material in a garage in Torcy.

He had returned from Syria after going there in September 2012 with childhood friend Abdelkader Tliba, a French-Tunisian cook. On January 13, 2014, Greek border guards found that he was carrying a USB stick with bombmaking instructions “in the name of Allah,” but did not arrest him.

The Sarcelles bomber was alleged to be Jeremie Louis-Sidney, who was killed in October 6, 2012, in Strasbourg after resisting arrest. Three days later, police recovered bags of potassium nitrate, sulfur, saltpeter, headlight bulbs, and a pressure cooker from an underground parking lot in Torcy, an eastern Paris suburb.

Authorities said Tliba and Boudina first joined Jabhat al-Nusra, then defected to the Islamic State. Police said they discussed via social media their desire to “punish” France.

On January 16, 2014, police arrested Abdelkader Tliba at the Italian port of Ancona during an ID check and handed him over to the French. He was on his way back to France from Syria.

February 12—Kenya—A Kenyan official said authorities were searching in Nairobi for Omar Khalid, Somali leader of a cell plotting an attack in Uganda. The previous day, the U.S. Embassy in Kampala, Uganda issued a warning of a terrorist plot.

February 12—Pakistan—Some 25 gunmen attacked the home of anti-Taliban militia chief Israrullah Khan in Peshawar, killing him and 8 family members. The terrorists initially threw hand grenades into a guest house on the compound, then fired automatic weapons. The Pakistani Taliban was suspected. Earlier in the month, Khan’s son and 2 other people died after shooting to death a terrorist commander.

February 12—U.S.—The Federal Aviation Administration announced that there were 3,960 handheld laser attacks on U.S. aircraft in 2013, up from 283 in 2005. The FBI announced arrests, mostly of teenage boys and men in their 30s, who faced 5 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine. During the upcoming 2 months, 11 U.S. cities and San Juan, Puerto Rico, were offering up to \$10,000 for information leading to arrests.

February 12—Afghanistan—The NATO-led coalition condemned Afghan government plans to release 65 highly dangerous inmates from the former U.S. Bagram detention facility. They were part of a group of 88 men detained by U.S. and coalition forces during their search for Taliban terrorists. Several of the detainees at the renamed

Parwan Detention Facility were responsible for the deaths of 32 coalition members and 23 Afghan soldiers and civilians. The Kabul government said there was insufficient evidence to try the prisoners, and freed them the following day. Those released included:

- Mohammad Wali, described by the U.S. as a suspected Taliban explosives expert who placed roadside bombs targeting Afghan and international forces. The military linked him biometrically to 2 roadside explosions and had a latent fingerprint match on another improvised explosive device. He also had tested positive for explosives residue.
- Nek Mohammad, whom the U.S. said was captured with several weapons.
- Ehsanullah, whom the U.S. biometrically matched to a roadside bomb and tested positive for explosive residue.
- Numerous members of the Haqqani Network, responsible for several attacks on coalition troops.

Meanwhile, 2 NATO troops and 2 Afghan service members were killed by 2 Taliban gunmen in Afghan uniforms at an Afghan base in the Pagab district of Kapisa Province. Several others were wounded in the insider attack.

February 12—Somalia—Several mortars hit Mogadishu during the night.

February 12—Yemen—Gunmen kidnapped British teacher Mike Harvey after he left an education institute in Sana'a. He was released on July 26, 2014, following negotiations between Yemen's government and tribal intermediaries. A security official and a tribal leader said a ransom was paid to kidnappers. The kidnappers reportedly had AQAP links. 14021201

February 13—Pakistan—A remotely-detonated bomb in a parked van exploded as a bus filled with Rapid Response Force officers in Pakistan's elite police commando passed by after leaving a training complex in Karachi, killing 11 and wounding 47, a dozen of them

critically.

February 13—Somalia—A remotely-detonated car bomb exploded close to a convoy of United Nations vehicles at the Mogadishu airport junction, killing 6 Somalis on the street and injuring 8, including 4 security personnel. A UN vehicle was damaged, but no UN staff were injured. Al-Shabaab claimed credit. 14021301

February 13—UK—Suspicious packages were found at British Army recruitment offices in Oxford, Slough, and Brighton. Similar packages were found earlier in the week in Aldershot, Reading and Chatham. On February 14, the government said 7 such envelopes had been found. The IRA was blamed for the packages that contained gun powder, fuses and other potential bomb parts. Two of the envelopes were mailed from Ireland; 5 from the UK.

February 13—Yemen—Terrorists set off a car bomb and conducted a gun battle in an attack on the Sana'a Central prison, freeing 29 inmates, 19 of which were AQAP members convicted of terrorism charges, including plotting the assassinations of President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi and Western diplomats. The terrorists arrived in 3 cars. The first was the car bomb. A second group fired at the front gate. A third group infiltrated the prison. Still other attacks fired from the rooftops of neighboring homes. Most of those killed were security guards. Authorities closed roads to the airport. Police later suggested that insiders helped the inmates escape. Three prison officials and guards were detained.

Authorities announced receipt of information regarding possible attacks on the Interior Ministry and Defense Ministry.

February 13—Iraq—Two bombs exploded in clothing stalls in Baghdad's al-Arabi market during the morning, killing 6 and wounding 18.

February 14—Congo—Machete-wielding terrorists hacked to death 70 people in the Masisi territory in the villages of Nyamaboko I and II in North Kivu Province.

February 14—China—Police were attacked with machetes and

bombs in Xinjiang region. Security forces shot to death 8 attackers; another 3 died when they set off their bombs in Wushi County in Aksu Prefecture. *Xinhua News Agency* said the attackers drove motorbikes and cars loaded with liquefied natural gas cylinders to be used as suicide bombs against police who had mustered at a gate. Police arrested one of the machete-wielders. Two bystanders and 2 police officers were wounded. Five police cars were damaged. On February 16, the regional government's Communist Party news website blamed religious extremists led by Mehmud Tohti. The website said he had spouted jihadi teachings 3 years ago. Since September 13, he led 13 individuals who watched violent videos and conducted physical training. Police investigators said that in January, the group bought vehicles, made bombs, and tested them in order to conduct attacks on police vehicles.

February 14—Bahrain—A bomb hit a white police minibus in Dih, variant Dair, injuring 3. One of the police officers died the next day.

February 14—Greece—Thessaloniki police arrested a 51-year-old Turkish man in connection with a 2011 incident in which a suspected Turkish member of the DHKP-C died in a flat when a hand grenade exploded in his hands. The individual faced charges of membership in a criminal group and supplying arms and explosives to terrorists.

February 14—Ethiopia—On March 20, 2015, *AP* reported that an Ethiopian court sentenced co-pilot Hailemedhin Abera, 31, to 19 years in prison for hijacking an Ethiopian plane bound for Rome and taking it to Geneva on February 14, 2014. The accused lives in Switzerland, and did not show up for the trial. 14021401

February 15—Afghanistan—A bomb killed a NATO soldier in southern Afghanistan.

February 15—Congo—Jacques Kikuni, head of the *Muungano* radio station, said journalist Germain Kennedy Muliwavyo, 30, died after being shot in the head and stomach in an Allied Democratic Forces (a Ugandan Muslim group) ambush while covering military operations 60 kilometers outside Beni. Two other journalists were injured.

February 15—Nigeria—Chanting “Allah is great,” suspected Boko Haram members shot to death 50 Christian villagers and slit the throats of others in a nighttime attack on Izghe village in Borno State. One survivor said 63 died; he claimed the attackers stole food and 10 vehicles. By February 18, 2014, the death toll had reached more than 150 in attacks on 8 villages in Borno and Adamawa states. At least 106 were killed in Izghe village, where the terrorists returned the next week to kill 3 more people. Borno State Governor Kashim Shettima lamented, “Given the present state of affairs, it is absolutely impossible for us to defeat Boko Haram.”

February 16—Pakistan—The Baluch Republican Army set off a bomb that derailed a train in Kashmor District in Sindh Province, killing 8, including 3 children, and wounding 20. Spokesman Sarbaz Baluch told the *AP* that the group was avenging killings in Baluchistan’s Dera Bugti region by Pakistani paramilitaries. The group had blown up 3 gas pipelines the previous week.

A roadside bomb killed a policeman and wounded another guarding a polio vaccination drive team in the Budhni area of the Peshawar suburbs.

February 16—Tunisia—At 1 a.m., 4 gunmen at a fake checkpoint at the road near Jendouba, 30 miles from the Algerian border, stopped a National Guard patrol vehicle, then killed 2 of its occupants, including a prison guard, and wounded 2 others. Tunisia’s *Shems FM* radio said the terrorists were disguised as members of the security forces.

February 16—Egypt—A suicide bomber set off explosives next to a tourist bus near the Taba border crossing in the Sinai Peninsula, killing a church member, 2 South Korean guides and the Egyptian driver and wounding 14 passengers, 12 seriously (some reports said all of the passengers were injured). Interior Ministry spokesman Hani Abdel-Latif said the driver and 2 South Koreans had gone to the cargo hold. When they attempted to get back on the bus, the terrorist pushed into the bus door and set off his explosives. The passengers included 31 Korean Christian parishioners from Jincheon Jungang Presbyterian Church who were visiting Biblical sites on their church’s 60th anniversary, an Egyptian guide, and a

woman working in South Korea's Foreign Ministry press office. The bus had arrived from the ancient Greek Orthodox monastery of St. Catherine's in central Sinai and was on its way to Israel. The parishioners were also scheduled to visit Turkey and Israel.
14021601

February 16—U.S.—NBC station *KTUU* reported that at 2 p.m., an oil worker headed for the North Slope was arrested after he tried to smuggle a pipe bomb inside his carry-on-bag onto a Shared Services Aviation plane, shutting down Alaska's Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport for an hour. The *Anchorage Daily News* reported that the suspect told FBI agents that the device was used to set off avalanches. Shared Services Aviation is owned by ConocoPhillips and BP.

February 16—Macedonia—Five Roma children were wounded when a bomb went off in Tetovo. Two 14-year-old girls were hospitalized in Skopje with serious limb and chest injuries. Police arrested 3 suspects. Tetovo police spokesman Marjan Josifoski announced the arrests of a 46-year-old man, his 28-year-old son and a 15-year-old.

February 16—Pakistan—The Pakistani Taliban's Mohmand faction announced in a written statement and a video that it had executed 23 Frontier Corps paramilitary soldiers who were kidnapped in 2010. The group said it was retaliating for security operations against jihadis. Omar Khalid Khurassani, a group commander, said Pakistan's military had conducted 16 extrajudicial killings of prisoners, observing, "We have warned the government time and again through the media to stop the killing of our friends, who were in the custody of security forces, but the government continued killing our people. So we executed 23 members of the parliamentary" Frontier Corps.

February 17—Jordan—The army announced that at dawn, a border patrol killed a gunman who shot at them as he and 3 others tried to cross the border from Syria. The other 3 were wounded.
14021701

February 17—Ethiopia—Once the Italian pilot of an Ethiopian Airlines plane left the cockpit for a restroom break, the co-pilot

locked the door and hijacked the Addis Ababa-to-Milan-to-Rome flight of the B- 767–300 with 193 passengers and 7 crew, landing it in Geneva at 6 a.m. A passenger said the co-pilot threatened to crash the plane if the pilot didn't stop pounding on the locked door. An Ethiopian official said it sent a distress message over Sudan that it had been hijacked; it is not clear how that could have happened with only the co-pilot in the cockpit. Two Italian fighter jets and later French jets were scrambled to accompany the plane. Upon landing, the co-pilot left the plane using a rope, then announced to police that he was the hijacker. The Ethiopian hijacker, 31, requested asylum, but was arrested after surrendering to police. No one was injured. Geneva prosecutor Olivier Jornot said hijacker would be charged with taking hostages, which carries a 20-year prison sentence. Yilikal Getnet, leader of Ethiopia's opposition Blue party, said "I think he took the measure to convey a message that the ... government is not in line with the public and people are not impressed by what the government says."

Ethiopian Communications Minister Redwan Hussein said the hijacker was Hailemedhin Abera, who had worked for Ethiopian Airlines for 5 years. The hijacker had no prior criminal record. Hussein said Ethiopia would request extradition. Redwan said the plane was carrying 139 Italians, 11 Americans, 10 Ethiopians, 5 Nigerians and 4 French citizens.

Abera's uncle, Alemu Asmamaw, said his nephew had been distraught over the death of another uncle, Emiru Seyoum, an associate professor at Addis Ababa University who died suddenly on January 1. 14021702

February 17—Uganda—Ugandan military spokesman Lt. Col. Paddy Ankunda told the media that it believed Okot Odhiambo, deputy to Lord's Resistance Army leader Joseph Kony, was killed in October 2013 in Djema, Central African Republic, following an attack by African Union forces. Odhiambo was one of 5 LRA commanders indicted by the International Criminal Court in 2005 over atrocities committed in a rebellion that started in Uganda in

the 1980s. He was a member of the “control altar” of the LRA.

February 17—Niger—Gunmen fired on the residence of National Assembly President Hama Amadou, who was away on a state visit to Iran. No one was injured in the nighttime attack. One of the bullets landed 2 yards from his bed. He had told aides that assassins were targeting him.

Meanwhile, Army leader General Seini Garba said the Army had arrested and killed jihadis in Diffa who had been planning an attack. The army also destroyed a large weapons cache. Boko Haram was suspected of involvement.

February 17—Mali—Olivier Salgado, spokesman for the MINUSMA peacekeeping mission, said 3 rockets exploded south of Timbuktu’s airport before midnight.

February 17—Iraq—Baghdad Shi’ite neighborhoods were hit with several bombings in the evening, with 23 dead and dozens injured.

A car bomb exploded in the eastern Ur neighborhood, killing 10 and wounding 23.

A car bomb in the Karrada area killed 8 and wounded 25.

A bomb in the Amil neighborhood killed one civilian and wounded 7.

A car bomb went off in a commercial area in Baghdad’s western Sunni neighborhood of Ghazaliyah, killing 4 civilians and wounding 11.

February 17—Pakistan—Gunmen in Peshawar shot to death Maulvi Abdul Raqeeb, who was Minister of Martyrs and Refugees during the Taliban’s 5-year rule that ended in 2001, and who subsequently called for direct talks with President Hamid Karzai’s High Peace Council.

February 17—Afghanistan—The *Washington Post* reported that the Obama administration was trying to resume talks with the Taliban regarding freeing U.S. hostage Sergeant Bowe Bergdahl, who was kidnapped in 2009, possibly by the Haqqani Network. The

Post said the administration would offer to send 5 Taliban prisoners held at Guantanamo Bay to Qatar in exchange for Bergdahl.

February 18—Yemen—Secessionists attacked a Yemeni army truck carrying food to a unit in Dali Province, killing 7 soldiers and wounding 9. Secessionist spokesman Ali al-Saya said the Army's 33rd Brigade had randomly shelled 3 Dali districts, destroying 5 houses and killing 6 people, including a child. The government said the attackers were "subversive elements" who also set fire to an armored vehicle and captured 14 soldiers.

Two drive-by gunmen on a motorcycle shot to death a senior police officer serving as deputy security chief of the Marib civil status authority in Marib Province.

February 18—Philippines—Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Movement spokesman Abu Misry said it had expelled vice chairman Mohammad Ali Tambako and 30 of his followers for beheading a farmer in the southern Philippines in September 2013. Misry said BIFM does not practice such brutality.

February 18—Iraq—Car bombings of shopping streets and bus stations in Baghdad and areas to the south killed 33 people and wounded dozens. The car bombs in Baghdad killed at least 17 people and wounded 49. One blast at a bus station killed 7 and wounded 18.

Four bombs exploded simultaneously in Hillah, killing 11 people and wounding 35.

A parked car bomb in Musayyib killed 5 and wounded 13.

February 18—Yemen—A bomb hit a military bus as it passed through Sana'a's Hizyaz district while it was taking troops on their way to work in the morning, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 10. Authorities were trying to determine whether it was a roadside bomb, placed on the bus, or the work of a suicide bomber.

February 18—Egypt—*Reuters* and *NBC News* reported that the Sinai-based Ansar Beit al-Maqdis group warned that tourists must leave Egypt by February 20 or face attack. The group tweeted in English, "We recommend tourists to get out safely before the expiry

of the deadline.”

February 19—Lebanon—Two Abdullah Azzam Brigades suicide car bombers set off their explosives in a BMW and a Mercedes at an Iranian cultural center in the Shi’ite Bir Hassan district in southern Beirut, near the Kuwaiti Embassy. Health Minister Wael Abu Faour said 4 people were killed and more than 100 wounded. Among the casualties were 12 children in an orphanage, university student Hussein Hazouri, 18, who was hit in the head, and Abdullah Atweh, 31, whose arm was hit by shrapnel. The Iranian Embassy reported no serious injuries, although one hospitalized man said he worked at the Iranian Embassy. The group said it was retaliating for Hizballah’s involvement in the Syrian civil war. The Lebanese army said the car bombers used mortar shells to maximize the damage. Abdullah Azzam Brigades said on its Twitter account “We will continue to target Iran and its party in Lebanon through their security, political and military offices” until Hizballah fighters withdraw from Syria and scores of Islamic detainees are released from Lebanese jails ... [Hizballah will not] “enjoy security in Lebanon until the people of Syria feel secure.” The blast set cars and trees on fire and heavily damaged a building that once held a pharmacy, a clothing shop and a well-known sweet shop, Gondoline, which is owned by Sam Hasna, a Lebanese-Canadian. One of his employees died and another was in critical condition. Hasna said, “I am trying to reserve the first ticket back to Canada,” after living in Lebanon for years. “We tried, we tried, we tried.”

On March 8, 2014, *AP* reported that the al-Qaeda-linked Abdullah Azzam Brigades posted an apology on jihadi websites for the twin suicide bombing that killed 8 people and wounded dozens, including children from a nearby orphanage, blaming a “technical fault” in the second bomb. “We affirm, always to our suicide bombers, to be cautious, and to abort any operation if they believe it will hit others but the targeted.” In this case, the Brigades said they were targeting Hizballah and Iranian interests in Lebanon. “The 2 bombs were meant to be in a place where the shrapnel of the explosion would not reach the main road. The Azzam [bombing] operations do not target Shi’ites in general, nor other sects.”

14021901

February 19—Iraq—A bomb exploded in a Mahmoudiyah vegetable market, killing 6 and wounding 18.

A bomb hit a security patrol in Khalis, killing 4 soldiers and wounding 3.

February 19—U.S.—*NBC News* reported that the Department of Homeland Security warned airlines about a potential new shoe-bomb threat from overseas flights.

February 19—Egypt—Egyptian army helicopter gunships fired rockets on several terrorist safe houses in the town of Sheikh Zuwayed and several others in nearby villages in the northern region of the Sinai Peninsula, killing at least 10, including senior members of the al-Qaeda-inspired Ansar Beit al-Maqdis (Champions of Jerusalem).

February 20—Nigeria—Boko Haram attacked Bama town during the night, killing 115 people, hospitalizing 200, and destroying 1,500 buildings and 400 vehicles. Several victims were beheaded. Kyari Ibn Elkanemi, shehu (king) of Bama, complained that the government “is not serious” in the fight against the jihadis. Akura Satoma, leader of youth vigilantes in Bama, said of the attackers, “The way they operate is so amazing because as soon as their member is killed, they pick the corpse. They seemed to have specific people for designated duties: while some were shooting RPGs [rocket-propelled grenades], others are planting bombs, others are breaking shops and houses and looting food items and other consumables which they haul into waiting trucks. Some others, like the teenagers, were seen helping to deliver ammunition while others were helping in picking corpses.”

February 20—Nigeria—Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau posted a video on the Internet in which he threatened to attack “in coming days” oil refineries 1,000 miles away from his base. He said Nigerian Muslim politicians and religious and traditional leaders would be targets for pursuing democracy and Western education. “The reason I will kill you is that you are infidels, you follow democracy.... Whoever follows democracy is an infidel and my

enemy.” Shekau spoke in the local Hausa and Kanuri languages.

February 20—Pakistan—Pakistani air force jets bombed jihadi hideouts in villages in the North Waziristan tribal region, killing 15. Authorities also hit jihadi hideouts of foreign Uzbek and Tajik fighters in North Waziristan. The next day, planes bombed the Khyber tribal region, killing 5. A military official said arms, ammunition and explosives were destroyed.

February 20—Syria—A car bomb hit the Bab al-Salama border crossing near a refugee camp, killing 10 people, according to Turkey’s state-run *Anadolu* news agency. Several people were taken to hospitals in Kilis, Turkey.

February 20—Iraq—Five mortar rounds hit a Musayyib market at 7 p.m., killing 22 and wounding more than 50. Police believed the rounds were fired from the nearby Sunni-dominated town of Jurf al-Sakr.

February 21—Afghanistan—A suicide car bomber hit the gates of the district police headquarters in Surobi in the early morning. Two other male attackers clad in burqas then opened fire, killing one police officer and injuring 4. Police said 3 terrorists died.

February 21—Somalia—Nine al-Shabaab terrorists wearing military fatigues and carrying guns and grenades attacked the presidential palace. Two car bombs went off at one gate, killing a former intelligence commander and an aide to the prime minister, Somali-American Mohamud Hersi Abdulle. The other 7 terrorists were killed in an attack on a second gate. President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud was unharmed. 14022101

February 21—Guantanamo Bay—The *Washington Post* reported that Ahmed al-Darbi, 39, Saudi brother-in-law of a 9/11 American Airlines Flight 77 hijacker, Khalid Almihdhar, pleaded guilty to war-crimes charges during his arraignment at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The military’s chief prosecutor, Brig. Gen. Mark Martins, said that he would be sentenced in about 3½ years. As part of a plea deal, Darbi was to testify against another high-profile Gitmo detainee. Martins noted the possibility of repatriation to Saudi Arabia to serve out the remainder of his sentence in a prison. He faced between 9 and 15 additional years in prison for helping to plan a

2002 attack on a French oil tanker in Yemen that killed a Bulgarian crewman. Al-Darbi was captured in 2002.

February 21—Spain—Ram Manikkalingam, spokesman for the commission of mediators overseeing the 2011 ceasefire, said ETA in Bilbo had placed a rifle, 3 pistols, 300 rounds of ammunition, 2 grenades, and 35 pounds of explosives out of use, somehow sealing them away after permitting the inspectors to see them. The Spanish government does not recognize the commission. On February 23, 2014, Judge Ismael Moreno summoned 3 members of the commission to Spain's National Court for 2 hours of questioning. On March 1, 2014, the *Associated Press* reported that ETA had reiterated its earlier claim.

February 21—Australia—*NBC News* reported that authorities were investigating a suspected multiple arson attack against a Boeing 777-300ER Etihad flight from Melbourne to Abu Dhabi. Smoke from what appeared to be deliberately-set fires in 2 lavatories engulfed the cabin. The plane was diverted to Jakarta, Indonesia, where no perpetrator was found. After takeoff, another fire was found in a lavatory. Abu Dhabi authorities detained 12 passengers, who were released the next morning.

February 22—Pakistan—Pakistani helicopter gunships fired on jihadis training in the village of Thal in the Hangu district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, killing 9.

A roadside bomb hit a vehicle carrying a pro-government elder in of Buner, killing him and 2 guards.

February 22—Lebanon—A Nusra Front in Lebanon suicide bomber set off his explosives when soldiers tried to search his car at an army checkpoint at the entrance to Hermel, killing 2 soldiers and a civilian and wounding 18. The group claimed credit on Twitter on February 23, saying it was retaliating for Hizballah's support to the Assad regime in Syria.

February 23—Syria—The Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant was suspected in a suicide bombing in Aleppo that killed Abu Khaled al-Suri, the representative of al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri in Syria. Al-Suri was the co-founder of Ahrar al-Sham, a key member

of the Islamic Front.

February 23—Afghanistan—Hundreds of Taliban gunmen carrying guns and rocket-propelled grenades attacked an Afghan army base in the remote Ghaziabad district of Kunar Province in the early morning, killing 21 soldiers. Three Afghan soldiers were missing. By the afternoon, Afghan forces had re-taken the outpost.

Meanwhile, the Taliban postponed negotiations with the United States over the release of U.S. hostage Sergeant Bowe Berghdahl. The U.S. had proposed swapping the 5 most senior Afghans still held at Gitmo since 2002: Mohammad Fazl, Abdul Haq Wasiq, Mullah Norullah Nori, Khairullah Khairkhwa, and Mohammed Nabi.

February 23—Pakistan—A bomb exploded at a busy bus terminal near a police station in Kohat, killing 14 people and wounding 15, most of them passengers in a motorized rickshaw and those on a mini-bus bound for a Shi'ite-majority area.

February 23—Mali—Eight unidentified gunmen with AK-47 rifles arrived in a vehicle with a mounted gun and forced more than 800 workers to leave the Taoudenie salt mine in northern Mali, according to miner Hama Ould el-Hilla.

February 23—Iraq—A car bomb exploded in an outdoor market for used motorcycles and bicycles in Baghdad's Sadr City, killing 6 and injuring 21.

A motorcycle bomb went off in Baghdad's northern Waziriyah neighborhood, killing 3 and wounding 12.

Drive-by gunmen fired on a police checkpoint in Tarmiyah, killing one and wounding 3.

February 23—Nigeria—Boko Haram returned to Izghe village, where it had killed 106 people the previous week, firebombing remaining thatched huts and killing 3 survivors—a man and 2 women.

February 23—Tanzania—In Zanzibar, 4 people were hurt in the bombing of an Assemblies of God church. Authorities blamed the

secessionist religious group Uamsho (“awakening” in Swahili), also known as the Association for Islamic Mobilization and Propagation, which calls for autonomy for the archipelago.

February 24—Colombia—A motorcycle-riding gunman tried to halt the 3-vehicle convoy of leftist presidential candidate Aida Avella, 65, of the Union Patriótica—originally the political wing of FARC—in the northeastern state of Arauca, firing 8–10 shots at a security detail. No injuries were reported. She had been in exile in Switzerland for 17 years; she left in 1996 after being the target of a shoulder-fired rocket.

February 24—Pakistan—Gunmen killed Asmatullah Shaheen Bitani, a Pakistani Taliban Executive Council member, and 3 aides in Darga Mandi in North Waziristan. There was a 10 million rupee (\$95,000) government bounty on him. He had served as interim chief of the group after the 2013 death of Hakimullah Mehsud in a drone strike.

February 24—Mali—Authorities found 5 bodies wearing military clothing in 2 graves near the Kati military barracks outside the capital.

February 24—India—Indian soldiers killed 7 rebels who had fired on them in Kashmir’s forested region of Kupwara. No soldiers were injured.

February 24—Tanzania—Two homemade bombs exploded near St. Monica Anglican Cathedral and the Mercury restaurant in Zanzibar, causing no injuries. Authorities blamed the secessionist religious group Uamsho/Association for Islamic Mobilization and Propagation.

February 25—Nigeria—In a 2 a.m. attack on the Federal Government College at Buni Yadi, Boko Haram set alight a locked dormitory, then shot and slit the throats of students trying to flee through the windows. At least 58 students were killed; many were burned alive. Eleven wounded survivors were hospitalized. Teacher Adamu Garba said the machete-wielding terrorists “slaughtered them like sheep” and gunned down others. A spokesman for the governor of Yobe State said soldiers guarding a nearby checkpoint had been called away hours earlier. The terrorists spared female

students, telling them to go home, get married, and quit Western education. The terrorists burned down 6 dormitories, the administrative building, staff quarters, classrooms, a clinic and the kitchen. Musa Mohammed, 16, died of gunshot wounds in a local hospital on February 26, raising the death toll to 59.

February 25—Pakistan—The military said bombings by jets and helicopter gunships killed nearly 25 insurgents in North Waziristan.

February 25—UK—West Midlands Police arrested 4 people in Birmingham, including former Guantanamo Bay detainee Moazzam Begg, 45, on suspicion of Syria-related terrorism offenses. Police suspected Begg of attending a terrorist training camp and facilitating terrorism overseas. Gerrie Tahari, a 44-year-old woman; her 20-year-old son; and a 36-year-old man were suspected of facilitating terrorism overseas. Begg was arrested in Pakistan in 2002 as an enemy combatant, held at Bagram in Afghanistan, and sent in 2003 to Gitmo, where he was released without charge in 2005. He became a director of the UK advocacy group Cage, which campaigns against alleged abuses committed in the name of fighting terrorism. He was arraigned on March 1 in a London court on charges of promoting terrorism in Syria. Tahari denied a charge of aiding overseas terrorism. Begg was ordered held in custody until his next court appearance March 14.

February 25—UK—London High Court Justice Nigel Sweeney ordered IRA veteran John Downey, 62, freed, finding that Britain's Northern Ireland Office in 2007 misled Downey when it provided the resident of Ireland with a secret document promising him he was not wanted for any outstanding IRA crimes in the UK while knowing that he was charged with the IRA killing of 4 soldiers and 7 horses assigned to a detachment of the Queen's Household Cavalry in London's Hyde Park in 1982. Downey had flown in 2013 to London's Gatwick Airport, where he was arrested and charged with murder and other terror charges.

The next day, First Minister Peter Robinson, leader of Northern Ireland's unity government, threatened to resign, claiming that his British Protestant party, the Democratic Unionists, would not have formed a coalition with Sinn Fein in 2007 had the UK revealed it

was giving secret “get out of jail free” written guarantees to 187 IRA “On the Runs” who fled to the Republic of Ireland. On February 27, the British government announced it would appoint a judge to investigate the policy.

February 25—Afghanistan—A suicide car bomber killed 8 people and wounded 41, several seriously, in a crowded restaurant and hotel in Trin Kot, capital of Uruzgan Province, Afghanistan.

A roadside bomb killed 3 civilians and wounded 3 in Helmand Province’s Marjah District.

February 25—Iraq—A car bomb in the crowded commercial area of Karrada in Baghdad killed at least 15 people and wounded 36.

February 26—Egypt—The Cairo Criminal Court convicted 26 people of forming a terrorist group to attack ships passing through the Suez Canal waterway, security buildings, foreign tourists, Christians and police. Almost all were sentenced in absentia to death. One of the defendants, younger than 18, did not receive a death sentence.

February 26—Mali—Two Malian medical aid workers with the aid group Medecins du Monde (Doctors of the World) were injured when their vehicle hit a land mine near the Kidal airfield. The group’s Kidal coordinator sustained serious injuries to his hand.

February 26—Yemen—Two gunmen on a motorcycle killed Intelligence General Rishad al-Kaladi as he was leaving a restaurant in Hadramawt Province.

February 27—Somalia—A car bomb killed 11 people at a Mogadishu tea shop frequented by Somali intelligence officers. One man broke his arm when he jumped from a moving car near the attack. Al-Shabaab was suspected.

During the night, gunmen killed a health worker giving out polio vaccinations, the second polio worker killed in Mogadishu that week.

February 27—China—Before noon, an explosion set fire to a public bus in Guiyang in southwestern China, killing 5 and injuring

32. It was unclear what caused the blast. In 2013, a man set fire to a commuter bus in Xiamen, killing himself and 46 others. In 2009, a bus arson killed 27, including the arsonist, in Chengdu.

February 27—India—An Indian soldier fired indiscriminately at his colleagues at an army camp in northern Ganderbal region, Kashmir, killing 5 of them and wounding another before killing him-self. The sentry had earlier argued with his colleagues.

February 27—Nigeria—Survivors claimed soldiers fled before Boko Haram attacked 5 villages and a town, killing 33 people and bombing a theological school in attacks in northeast Adamawa State. The attackers hit during the night in Kirchinga village near the Cameroon border. Gunmen in 13 all-terrain pickup trucks fired automatic guns and rocket-propelled grenades and threw firebombs into thatched-roofed huts. The attackers chased the villagers into neighboring Shuwa town, then torched banks, a police station, the homes of prominent residents and a bishop, and a seminary.

February 27—Iraq—A bomb hidden on a motorcycle exploded at a used motorcycle market in Baghdad, killing 12 and wounding 45.

A bomb attached to a minibus exploded in Sadr City, killing 5 civilians and wounding 14.

A bomb stuck on a minibus exploded in Baghdad's northern Shaab neighborhood, killing 4 and wounding 11.

February 28—Iraq—A suicide bomber in Haditha crashed his explosives-laden car during the night into the guesthouse of Sheik Saeed Fleih al-Osman, a councilman and a leader for the town's Sahwa militias, killing the prominent pro-government tribal sheik and 6 Sahwa militiamen and wounding 5 civilians.

February 28—Cyprus—A bomb exploded in the car of Cypriot referee Leontios Trattou, who was to work a soccer exhibition between the U.S. and Ukraine. The bomb was placed on the hood of the car in a Nicosia suburb.

February 28—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb killed a NATO service member in southern Afghanistan. 14022801

February 28—Yemen—Gun battles between troops and Shi'ite

Houthi rebels at a military checkpoint in al-Jawf Province killed 2 soldiers and 5 rebels. Troops arrested another 11 suspected Houthi rebels, including 3 wounded men.

February 28—Lebanon—Military prosecutor Riad Abu Ghaida charged hard-line Sunni cleric Sheik Ahmad al-Assir with involvement in a deadly shoot-out in June 2013 in Sidon that killed 18 government troops and killing soldiers, calling for the death penalty. Abu Ghaida also charged 56 supporters of al-Assir, among them former popular singer-turned-extremist Fadel Shaker, with committing crimes against the military, against calling for capital punishment.

February 28—Egypt—Gunmen on a motorcycle killed an off-duty policeman also riding a motorcycle in the Nile Delta city of Mansoura. The officer worked as a guard for a judge hearing a case against former President Mohammed Morsi. The victim was on his way from the judge's home.

Meanwhile, authorities dismantled a homemade bomb on a main bridge in northern Cairo.

February 28—Libya—During the night, gunmen shot to death Colonel Wanis Massoud al-Barghathi, an officer in the air defense branch, in Benghazi.

March—Switzerland—On October 31, 2014, *AP* reported that prosecutors announced the March arrest of 3 Iraqis suspected of supporting the Islamic State and planning an attack in Europe. Offenses included misuse of explosives and toxic gases with criminal intent and encouraging illegal entry to, exit from, and residence in Switzerland.

March 1—Pakistan—The Pakistani Taliban declared a one-month cease-fire as part of peace negotiations with the government.

Meanwhile, 2 bombs exploded minutes apart in the Lashora village of Jamrud tribal region in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, killing 11 people in an attack on tribal police guarding polio workers. The first bomb hit an escort vehicle, wounding 6 officers. The second bomb hit a tribal police convoy responding to the first

bombing, killing 11 and wounding another 6. The next day, *Reuters* and *NBC News* reported that the Pakistani military bombed the hideout of Mullah Tamanchey, a jihadi leader, hours after the Taliban declared a ceasefire. Tamanchey was alleged to have orchestrated the previous day's attack on a polio vaccination team's convoy in which 12 people died.

A bomb killed 3 paramilitary Frontier Corps soldiers and wounded 6 as they traveled through Washuk in Baluchistan Province.

March 1—China—Men and women wielding long knives, including machetes and fruit and watermelon knives, attacked the Kunming Railway Station in Yunnan Province at 9 p.m., killing 31 people and injuring 143 before police fired on them, killing 5 attackers and arresting one. The government blamed separatists linked to international terrorism. The state-run *Yunnan News* said that killers wore black uniforms. Chinese State *CCTV* said 2 of the assailants were women, including one of the dead and the one detained. Police captured the other 3 suspects in Honghe on March 3. *Xinhua News Agency* reported that the Ministry of Public Security indicated that the Xinjiang-based “terrorist gang” of 6 men and 2 women were led by Abdurehim Kurban. Authorities suggested that the East Turkistan Islamic Movement was involved. Other observers blamed Uighur separatists. On March 5, Qin Guangrong, the Communist Party chief of Yunnan Province, announced that the 8 separatists from Xinjiang conducted the assault after failing to leave the country across the border in Yunnan, and later in Guangdong Province, to join jihad. On June 30, 2014, the national prosecutor's office announced murder and terrorism charges against a woman—Patiguli Tuoheti—and 3 men for the knifings. The 4 had Uighur names. The Supreme People's Procuratorate charged her with murder and participating in a terror group. The trio that was arrested elsewhere 2 days before the attack were charged with murder and with leading the terror group. On September 12, 2014, the Kunming Intermediate People's Court Chinese court sentenced 3 men—Iskandar Ehet, Turgun Tohtunyaz and Hasayn Muhammad—to death and a woman, Patigul Tohti, to life

imprisonment after convicting them of organizing and leading a terror group and murder in the attack. Tohti was the only attacker captured alive at the scene. The court said she could not be sentenced to death because she was pregnant. The court added that local authorities arrested the 3 men on February 27 as they were attempting to illegally leave China. On October 31, 2014, *AP* reported that the Higher People's Court of Yunnan Province Chinese court upheld the death sentences of 3 men convicted of organizing a knife attack that killed 31 people and injured 141 outside a railway station in Kunming, observing that they "all played a role in organizing, leading and plotting the terrorist activities at the Kunming Railway Station." On March 24, 2015, *AP* reported that authorities executed Iskandar Ehet, Turgun Tohtunyaz and Hasayn Muhammad.

March 1—Nigeria—Two car bombs went off at night at a Maiduguri market, killing 51 people. Victims included children dancing at a wedding celebration and people watching a soccer game. The first bomb exploded on a pickup truck carrying firewood and did not cause many casualties; the second bomb went off in a car, hitting those rushing to aid the initial victims. Survivors captured and badly beat a man who jumped out of the car, grabbed a tricycle taxi and tried to escape. The suspect was taken to Umaru Shehu General Hospital.

Forty miles away, terrorists killed 39 people and destroyed every thatched-roof hut in Mainok, a farming village.

March 1—Iraq—Drive-by gunmen fired on a Sahwa checkpoint in Tarmiyah, killing 2 and wounding 4.

Gunmen fired on an army checkpoint in Abu Ghraib, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 4.

A bomb went off in an outdoor market in Abu Ghraib, killing a civilian and wounding 6.

March 2—Philippines—Two men on a motorcycle kidnapped a 9-year-old boy in front of his home in Sulu's Indanan town.

March 2—Yemen—Gunmen ambushed and killed a security

forces colonel driving in the Radaa suburbs; his guard was wounded.

March 2—Afghanistan—A terrorist car bomb exploded prematurely at a safe house during a nighttime police raid, killing 10 terrorists, including at least 3 Afghan and 6 Pakistani terrorists, as well as 2 women and 2 children, and destroyed a civilian house 6 miles north of Pul-e-Alam, capital of Logar Province. Police said the terrorists were planning to attack the provincial governor's compound.

March 2—Nigeria—At 8 p.m., Boko Haram gunmen chased off soldiers guarding the village of Mafa, then killed 32 people and set alight the entire village. The next day, according to Senator Ahmed Zannah, "a bomb exploded this morning and 2 policemen were killed while trying to evacuate injured victims." Most Mafa residents had left the village after reading leaflets the previous week warning of an imminent attack. Seven soldiers were reported missing.

March 3—Pakistan—At 8:30 a.m., 2 suicide bombers entered Islamabad's district court complex, fired AK-47 assault rifles and threw grenades at judges, lawyers and residents gathered for civil court proceedings, killing 11 people and wounding 25. Among the dead in the 45-minute attack were Razaqat Awan, 3 attorneys including 72-year-old Rao Abdul Rashid, the chief constable and several people who were eating in the cafeteria. The gunmen broke into a district court judge's chambers and shot him to death. At the end of the 20-minute rampage, the terrorists then blew themselves up in front of a courtroom. Taliban negotiating team spokesman Maulana Sami ul-Haq commented, "We condemn this unfortunate incident. Some forces are trying to derail the peace process."

The Interior Ministry had told the National Assembly the previous week that 900 people were killed in more than 1,700 attacks across the country since September.

March 3—Philippines—Five gunmen armed with M16 rifles kidnapped a 10-year-old boy, his 8-year-old cousin, their nanny and a driver while on the way to school. The gunmen bumped into the victims' van with their jeep, then dragged them away in Jolo, Sulu Province. Abu Sayyaf extremists and small kidnap gangs were

suspected.

March 3—Bahrain—A remotely detonated bomb planted near a lamp post went off in Manama, killing 3 policemen, including one from the UAE, who were trying to disperse what the Interior Ministry dubbed “rioters and vandals.” Two other bombs went off nearby. A fourth bomb was defused. The UAE’s state news agency WAM said the dead included 1st Lt. Tareq Mohammed al-Shehi, who was serving in Bahrain as part of the “Gulf Waves Force” deployed under a joint security cooperation agreement among Gulf Cooperation Council States, who include Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and Oman. By the next day, authorities had detained 25 suspects. On March 6, Police Chief Major General Tariq Hassan al-Hassan announced the arrests of 4 people; 3 were in their 20s, one was 40 years old. On February 26, 2015, AP reported that a Bahraini court found 11 Shi’ites guilty of involvement in the bombing and sentenced 3 of them to death. One of the dead police officers came from the UAE. Another 8 defendants were scheduled to life in prison and would lose their citizenship. Defense attorney Mohammed al-Tajir said he would appeal the verdict. 14030301

March 3—Nigeria—Jihadis killed 3 policemen who were chasing 4 gunmen on motorcycles who had attacked a checkpoint on a road from Katsina to Kano.

Jihadis burned 11 people to death inside their homes in Jakana village in Borno State. Most villagers fled into the bush; the victims were too old to escape.

March 4—Pakistan—Gunmen fired on trucks in a NATO supply convoy heading to Afghanistan via the tribal Jamrud region, killing 2 truck drivers and wounding another.

March 4—Iraq—Two suicide bombers set off their explosives at the entrance to the local council in Samara. Another 5 gunmen set off a parked car bomb and rushed in, killing 6 people, including 3 police officers and 3 civilians and injuring 34. In a 2-hour gun battle, security forces freed all hostages and killed the attackers.

March 4—France—The trial began of French citizen Romain

Letellier, alias Abou Siyad al-Normandy, 27, described by prosecutors as running the 4,000-member Ansar al-Haqq al-Qaeda propaganda website. He was charged with defending and promoting terrorism by translating and disseminating 2 editions of AQAP's *Inspire* magazine. He was arrested in September 2013 in the Calvados area of Normandy. He faced 5 years in prison in the first test of the 2012 law outlawing "cyberjihad." He denied intent to incite violence and said he withheld information on sabotage, "because then you could really think that we were inciting people technically to do something." Letellier grew up in a Norman village, raised by atheist communist parents, although he believed in God as a youth. On March 5, a Paris court sentenced him to a year in prison plus a 2-year suspended sentence.

March 4—Libya—Gunmen fired rocket-propelled grenades at troops guarding Libya's official television station. There were no reports of casualties. Officials said the attackers might have been members of the militia headed by Jumaa al-Shahm, who had earlier controlled the building before being forced out by government forces the previous week.

Meanwhile, prominent air force Colonel Adam Faraj al-Abdali was found dead from gunshots to the head and chest. He was found inside his car near a cemetery in Benghazi hours after he went missing in the country's east. The 50-something colonel had pioneered the use of Russian jets in Libya.

March 5—China—A fire on a passenger bus carrying 43 people near a highway entrance in Jilin killed 10 and injured 17 in the morning.

The previous week, a man believing that his wife was unfaithful admitted that he had boarded a bus in the southwest and torched it, killing 6 and wounding 35.

March 5—Israel—Israeli troops fired on 2 suspected Hizballah members trying to plant a bomb in the Israel-controlled Golan Heights along the border with Syria.

March 5—Iraq—Car bombs in Baghdad commercial areas and marketplaces killed 17 people. Two bombs hit the northern Shaab

and Shula neighborhoods, killing 4 civilians in each attack, and wounding 31.

A bomb in Zafaraniyah in Baghdad killed 3 and injured 9.

A bomb in Baghdad's Bayaa neighborhood killed 3 and wounded 11.

A bomb in Baghdad's Karrada area killed 2 and wounded 12.

A bomb in Sadr City killed one and wounded 3.

An attack in Baghdad's northern Sunni neighborhood of Azamiyah killed 5 people who were celebrating Iraq's win over China in an Asian Cup qualifier in Dubai.

A roadside bomb in Tarmiyah killed a police officer on patrol and a nearby civilian.

March 5—Philippines—Gunmen kidnapped Hadji Muhtamad Vice Mayor Arsina Nanoh outside a shopping mall. She was released the next day in a Zamboanga town. Alnajil Nanoh said his wife phoned him earlier saying she was being held blindfolded in a room. She was also a gold trader. It was not reported whether a ransom was paid. Abu Sayyaf was suspected.

March 5—Israel—The Israeli Navy, in Operation Full Disclosure, intercepted the Panama-flagged *KLOS C* ship more than 1,000 miles off the Israeli coast in the Red Sea, near the coasts of Sudan and Eritrea, and seized dozens of Syrian-made M-302 rockets from Iran en route to Palestinian militants in Gaza. M-302s have a range of 100 miles, double that of Palestinian-manufactured M-75s. The ship was brought to the port of Eilat, where the Israelis freed the 17 crew members who were working for a firm registered in the Marshall Islands.

March 5—Netherlands—Judge Sanji Mmasenono Monageng announced that the International Criminal Court in a 3–2 decision refused to release Union of Congolese Patriots rebel leader Bosco Ntaganda, alias “The Terminator,” from pre-trial detention while the court considered possible trial on 13 charges of murder, rape, persecution and using child soldiers in 2002–2003 in Ituri Province,

Democratic Republic of Congo. He had later joined the M23, which splintered. He later fled to Rwanda.

March 6—Yemen—Yemeni security officials said an AQAP firing squad executed one of its members accused of spying for the United States. The terrorists hung his body from a street light pole in Shahr, Hadramawt Province. AQAP distributed a flier saying it was “retribution” for anyone dealing with the Americans. It claimed the victim had put microchips in cars and safe houses used by AQAP to guide missiles fired by U.S. drones.

March 6—Bahrain—The Ministry of Interior said that a group of men told 2 children, aged 10 and 11, to plant a bomb. The bomb exploded when one was carrying it. The children were hospitalized.

March 6—Iraq—A car bomb went off among shoppers in Baghdad’s southwestern Amil neighborhood, killing 7 and wounding 17.

A bomb went off at a cafe in Baghdad’s Sadr City, killing 4 and wounding 15.

A bomb exploded in a commercial street in central Baghdad, killing 3 and wounding 13.

A bomb near Baghdad’s Green Zone killed 3 and wounded 8.

A bomb in Baghdad’s southeastern Jisr Diyala suburb killed 2 and wounded 7.

Two car bombs killed 9 and wounded 28 in Hillah.

A bomb killed 4 and wounded 10 in Iskandariyah.

A car bomb in Mishada killed 5 and wounded 14.

March 6—Pakistan—A roadside bomb went off next to a passing convoy in Hangu District near the Afghan border, killing 6 troops and wounding 8.

March 6–7—Northern Ireland—Authorities found letter bombs in a post sorting office in Londonderry on March 6 and a second sorting office in Lisburn on March 7. The devices were addressed to prison officers.

March 7—Afghanistan—A remotely-detonated motorcycle bomb exploded in a crowded market in Marjah, Helmand Province, killing 5 and wounding 8.

March 7—Saudi Arabia—The Interior Ministry deemed the Muslim Brotherhood, AQI, AQAP, the Syrian al-Nusra Front, Saudi Hizballah and Yemen's Shi'ite Houthis as terrorist groups. Membership in the groups or providing support carries a 5-to-30-year prison sentence.

March 7—France—A Paris court convicted and sentenced 3 young men to terms ranging from 2 to 5 years for criminal association with the intent to commit terrorism after they failed to travel to Syria to join jihadis. The 3 were aged between 21 and 26. They were arrested in 2012 before boarding a plane in France.

March 8—Yemen—In a morning attack, AQAP fired rocket-propelled grenades and heavy machineguns at the 115th Brigade's base in Lawder in Abyan Province in southern Yemen, killing 2 soldiers guarding its gate. A Saudi gunman was killed. Two Yemenis were arrested. 14030801

March 8—Iraq—A suicide bomber stole a police Humvee, painted it in military colors, passed through a military checkpoint in Ramadi, then set off his explosives, wounding 14 people.

A roadside bomb hit a military vehicle in Baqouba, killing a captain and wounding 4 soldiers.

March 8—Afghanistan—A Taliban bomb exploded under the car seat of Noor Agha Kamran, a district chief in eastern Afghanistan, killing him and wounding 6 other people, as he was on his way to work in Jalalabad in Nazian District. The Taliban were suspected. Two bodyguards were seriously wounded.

Six Afghan security forces—4 soldiers and 2 police officers—died and 2 were wounded when a Taliban roadside bomb they were trying to defuse exploded near Mihterlam, capital of Laghman Province.

March 8—Mali—French forces killed AQIM spokesman Omar Ould Hamaha and 2 other terrorists in a shoot-out with men in a

pickup truck 125 miles northeast of Timbuktu. He and Mokhtar Belmokhtar, to whom he was related through marriage, had founded the Mourabitoune group. In January 2013, he told the *Associated Press*, “Our jihadists are not a bunch of sheep waiting to be slaughtered inside a closed pen. Listen closely to me. Our elements are constantly on the move. What they hit is a bunch of cement. France is going to reap the worst consequences possible from this. Now no French person can feel safe anywhere in the world. Every French national is a target.” He also told the press of “divine orders” to destroy any grave that is more than 8 inches tall because anything taller encouraged people to orient their prayer toward the deceased rather than toward God.

March 8—Finland—Acting on a tip, Finnish police detained a man and a woman, both 24, for allegedly planning an attack against the University of Helsinki, which has 37,000 students. They were not students at the university. Their trial began on May 26, 2014, with prosecutors saying they planned to kill 50 people. She raised her right arm in an apparent Nazi salute at the court hearing. They pleaded innocent to charges of plotting a possible attack in January and weapons possession. They told the court that they met over the Internet in 2012 and discussed a potential attack online via encrypted emails, but denied committing a crime. He claimed he was bullied at school and started thinking about an attack after 2 school shootings in 2007 and 2008 in Finland that killed 20 people. News service *YLE* said he had images of the 2013 Boston Marathon bombings on his computer. The couple faced a 4-year prison sentence. On June 27, 2014, the Helsinki Regional Court convicted them of possessing weapons, ammunition and chemicals meant “for the mass murder of at least 50 people, chosen randomly” and sentenced them to at least 3 years each in prison. The court said they were fueled by hatred toward society, anger and revenge for being teased at school. It was not clear if they would appeal.

March 8—Malaysia—Malaysian Airlines Flight MH370, a B-777–200 carrying 12 crew and 227 passengers from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia to Beijing, China, vanished from radar at 1:20 a.m. while flying at 35,000 feet over the territorial waters of Malaysia and Vietnam. It was due to arrive in Beijing at 6:30 a.m. There was no

distress signal. Co-pilot Fariq Abdul Hamid's last words to ground controllers were "All right, good night."

An international search turned up no debris in the first week. Wild theories abounded. Popular ones included that it had been hijacked, or stolen, or that the pilot had committed suicide. Authorities later said the plane appeared to have turned once the transponder stopped transmitting, suggesting that it was being piloted. Malaysian Prime Minister Najib Razak said the plane flew 6 hours after the transponder turned off. One theory suggested that the plane rose to 40,000 feet, killing the passengers with the change in air pressure, then returned to its regular flying altitude.

Two Iranians who were flying with passports stolen in Thailand were believed to merely be seeking asylum. Both bought their tickets in Thailand. They traveled to Malaysia on their Iranian passports, then used the stolen ones. The passports were issued by Italy to Luigi Maraldi, 37, who said his passport was stolen in 2013, and by Austria to Christian Kozel, an Austrian who said his passport was stolen in 2012. The passports said they were Delavar Seyed Mohammad Reza, 29, and Pouria Nourmohammadi Mehrdad, 19, who might have been seeking asylum in Germany, where his mother lived. Malaysian police chief Khalid Abu Bakar told a news conference, "We believe he is not likely to be a member of any terrorist group." Two other people also were initially believed to have suspect credentials.

Passengers came from 14 countries; 154 were from China or Taiwan. The 3 American passengers were Philip Wood, 51, an IBM employee working in Malaysia; Nicole Meng, 4; and Yan Zhang, 2.-Austin-based Freescale Semiconductor said 20 of its employees were aboard the plane; 12 were Malaysian, 8 were Chinese. The airline said other passengers included 38 Malaysians, 7 Indonesians, 6 Australians, 5 Indians, 4 French citizens, 2 Ukrainians, 2 Canadians (Muktesh Mukherjee, 42, and Xiaomo Bai, 37, a married couple who were returning from a vacation in Vietnam. He worked

in Beijing for Xcoal Energy and Resources.), 2 New Zealanders, a Russian, an Italian, a Dutch citizen, and an Austrian. A group of 24 calligraphers were returning from the “Chinese Dream” exhibition in Kuala Lumpur; the manifest included Meng Gaosheng, 64, vice chairman of the China Calligraphic Artists Association. Also on the flight was Maimaitijiang Abula, 35, an art teacher at a college in Kashgar. The flight was a codeshare with China Southern Airlines.

Authorities examined why files had been deleted in a flight simulator found in the home of the pilot, Zaharie Ahmad Shah, a flight buff.

On March 24, *NBC News* reported that Malaysian Airlines authorities told families that “none of those on board have survived.”

March 8—Afghanistan—A bomb exploded in Kajaki district, killing 2 civilians.

March 8—Syria—Activists released a video of Iranian women kidnapped by rebels. On May 6, Iranian and Russian representatives reportedly were in Homs to negotiate a prison exchange that would free 3 Iranians and a Russian held captive by rebels in the northern province of Aleppo. It was unclear when they were kidnapped.
14050802

March 9—Afghanistan—Gunmen attacked a checkpoint in Kajaki district, killing an Afghan police officer.

A roadside bomb destroyed a car in Musa Qala in Helmand Province, killing 7 people, including 3 women and 2 children, and wounding 8 others. The car was part of a 2-vehicle convoy ferrying civilians between the Musa Qala and Nawzad district.

Afghan security forces killed 13 Taliban in Helmand’s Gereshk District.

A bomb exploded near a store in the Spin Boldak District of Kandahar Province, killing 2 civilians and injuring 2.

March 9—Iraq—A suicide car bomber set off his explosives at a

security checkpoint at the entrance to Hillah during morning rush hour, killing 21 civilians, including 15 security personnel, a woman and a 12-year-old, and injuring 115 people stuck in traffic awaiting inspection. Police said they believed the bomber packed his car with liquid fuel, perhaps gasoline, that burned dozens of cars.

Gunmen attacked security forces and employees of the state-run oil company outside Baghdad, killing 6 and wounding 16.

March 10—Israel—Israeli guards killed Raed Zueter, a Jordanian judge who the Israelis said tried to grab a rifle from a soldier at the Allenby crossing border crossing between the West Bank and Jordan. He initially was identified as a Palestinian. The magistrate had worked in Amman since 2009. An Israeli spokesman said the incident appeared to have nationalistic motives.

March 10—Afghanistan—The Taliban warned Afghans to boycott the upcoming presidential election and ordered its fighters to “use all force” possible to disrupt the polling in the April 5 vote. Spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid said the group told clerics to deem the election “an American conspiracy.” “We have given orders to all our mujahedeen (holy warriors) to use all force at their disposal to disrupt these upcoming sham elections to target all its workers, activists, callers, security apparatus and offices.”

A bomb hidden in a motorcycle was remotely detonated in Herat Province, killing 2 local policemen and wounding 2 other police officers.

March 11—Afghanistan—Gunmen shot to death Nils Horner, 52, the South Asia correspondent for the Swedish radio station *Sveriges Radio*, in a Kabul neighborhood populated by western NGOs, embassies and journalists. The Swedish-British journalist was sitting in a vehicle with his translator when he was shot in the head. He earlier worked in New York and London. He had reported for *Swedish Radio SR* since 2001 as a foreign correspondent mostly in Asia and the Middle East, including Afghanistan and Baghdad. The Taliban splinter Feday-e-Mahaz, followers of the late Mullah Daullah, said he was a spy for MI-6. 14031101

March 11—Somalia—African Union and Somali troops wrested

the towns of Rabdhure, Ted, Hudur, Wajid and Buudhubow from al-Shabaab.

March 11—India—Some 200 armed Maoist rebels attacked a camp of paramilitary soldiers, killing 20 troops protecting construction workers building roads in the forests of remote southern Chattisgarh State. Troops fired back in a 3-hour gun battle near Jiram Ghati in Sukma district in Chattisgarh.

March 11—Kenya—During the night, Anti-Terrorism Police Unit officers stopped a car carrying homemade bombs and arrested 2 men planning an attack in coastal Mombasa's Changanwe area. Police had intercepted their communications. Authorities discovered the explosives under the SUV's seats on March 17, when a third suspect was arrested. Mombasa county commissioner Nelson Marwa said, "It is a Toyota ... the chassis does not belong to that vehicle, the engine does not belong to that vehicle, the number plate does not belong to that vehicle. In it are 2 powerful explosives, motor vehicle explosives capable of mass destruction." The explosives included 6 cylinders weighing 60 kilograms (132 pounds), 6 detonators, 6 grenades, an AK47 rifle, a cache of ammunition, and a cellphone to serve as the detonator.

On March 19, the arrested duo, Abdiaziz Abdulahi Abdi and Isaak Noor Ibrahim, believed to be Somali nationals, were charged in court with preparing to commit murder, being members of an outlawed organization and illegal possession of explosives and weapons. Mombasa County Criminal Investigations chief Henry Ondieki said 2 more suspects, Mohammed Daayo, a Somalia national and Shadrack Nicholas, a Kenyan, were in police custody in connection with the planned attack.

On March 31, 2014, *AP* reported that a Kenyan police official said 2 men arrested with a car bomb aimed at a Mombasa shopping mall on March 31, 2014, were in contact with the Westgate Mall plot-ters. The vehicle carried 381 pounds of explosives. The 2 men had spoken on the phone with Somalia-based terrorists connected with the Westgate at-tack.

March 11—Egypt—On March 15, the Sinai-based al-Qaeda-inspired Ansar Beit al-Maqdis (Champions of Jerusalem) announced the death of one of its founders, Tawfiq Mohammed Freij, alias Abu Abdullah, when a “heat bomb” he was transporting in his car went off early. The group said he orchestrated attacks on gas pipelines supplying gas to Israel. It named him as the “field commander” of the August 2011 cross-border attack into southern Israel that targeted a bus and other vehicles near Eilat that killed 8 people. The group appeared to indicate that he moved to Cairo in early 2013 to run the group’s operations, including a failed suicide car bomb attack on Interior Minister Mahmoud Ibrahim in Cairo in September 2013.

March 11—Iraq—A sticky bomb attached to a minibus went off in Sadr City in Baghdad, killing 2 passengers and wounding 5.

A bomb went off after sunset in a commercial street in Shurta, Baghdad, killing 2 and wounding 8.

Drive-by gunmen killed an employee of Baghdad’s municipality in western Baghdad.

March 11—France—Authorities in the Paris area arrested 7 men and a woman on suspicion of planning to join jihadis fighting in Syria.

March 11–13—Nigeria—Dozens of gunmen on motorbikes attacked 4 villages 110 miles west of Katsina, killing more than 100 people, including 2 police officers, in a land dispute. A villager in Maigora said more than 100 bodies were buried in 3 villages. Gunmen returned to Marabar Kindo village to kill another 7 villagers.

March 12—Afghanistan—Three Taliban gunmen, driving a white Corolla sedan and armed with hand grenades, automatic rifles and smaller weapons, died in a gun battle while trying to storm a former intelligence headquarters in Kandahar. The gate guards retreated inside the building while the gunmen rushed to neighboring rooftops. Police quickly surrounded the terrorists and fired machine guns from armored vehicles. Taliban spokesman Qari Yusuf texted AP to say that the gunmen killed 4 intelligence commandos and 5

policemen. Police said a commando and a woman who lived in the area were wounded.

March 12—Afghanistan—Gunmen kidnapped 4 election coordinators in Nangarhar Province, which borders Pakistan.

March 12–14—Israel—The Israeli military said Gaza militants fired 70 rockets at Israel during the 3-day period. At least 18 were fired after the Islamic Jihad announced a cease-fire.

March 13—Egypt—Four masked gunmen on 2 motorbikes fired at an army Military Police bus in Cairo's Amiriyah district in the morning, killing one soldier and wounding 3. Armed forces spokesman Colonel Ahmed Mohammed Ali blamed the Muslim Brotherhood.

March 13—Guatemala—The trial in Chilmatenango began of Fermin Felipe Solano Barillas, alias Lieutenant David, 55, a former leader of the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms (ORPA), believed responsible for killing 22 people in the November 22, 1988, El Aguacate Massacre during the 1960–1996 civil war. A UN truth commission said the rebels were responsible for the murders. Solano was represented by attorney Julio Salvador Perez Hernandez. Solano was arrested in 2012 and charged with homicide and crimes against humanity and is the only person facing trial in the case.

March 13—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb hit a car in Helmand Province, killing 6 civilians, including 2 women and 2 children.

March 14—Thailand—A 42-year-old Buddhist teacher driving her motorcycle to work was twice shot in the head by a gunman on the back of a passing motorcycle. The terrorists then poured gasoline on the body and set it on fire. She was the 170th teacher killed by suspected Muslim insurgents. She taught English at a rural school in the Mayo district of Pattani Province. Police said the suspects scattered flyers with anti-Buddhist messages before fleeing. She lived in the neighboring province of Yala, driving an hour to work each day.

March 14—Iraq—A bomb went off in a market in Baghdad's Shula district, killing 5 and wounding 16.

A bomb went off at a southern Baghdad wholesale vegetable market, killing one person and injuring 3.

A bomb went off in Baghdad's northern Taji suburb, killing 2 and wounding 7.

March 14—Spain/Morocco—Spanish and Moroccan authorities arrested 7 suspected members of an extremist cell allegedly recruiting members to fight in Syria. Spain arrested a trio in Melilla and another in Malaga who had spent time with al-Qaeda-linked groups. Moroccan police arrested a trio in Laroui. Moroccan authorities said the cell's leader was a Spaniard arrested in Spain who had previously lived in Laroui. He had ties with an AQIM cell recruiting fighters for northern Mali. The cell was broken up in November 2012. The Moroccan officials said he also sent fighters to Libya and Syria and raised funds for extremist groups.

March 14—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected in a morning attack on Maiduguri's main Giwa Military Barracks. The Ministry of Defense said it repelled the insurgents and inflicted "heavy casualties" on terrorists planning on freeing colleagues detained at the barracks. Some detainees were killed by friendly fire as they were released. At least one student was killed. Four soldiers were wounded. The *News Agency of Nigeria* said the jihadis came from the Ngadda River running behind the University of Maiduguri. The *Associated Press* reported that hundreds of detainees were freed but that the military killed hundreds, citing reports by hospital workers who saw 425 corpses in the morgue.

March 14—Pakistan—Two bombings killed 17 people and wounded dozens.

A bomb planted on a bicycle went off as a passenger bus drove by in Quetta, killing 10 and wounding 17. Two vehicles carrying Pakistan troops had just passed by.

A suicide bomber attacked a police armored vehicle 12 miles south of Peshawar, killing 7 people and wounding 45, including many police officers. Police had recently increased patrols in the area.

March 14—Sudan—A court sentenced 18 Sudan People's Liberation Movement–North rebel leaders to death for murder, including Malik Agar, former governor of the southern Blue Nile who was heading a delegation in talks with the Sudanese government. Another 47 were sentenced to life in prison. All but one were tried in absentia.

March 14—Algeria—Interior Ministry forces killed 7 terrorists, including foreigners, who were trying to enter Algeria in a 4-wheel drive vehicle from Tunisia near Tebessa. Security forces surrounded the vehicle. The jihadis attempted to flee into the mountains, but the 7 died in a firefight. Authorities seized weapons and ammunition.

March 14—Germany—Prosecutors charged Marco G., 26, a German man, with attempted murder and attempting to cause an explosion by placing a pipe bomb at Bonn's central railway station in December 2012. The bomb did not explode. He and 3 others—Albanian Enea B., 43; German-Turkish dual national Koray D., 25; and German Tayfun S., 24—were also charged with forming an Islamic terrorist group that aimed to kill the head of a regional right-wing party. The 4 were arrested the night before the planned killing in March 2013.

March 14—UK—Judge Brian Barker sentenced a British Muslim couple for posting “offensive” YouTube videos praising the May 22, 2013, murder of British soldier Lee Rigby. Royal Barnes, 23, received 5 years and 4 months in prison after pleading guilty to 3 counts of disseminating a terrorist publication and one count of inciting murder. His wife, Rebekah Dawson, 22, was sentenced to 20 months after pleading guilty to one charge of distributing a terrorist publication.

March 14—Syria—The UK-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights reported that Abu Azzam al-Kuwaiti, a leader of the Nusra Front, was killed during the evening near Yabroud while battling the government and Hizballah. He reportedly was a mediator for the release of a dozen nuns earlier in the week.

March 14—Lebanon—On April 7, 2014, Hizballah leader Sheik Hassan Nasrallah claimed credit for a roadside bombing of an Israeli

patrol in March along the Lebanon–Israel border. No Israelis were hurt. 14039901

March 15—Somalia—A suicide car bomber died when he prematurely detonated his car while trying to park near a Mogadishu hotel. No one else was hurt. Al-Shabaab was suspected.

March 15—Egypt—After dawn prayers, gunmen attacked a military police checkpoint in Shubra al-Kheima, a northern Cairo suburb, killing 6 officers, according to the Health Ministry. Major General Mahmoud Yousri, chief of security of Qalubiya Province, told *MENA* that bomb techs defused 2 bombs left behind and safely detonated a third. Armed forces spokesman Colonel Ahmed Mohammed Ali blamed the Muslim Brotherhood.

March 15—Iraq—A car bomb exploded during the night in southeastern Baghdad's al-Ameen district, killing 4 and injuring 13 on a commercial street.

During the night, a car bomb went off near a falafel restaurant in Baghdad's Qahira neighborhood, killing 3 and injuring 6.

A car bomb went off on a commercial street in western Baghdad, killing 4 and injuring 14.

A car bomb in a commercial street in western Baghdad's Shula neighborhood killed 4 and injured 9.

A car bomb exploded Baghdad's northern Hurriyah district, killing 4 and wounding 10.

March 16—Nigeria—Fulani Muslim herders attacked 3 Christian villages during the night, killed more than 100 civilians, and torched hundreds of thatched-roof huts. The gunmen killed more than 50 people in Chenshyi village in Kaduna State, leveling the entire village; among the dead were the pastor's wife and children.

March 16—Yemen—Three AQAP terrorists—a Saudi and 2 Yemenis—died when their bomb went off early when they were placing it in their car in Shabwa Province's Habban region. 14031601

March 17—Lebanon—A suicide car bomb in the Bekaa Valley

killed 4 people, including 2 Hizballah members.

March 17—Kenya—Anti-terrorism police foiled a terrorist attack in Mombasa when they intercepted a car packed with explosives. Two suspects were charged with terrorist offenses.

March 17—Libya—A car bomb exploded at the gates of a military base in Benghazi's al-Rahba district during an inauguration ceremony for new officers, killing 7 soldiers and wounding 9 people.

March 17—Tunisia—Authorities killed 3 gunmen after surrounding their home in Jendouba region in a gun battle that lasted several hours.

Two gunmen in a vehicle fired at the National Guard, wounding 2 before escaping in Sidi Bouzid.

March 17—Afghanistan—Gunmen killed Karukh District judge Abdul Latif and his bodyguard as they were driving in their car in Herat Province. He earlier served as Minister of Energy.

March 17—China—An armed attacker injured a police officer in Urumqi, Xinjiang Province, before he was shot to death by police. The 29-year-old police officer later died.

March 17—U.S.—The U.S. Attorney's Office in Sacramento, California, announced the arrest of National Guard Private Nicholas Teasant, 20, on a bus in Blaine, Washington, while trying to cross into Canada "with the intent of continuing to travel to Syria to join the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, a foreign terrorist organization more widely known as al-Qaeda in Iraq." He was charged with attempting to travel to Syria to join al-Qaeda and fight for "Allah's Army." The criminal complaint said the student at San Joaquin Delta Community College in Stockton, California, discussed a potential strike against the Los Angeles subway system with a confidential source. He was in the process of being released from the service, but was still officially classified as "Trainee Unassigned" with the Army National Guard's 118th Maintenance Company in Stockton. Authorities said 10 months earlier, he started posting messages under the name "Assad Teasant bigolsmurf" on iPhoneogram/Instagram indicating, "I would love to join Allah's army but I don't even know how to start." The complaint

said that in December 2013, he told a confidential law enforcement source during a phone call that he had going camping with 7 people during the weekend after Thanksgiving 2013, “who discussed ‘hitting’ Los Angeles on New Year’s Eve or New Year’s Day, specifically targeting the subway.” The complaint said he asked the informant how to acquire a “firework” from China, “The big loud one! With the biggest boom and the one that’s also compact!! Lol or at least close to it.” Officials said he then texted, “Don’t go to LA Anytime soo Akhi Please trust me on this ... and if you do go don’t use the subway.” He allegedly dropped contacts with the 7 after he believed they had been tipped off to the FBI via Facebook. He was charged with one count of attempting to provide material support to a foreign terrorist organization. He faced 15 years in federal prison and a \$250,000 fine.

March 18—Yemen—Remotely detonated explosives went off in a parked car outside the military intelligence department in Aden, killing one person and injuring 13, including passers-by outside and troops inside the building.

March 18—Afghanistan—A suicide bomber on a 3-wheeled motorcycle killed 17 people and wounded 36, mostly civilians, in a crowded market in the main bazaar of Maimana, provincial capital of northern Faryab Province. Abdul Sattar Barez, the province’s deputy governor said, “In total, I can say that most of the 15 killed and 36 wounded people were civilians.... The victims included women and children, shopkeepers and poor hawkers.” Some observers suggested that the bomb went off prematurely.

March 18—Somalia—An al-Shabaab suicide bomber set off his explosives at a hotel in Buloburte. Gunmen then tried to break through the hotel’s defenses, sparking a gunfight with local authorities. Somali and African Union officials frequent the hotel. At least 5 people died.

March 18—Israel—A roadside bomb hit a military jeep on patrol in the Golan Heights, injuring 3 soldiers, one seriously, according to Israel television stations.

March 18—Nigeria—Borno State government officials closed all 85 high schools amid fears of massive attacks by Boko Haram. At

least 120,000 students were affected.

March 18—Iraq—A car bomb exploded near shops in Karbala during the afternoon, killing 3 and wounding 16.

Two car bombs near a falafel restaurant and a bus stop in Hilla killed 3 and wounded 13.

A car bomb exploded in Hafriyah, killing one person. Minutes later, another car bomb exploded in a Hafriyah bus station, killing 2 and wounding 5.

A car bomb hit a security checkpoint in southern Baghdad, killing 2 police officers and wounding 9.

A roadside bomb in northern Baghdad's Shaab neighborhood killed one person and wounded 3.

March 18—Russia—The jihadi Caucasus Emirate announced the “martyrdom” of Chechen terrorist leader Doku Umarov in a posting on the Kavkaz Center website. He had threatened to attack the Sochi Olympics.

March 19—Afghanistan—A remotely-detonated bomb attached to a bicycle killed 2 people, including a police officer who was a criminal investigation director and a civilian, and wounded 3 civilians in Ghazni city.

March 19—Egypt—Police, military and special forces raided a suspected Ansar Beit al-Maqdis (Champions of Jerusalem) bomb factory in a timber workshop in Arab Sharkas village in Qalioubiya Province outside of Cairo, sparking a several-hour gun battle with terrorists who set off car bombs, killing a brigadier general and a colonel, both explosives experts, and 5 terrorists. Authorities arrested 4 gunmen and defused an explosive belt.

March 19—Kenya/Uganda—Security agencies announced an alert for al-Shabaab terrorist attacks in their countries. Ugandan police spokesman Ibn Ssenkumbi said Somali terrorists might be planning attacks on fuel trucks.

March 19—U.S.—The *Florida Times-Union* reported on March 20, 2014, that Shelton Bell, 20, a graduate of Jacksonville, Florida's

Sandalwood High School, pleaded guilty in federal court in Jacksonville to conspiracy and attempting to provide material support to terrorists. In May 2012, he planned to travel to Yemen to join Ansar al-Sharia and join the jihad. He was arrested in January 2013 on state charges. In July 2013, he was indicted on federal charges indicating that he and 2 others, including a juvenile, trained for jihad while seeking guidance from AQAP terrorists, including watching videos of Osama bin Laden and Anwar al-Aulaqi. In July 2012, Bell and his friends destroyed religious statues at a cemetery near his home; he was armed with a handgun. They held target practice at their homemade firing range, recording the sessions. In September 2012, Bell and a friend flew to Israel en route to Yemen.- Israel detained them and deported them to Poland. They went to Jordan to stay with his friend's relatives. Jordan deported them in November 2012. He faced 30 years in prison. Sentencing was to occur later in 2014. He had worked on computers at a flea market booth and lived in East Arlington, a Jacksonville suburb.

March 19—Iraq—During the night, a suicide bomber set off his explosive belt at a café in Baghdad's western Washash neighborhood where people were watching a televised football game, killing 12 and wounding 38.

March 20—Afghanistan—Just before dawn, Taliban gunmen attacked a Jalalabad police station, sparking a 4-hour gun battle in which 7 terrorists wearing suicide vests, a civilian, and 10 police officers died and 14 people, including police officers, were wounded. A suicide bomber set off a vehicle at the station's entrance. Six other terrorists, carrying heavy and light weapons, ran into the police base.

March 20—Afghanistan—Terrorists threw an explosives-packed bottle that exploded when it hit the ground at a Nowruz ceremony, killing 2 policemen and the head of the province's media center in Kandahar Province and injuring 7 other people.

March 20—Afghanistan—Four Taliban gunmen entered Kabul's luxury Serena hotel near the presidential palace at 8:30 p.m. and killed 9 civilians. Two terrorists made their way to the hotel's Silk Road Restaurant, took a seat at a table, and ordered apple juice. One man yelled "don't kill us. We're Afghans." The terrorists then fired on

diners celebrating the eve of the Persian New Year, shooting-execution-style Sardar Ahmad, 40, an Afghan journalist with the French news agency *Agence France-Presse*, his wife and 2 children in the head. Ahmad ran the *Kabul Pressistan* media company; he joined *AFP* in 2003 as the agency's senior reporter in Kabul. The other gunmen killed several others in the hotel. A dual-national-Bangladeshi-American, 2 Canadians, an election observer from Paraguay identified as Luis Maria Duarte, and an Indian also died. The foreign ministries of New Zealand and Pakistan denied reports that their citizens died. Six people were wounded, including Ahmed's youngest son, who underwent emergency surgery, a foreigner, 2 policemen, a hotel guard, and an Afghan lawmaker. The dead included 4 women and 2 children. Guards returned fire, killing the 4 terrorists during a 3-hour gun battle. Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid said the attack targeted a delegation of senior foreigners and Afghans, and established that "our people, if they decide to attack any place, they can do it." Police said the terrorists appeared to be 18 years old, and were armed with small pistols they had hidden in their shoes. 14032001

March 20—Mali—French troops killed 40 AQIM terrorists in the north in recent weeks.

March 20—Turkey—Three gunmen killed a man and stole his van, then shot at security forces at a roadblock on a highway in Nigde Province, killing a soldier and a police officer. Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan deemed the incident a "terror act." Two gunmen were captured.

March 20—Cyprus—A Cypriot appeals court upheld the conviction of Swedish-Lebanese citizen and Hizballah member Hossam Taleb Yaacoub for helping to plan attacks against Israelis on Cyprus. He had been found guilty in 2013 on 5 of 8 charges, including participation in a criminal organization, and sentenced to 4 years. He was represented by attorney Antonis Georgiades.

March 20—Nigeria—A bomb went off at Ngurosoye's village market, killing 32 people, most of them traders; 29 died at the scene, another 3 in the hospital. Ngurosoye is near the Sambisa forest in Borno State bordering Cameroon.

March 21—China—A powerful rat poison killed 2 children and sickened 30 at the Jiajia Kindergarten in Yunnan Province's rural Qiubei County. It was not clear whether the poisoning was intentional.

March 21—Israel—The Israeli military uncovered the biggest tunnel yet discovered running from the Hamas-ruled Gaza Strip. Military spokesman Lt. Col. Peter Lerner said the "terror tunnel" was hundreds of yards inside Israel to be used for terrorist attacks or kidnapping soldiers and civilians. Authorities found cement walls, an electric generator and tools. Hamas spokesman Abu Obeida claimed the tunnel was old. "Our mujahedeen worked to fix it. The enemy's allegations about intelligence efforts behind the discovery are a big lie."

March 21—Iraq—At least 28 people died in attacks around Baghdad.

A suicide bomber crashed his truck into a police brigade headquarters in Injan, leading to a firefight between other terrorists and police officers. During the attack, 9 police officers, including brigade commander Brigadier Ragheb al-Omari and his assistant, died.

A suicide bomber set off his explosive belt at a funeral in Ramadi for Nasir al-Alawani, a leader in the anti-al-Qaeda Sunni Sahwa militia, who was killed the previous day. The explosion killed 9 and injured 25.

Gunmen fired on an army checkpoint near Samarra, killing 4 soldiers and kidnapping 9 other soldiers.

Two car bombs went off in Dibis, near Kirkuk, killing 3 and injuring 14.

A roadside bomb exploded amidst a military convoy in Beiji, north of Baghdad, killing one officer and 2 soldiers.

March 21—Egypt—*CBC Television* reported that masked gunmen tied up a guard, poured gasoline on trucks carrying cooking gas cylinders, then torched the trucks' garage in al-Barageel, southwest

of Cairo, injuring 2 people.

March 21—U.S.—Following his arrest by the FBI, Daniel Harry Milzman, 19, a Georgetown University sophomore from Bethesda, Maryland, was charged in federal court with possessing a biological toxin after he admitted to making ricin in his dorm room. A judge ordered him held pending a hearing. He learned how to make ricin via the Internet on his iPhone, then purchased ingredients at Home Depot and a plant store. He said he wore a mask while making the powder. He had shown the ricin in a bag to his dorm advisor, who called school authorities, who in turn called the police. He had produced the ricin the previous month, put it in plastic bags sealed with hockey tape, and stored it in his McCarthy Hall dorm room. On the morning of March 19, authorities visited his dorm room in the 3700 block of O Street, NW. He was represented by attorney Danny Onorato. Georgetown media relations director Rachel Pugh said Milzman would not be permitted to return to the university, observing, “The possession or manufacturing of illegal substances are issues we take very seriously and are violations of the university’s student code of conduct.” On March 31, federal Chief Judge Richard W. Roberts said Milzman was to remain in jail pending trial, overruling a magistrate judge’s order that would have allowed Milzman to enter an inpatient psychiatric treatment program. Roberts was concerned that Milzman had learned about ricin from “Breaking Bad,” in which ricin is used against an adversary, not to commit suicide; Milzman thus posed a threat to the community.

March 22—Iraq—A roadside bomb exploded during the morning in a commercial street in Tikrit. A car bomb then hit police officers responding to the first blast, killing 5 police officers and 2 civilians and injuring 18 people.

Police said a Kurdish lieutenant in Iraqi President Jalal Talabani’s guard shot dead Mohammed Bedwei, the head of a local radio station, at a checkpoint near his east Baghdad home. The shooter was arrested.

A suicide car bomber crashed into a security checkpoint near Adeim, 60 miles north of Baghdad, killing 3 civilians and 3 police

officers.

A roadside bomb went off at a military checkpoint near Mosul, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 3 others.

Gunmen killed Basra police Colonel Madhi Ashour, head of the crime investigation department, as he was walking near his house.

March 22—Philippines—Forty Philippine intelligence agents in Aloguinsan Township in Cebu Province arrested 7 Maoist rebels, including Benito Tiamzon, 63, chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines, and his wife, Wilma Austria, CPP secretary general, as they were traveling in 2 vans between hideouts. They were charged with involvement in the 1985 murders of 15 people whose remains were found in a mass grave in 2006 in Leyte Province. Military chief of staff General Emmanuel Bautista said they were arrested “for their crimes against humanity, including multiple murders.” Authorities confiscated 4 pistols, ammunition, 2 grenades, 4 laptop computers, 16 cell phones and documents. The CPP called for their release, claiming that the Tiamzons were consultants in stalled peace talks in Norway and were granted temporary immunity from arrests under a 1995 accord with the government. The list of 75 rebel consultants was placed in a Dutch vault in 1996; by 2011, the 2 diskettes had been damaged and could not be read. Government peace negotiators said she was ineligible because she escaped from jail in 1989 and jumped bail.

March 22—Libya—Gianluca Salviato, 48, an Italian engineer working for Ravellni in Tobruk, was reported missing. His car was found abandoned in a street. Italian news agency ANSA reported that he was inspecting work on a sewage system. The Italian Foreign Ministry said he was freed on November 15, 2014, thanks to work by the ministry, intelligence services, and embassy in Libya. 14032201

March 23—Kenya—Three gunmen fired inside the Joyland Church in Mombasa’s Likoni suburb, killing 2 people and injuring 10 before escaping; another 4 died in the hospital. On March 28, Mombasa County police chief Robert Kitur said police had killed 2 suspects in a gun battle in Likoni.

March 24—Greece—Police conducted a controlled detonation of a bomb found outside a western Athens tax office in the Korydallos neighborhood after nighttime warning calls to a TV station and news website. No injuries or damages were reported. Anarchists/leftists were suspected.

March 24—Yemen—AQAP was suspected in a dawn attack on a Central Security Forces checkpoint in al-Rayda in southeastern Hadramawt Province that killed 22 troops and wounded the only survivor, who feigned death. The attack began when a suicide car bomb went off. The gunmen then ran into the compound. Most of the dead were killed in their sleep at a nearby dorm. The gunmen, who arrived in between 4 and 10 cars with stolen military license plates, fired heavy machineguns and torched an armored vehicle and a car.

Yemen's newly-appointed Interior Minister Major General Abdou Hussein el-Terb suspended Brigadier General Fahmi Mahrous, in charge of security in Hadramawt, Colonel Abdel-Wahab al-Waili, CSF commander, and Major Youssef Baras, commander of the attacked checkpoint.

March 24—Morocco—Rabat authorities, at the request of Spanish authorities, arrested a French citizen on suspicion of belonging to a terrorist recruitment network that was dismantled on March 14.

March 24—Afghanistan—Taliban gunmen attacked a police checkpoint in Daram Ser district in Helmand Province from 2 sides. During the gun battle, 2 policemen and one Taliban died. Authorities arrested 5 Taliban members after reinforcements arrived.

March 24—Egypt—Following a 2-day trial in which the defense was silenced, an Egyptian court in Minya sentenced 529 defendants to death regarding a fatal attack on a police station. The government claimed many of them were Muslim Brotherhood members.

March 24—U.S.—At 11:20 p.m., a civilian got through security at Naval Station Norfolk (Virginia) Pier 1 and boarded destroyer USS *Mahan*. He grabbed the service pistol of the petty officer of the watch who was standing guard, then fatally shot an arriving security

sailor (initial reports said 2 sailors died) before security personnel shot and killed him. He had proper security—a TSA-issued Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC)—only to get onto the base.

March 24—Nigeria—Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau released a video in which he threatened all-out war on Maiduguri.

March 25—Nigeria—Two suspected Boko Haram members crashed their car bomb into a police highway patrol van on a highway near Maiduguri, killing 5 police officers and 3 civilians who were passing by. Many pedestrians and commuters were injured.

March 25—Afghanistan—During the afternoon, 2 Taliban suicide car bombers set off their explosives outside a Kabul election office in Karte Char neighborhood. Five other gunmen ran into the building, killing 4 people, including a candidate for the provincial council, an election worker, a civilian, and a police officer. At least 70 people were trapped in the building. In a 4-hour standoff, another 4 people, including 2 police officers, were wounded. The building is near the home of president candidate Ash-raf Ghani Ahmadzai, who was not at home at the time.

Three gunmen wearing suicide vests attacked the government-owned Kabul Bank in Kunar Province, killing 6 policemen and wounding 3 others who were guarding the premises in Asadabad. Two gunmen set off their explosives; police killed the other terrorist in a 2-hour gun battle. No injuries were reported to the bank employees or customers, including 7 policemen who were there to collect their monthly salaries.

Dozens of Taliban gunmen firing rocket-propelled grenades and heavy machine guns attacked an Afghan border outpost in Khost Province. Two police border guards and 5 terrorists died in the attack.

A suicide bomber detonated an explosive vest near a group of people playing a polo-type sport called Buzkashi in Kunduz Province, killing 5 people. The target might have been a local former mujahideen commander who survived the attack.

March 25—Yemen—Gunmen kidnapped an Italian citizen and his driver working for the UN Development Program in Sana'a. Yemen troops freed them in Marib Province, 100 miles away from the kidnapping, later that day. The Interior Ministry said it had arrested accomplices. 14032501

March 25—Iraq—At least 29 people died in attacks across the country.

In the afternoon, gunmen attacked an army post in Tarmiyah, killing 8 soldiers and wounding 13.

During the night, a suicide bomber crashed his tanker truck into a northeast Baghdad security checkpoint, killing 6 soldiers and 3 civilians and injuring 21 people.

A roadside bomb went off amidst the convoy of Sunni parliamentarian Salim al-Jubouri in Baghdad's Ghalibiya district, killing 2 bodyguards and wounding 7 other people.

A car bomb went off in a commercial street in western Baghdad, killing 4 and wounding 12.

A bomb went off near a market in Baghdad's al-Rahseed suburb, killing one person and wounding 5.

Gunmen fired on an army checkpoint in Mosul, killing 5 soldiers.

March 26—U.S.—After deliberating for 5 1/2 hours, a jury in Manhattan's Federal District Court found Sulaiman Abu Ghaith guilty of helping al-Qaeda terrorists conspire to kill Americans and other terrorist activities. He faced a life term at sentencing on September 8.

March 26—UK—British prosecutors charged Rifleman Ryan McGee, 19, from 5th Battalion the Rifles, with terrorism and explosives offenses. He was detained at an army base in Germany in 2013 after a suspicious device was found at a UK address in November. Prosecutors said he had a copy of the "Anarchist Cookbook" and had made a bomb. A hearing was set for April 2 at London's Westminster Magistrates' Court.

March 27—Lebanon—Two masked gunmen on a motorcycle killed army officer Fadi Jbaili in Tripoli in a morning attack.

Later that day, the Lebanese armed forces announced that soldiers killed Sami Atrash, who was suspected of involvement in the murder of soldiers, preparing car bombs, helping Syrian rebels, and firing mortar shells at Lebanese villages. He shot at soldiers attempting to arrest him in Aarsal, near the Syrian border.

March 27—Philippines—The Philippine government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front signed the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro peace accord that gave largely Muslim areas of southern Mindanao more political autonomy. The MILF agreed to lay down arms and end its demand for a separate state.

March 27—Iraq—A car bomb went off after sunset in Baghdad's Azamiyah area, killing 12 and wounding 28.

Minutes after the first bomb, another bomb went off in a nearby market, killing 7 and wounding 27.

A bomb on a shopping street in Baghdad's Aamiriyah district killed 3 and injured 15.

A bomb went off on a commercial street in southwestern Baghdad, killing 4 and wounding 14.

March 27—Egypt—Ansar Beit al-Maqdis (Champions of Jerusalem) threatened in an Internet posting to attack workers and contractors building a security wall around el-Arish in the northern Sinai Peninsula, deeming it part of a "repressive siege."

March 28—Iraq—Three bombs went off together at the entrance to the market in northern Baghdad's Sulaikh district, killing 4 and wounding 16.

March 28—Lebanon—Gunmen fired on the car of soldier Butrous Baya, a member of the country's internal security force, killing him. The car went into the Abu Ali river near Tripoli.

March 28—India—Three gunmen wearing Indian military

uniforms fired on a car in the Dayalchak area in Indian-controlled Kashmir, killing the driver and a passenger and wounding 3 passengers. The terrorists hijacked the car, and tried to crash into an Indian army artillery unit 20 miles away, sparking a 3-hour gun battle in which the 3 gunmen and a soldier were killed.

March 28—Israel—The Army discovered 2 armed suspects tampering with the security barrier along the Golan Heights border with Syria and shot them. 14032801

March 28—Afghanistan—The Taliban attacked the offices of the California-based Roots of Peace charity in the Kart-e-Char neighborhood of southwestern Kabul, killing 2 Afghans—a girl and a driver. The terrorists set off a car bomb, then 3 gunmen attacked the building, taking 25 foreign residents hostage. Some were injured by shattered glass. The hostages were freed when Afghan security forces arrived. The Taliban said the Roots of Peace guesthouse was a foreign “church used to convert Afghans.” The nonprofit has no stated religious affiliation, and concentrates on turning minefields into vineyards and orchards. 14032802

March 28—CAR—Jihadis were suspected in a grenade attack on a funeral in Bangui that killed 9 people, including several children. Two other people died in an ensuing firefight.

March 28—Pakistan—During the night, gunmen on a motorcycle shot at a car carrying *Express News* anchorman Raza Rumi in Lahore, killing his driver before escaping. Rumi was unhurt. He was leaving his office.

March 29—Pakistan—A roadside bomb hit a security force vehicle in Quetta, killing a teen girl and wounding 18 people. No one claimed credit. Baluchis were suspected.

March 29—Afghanistan—Five gunmen wearing burqas fired rocket-propelled grenades and machine guns at the main Independent Election Commission compound in Kabul. All 5 died in a 4-hour gun battle in which 2 police officers were injured.

March 29—Lebanon—An Ahrar al-Sunna in Baalbek Brigade suicide car bomber hit a Lebanese Army checkpoint near Aarsal near the Syrian border during the evening, killing 3 soldiers and

wounding 4. The Sunni extremists said on Twitter that the bombing was a “heroic operation that targeted the crusader army in Aarsal” to avenge the army’s killing of a colleague in an arrest on March 27, and for Hizballah’s anti-Damascus actions. Respondents said the group “should not think it will not be punished for killing innocents in Syria.” Another poster observed, “As long as Sunnis in Lebanon are targeted, be assured we will respond.”

March 29—Kenya—A bombmaker died when his device exploded prematurely in the kitchen of a 2-bedroom first-floor Nairobi apartment. Police were searching for 3 men seen running from the 3-storey building. A suspicious landlord had told them to leave by the end of the month.

March 30—Kenya—In the morning, police in Lamu found a grenade at the African Independent Pentecostal Church of East Africa.

March 30—Pakistan—Al-Qaeda spokesman Adam Gadahn posted a video on a jihadi’s YouTube and Twitter accounts to announce the death of its representative in Syria, Abu Khalid al-Suri, who was killed in a suicide attack in Aleppo, Syria, in February. He said that the group would avenge his death. Gadahn claimed he had served under al-Suri in Afghanistan. The jihadi’s Internet moniker is Sticky Bomb. Although he did not name the group, Gadahn elliptically suggested that the Islamic State of Iraq and the Sham (ISIS) was responsible, observing, “The fingers of accusation have been pointed at a group that is known for its extreme nature and radical behavior, and its tyranny and its going against the people of Islam and jihad in Syria, and the scholars and knowledgeable ones from among the mujahideen everywhere.” Gadahn “cannot confirm nor deny the accusations that are directed at the aforementioned group for this sinful attack and condemnable crime,” and advocated “a comprehensive investigation.” Gadahn claimed that Abu Khalid was “a deputy to” Abu Musab al-Suri (Mustafa Setmariam Nasar), who remained in prison.

March 30—Afghanistan—A remotely-detonated roadside bomb killed an ISAF service member as his convoy neared Qalat, capital of Zabul Province, and injured 3 other troops.

On April 2, 2014, the governor of Sar-i-Pul Province, Abdul Jabar Haqbeen, announced that Taliban gunmen kidnapped and soon killed 9 people, including Hussain Nazari, a candidate for a seat in the provincial council. They were kidnapped 3 days earlier while traveling to the provincial capital. Authorities recovered 4 bodies and found one wounded man. Police were searching a remote area for the bodies of 5 others, including Nazari. Authorities were told that he and 2 other victims were beheaded.

March 30—Iraq—Gunmen fired on troops at a checkpoint near Mosul, killing 7 soldiers.

A suicide car bomber hit the main al-Houz bridge near Ramadi, killing 5 and wounding 7. Parts of the bridge fell into the Euphrates River.

A bomb hit the entrance of an outdoor market in southern Baghdad's Youssifiyah suburb, killing 4 shoppers and wounding 9.

March 30—Nigeria—A 2-hour morning gun battle at the Abuja headquarters of the State Security Services during a failed jailbreak attempt near the presidential Aso Rock villa killed 21 people. The press said a detainee shot a guard with a smuggled pistol, although SSS spokeswoman Marilyn Ogar said he tried to hit a guard with his handcuffs at 7 a.m. and that 2 "service personnel" were seriously injured.

In a nighttime attack, jihadis burned down the military quarters and destroyed a cellphone tower in Ngelzarma in Yobe State while killing 3 police officers and 2 soldiers.

March 30—Egypt—Gunmen ambushed a military bus carrying policemen in Sheik Zuwayed on the road to Rafah on the border with Gaza, killing the soldier driving the bus and injuring 3 police officers.

March 31—Germany—Authorities arrested 3 people in raids on 10 apartments in Berlin, Frankfurt and Bonn believed holding suspected supporters of a jihadi group in Syria. One person was arrested in each city. Five of the apartments housed 5 people

suspected of belonging to or supporting the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Detainees included

- Fatih K., 35, a German man accused of membership in the ISIL and another group between July to September 2013, fighting with paramilitary units and helping produce propaganda.
- Fatih I., 26, a Turk suspected of joining ISIL in September 2013. He returned to Germany in January 2014. After returning to Germany in January, he is believed to have been assigned to raise money for the group and apparently planned to return to Syria, prosecutors said in a statement.
- Karolina R., 27, a German-Polish woman suspected of supporting the group by making payments totaling 4,800 euros (\$6,600).

The 3 could face charges of membership in, or support for, a terrorist group.

March 31—Nigeria—Amnesty International reported that attacks by jihadis and reprisals by security forces killed at least 1,500 people in the first quarter of 2014 in northeastern Nigeria.

March 31—Nigeria—A Muslim youth mob torched St. Rita Catholic Church and tried to destroy an attached school in Funtua in Katsina State for an alleged insult to the Prophet Muhammad in a school exam question.

March 31—Afghanistan—During the night, Taliban gunmen abducted Hussain Nazari—a candidate running for a seat in a provincial council—and 7 members of his entourage as they were traveling in a taxi to Sar-i-Pul, capital of Sar-i-Pul Province. Elders in the area were negotiating with the kidnappers.

Gunmen elsewhere in Afghanistan killed 18 people.

A suicide bomber set off his vest when police spotted him in Logar Province, killing one police officer and wounding 3 policemen.

Four policemen died when their vehicle hit a roadside mine also in Sar-i-Pul Province.

A roadside bomb killed 8 family members, including 2 sons and a brother, of Mohammed Omar, an anti-Taliban commander in Kunduz Province. Omar was not in the vehicle.

A roadside bomb in Kunduz Province killed senior police official Islam Hussain, who was alone in his vehicle.

Four civilians, including a 12-year-old boy, died when their motorcycle hit a roadside bomb near Gardez in Paktia Province Monday.

March 31—Kenya—Three bombs went off during the evening at 2 restaurants and the exterior of a mother-child health clinic in Nairobi's "Little Mogadishu," Eastleigh neighborhood, which has a large ethnic Somali population. At least 6 died and 25 were wounded. Two bombs went off within 200 yards of each other. One collapsed the first floor of a restaurant, injuring Peter Gakuye, who was at the counter of the Sheraton hotel (no relation to the chain) at 7:30 p.m. Authorities arrested more 657 people.

March–April 2014—Libya—On June 29, 2014, Tunisian Prime Minister Mehdi Jomaa announced that 2 Tunisian diplomats—embassy employee Mohammed Ben Cheikh and diplomat Laroussi Kontassi—were released by their kidnappers and were returning by plane to Tunis. They were kidnapped in March and April by Shebab al-Tawhid (Youth of Oneness), which demanded the release of Libyans being held on terror charges in Tunisia. Tunisian Foreign Minister Mongi Hamdi said there were no negotiations with the kidnappers. 14039901, 14049901

April—Philippines—Ten Abu Sayyaf gunmen claiming to be police officers kidnapped German citizens Stefan Okonek, a 71-year-old cardiologist, and Henrike Dielen, 47, from a yacht between Malaysia's Sabah State on Borneo Island and the western Philippine province of Palawan. They were taken by boat to Sulu Province, where AS was holding other hostages. The group demanded a ransom and withdrawal of German support for airstrikes against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. In mid-October, the kidnappers allowed Okonek to talk to radio station DXRZ interviewers, telling them, "They pushed me inside this hole and I'm sitting with 10 men

around me all day, 24 hours a day. I don't get enough to eat. I have lost already 20 pounds and I am very weak." On October 17, 2014, the group released them on Jolo Island hours after threatening to behead one if no ransom payment was made. Abu Sayyaf spokesman Abu Rami told radio station *DXRZ* in Zamboanga City that his group received 250 million pesos (\$5.6 million) in ransom from an undisclosed donor. He also claimed the 2 were released to a negotiator in Patikul township on Jolo Island. On November 5, *AP* reported that the freed captives had identified at least 5 of their kidnappers, who would soon face criminal charges. Among the kidnappers was Moammar Askali, alias Abu Rami. Okonek told the news media, "I was handcuffed, put in a hole or tied to a tree. For almost 3 days, I was punched, kicked and one of the kidnappers even tried to break my left finger." 14049902

April—Czech Republic—On June 12, 2014, German prosecutors charged Harun P., 26, with membership in a terrorist organization after he went to Syria in September to fight with Junud al-Sham jihadi forces, involvement in manslaughter, and attempted incitement to murder. Prosecutors say he joined a February operation to free fighters from a government prison in which 2 Syrian soldiers died. He allegedly unsuccessfully urged the murder of 2 people who wanted to bring their 16-year-old relative to Germany, because he feared she would inform on him. He was arrested in Prague in April and returned to Germany.

April—Czech Republic—Prague authorities arrested a Lebanese and 2 Ivory Coast citizens attempting to sell weapons to undercover U.S. law enforcement officials posing as members of a Colombian terrorist group. On September 22, 2015, Prague's Municipal Court approved their extradition to the United States to face terrorism charges. In July, a Czech lawyer for the Lebanese suspect Ali Taan Fayad, alias Ali Amin, was reported missing in Lebanon together with 4 other Czechs and their Lebanese driver, who was identified by Lebanese media as Taan's relative.

April 1—Yemen—AQAP attacked a security checkpoint at Wassab, Damar Province, killing a soldier. They moved on to Hudayda, where security forces found them, sparking a 2-hour gun battle in which 2 soldiers and 2 terrorists died. Authorities arrested

4 AQAP members.

April 1—Thailand—Gunmen killed a man—Wasan Kamwong, 52—and wounded 2 men and 2 women during an attack on a bus and a flatbed truck carrying anti-government protesters to their camp in central Bangkok. The women were on a bus and the men were guards for the Student and People's Network for the Reform of Thailand protesters on a sound truck. The group is a militant faction of the People's Democratic Reform Committee, which wants Prime Minister Yingluck to resign.

April 1—Iraq—A suicide car bomber crashed into a convoy of army vehicles in Tikrit, killing 5 soldiers and wounding 11.

Gunmen fired at an army checkpoint in Mosul, killing 2 soldiers.

A gunman killed a soldier manning a checkpoint in Mosul.

April 1—Nigeria—Several bombs went off near an oil depot of the state-owned Nigerian National Petroleum Corp. at Mulai, 3 miles outside Maiduguri. Soldiers detonated 3 vehicles carrying explosives by shooting at them; a fourth vehicle bomb apparently was set off by a suicide bomber. Defense Ministry spokesman Brig. Gen. Chris Olukolade said 6 suicide bombers and 15 civilians died and 5 soldiers and 12 civilians were wounded. The bombs damaged the perimeter fence of the *Peace-FM* radio station located opposite an oil depot and fuel station. Authorities arrested a surviving terrorist. Eight other vehicles were destroyed.

April 1—Kenya—Attorney Mbugua Mureithi said that his client, Abubakar Shariff Ahmed, a radical Islamic leader who had been sanctioned by the United States and the United Nations for supporting al-Shabaab, was shot dead with an unidentified man near Mombasa's Shimo la Tewa prison.

April 2—Yemen—AQAP claimed credit for an attack on an army complex in Aden that killed 6 soldiers and one civilian. The group set off a car bomb then fired on troops, who fired back, killing 10 terrorists. Two other terrorists were arrested. AQAP said it intended to "destroy the joint operations room for U.S. drones."

April 2—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide bomber wearing a military uniform passed through several checkpoints before

attacking the entrance to the Interior Ministry compound in Kabul, killing 6 police officers. The bomb went off near a bank used by police officers.

April 2—Egypt—Two bombs planted in a tree went off less than a minute apart outside an engineering facility at Cairo University, killing Egyptian Brigadier General Tariq al-Mirgawi, police chief of the criminal unit in West Giza, and 5 other people and wounding 7 others, including 4 civilians and 3 senior police officers, among them Major General Abdel-Raouf el-Sirafy, deputy chief of police in Giza Province. A third bomb in another tree exploded 2 hours later at the university's main gate, causing no casualties.

April 2—Iraq—A suicide bomber set off his explosive belt amongst recruits waiting in line at the gate of the Riyadh military base, killing 5 army recruits and injuring 14 recruits.

A bomb went off in a commercial street in Madain, killing 2 and wounding 6.

A bomb went off in a commercial street in western Baghdad, killing one person and wounding 5.

April 2—U.S.—At 4:30 p.m., Ivan Lopez, 34, an enlisted soldier being treated for post-traumatic stress disorder, fired a .45-caliber Smith and Wesson semi-automatic pistol at fellow soldiers at the Medical Brigade building at Fort Hood, killing 3 people and wounding 16, all of them soldiers. He hopped into his vehicle, then entered another building. When a female officer confronted him in the parking lot, drew her weapon and fired, he fatally shot himself in the head. *NBC News* reported that military officials believed the attack was related to a dispute at the motor pool and that he acted alone. Lopez was assigned to a Sustainment Brigade as a truck driver. He had earlier claimed to have a traumatic brain injury. He suffered from behavioral problems, anxiety and PTSD. He had recently purchased the weapon locally and had not registered it with the base. He had grown up in Guayanilla, Puerto Rico, where he joined the National Guard in 1999. He served for a year in the mid-2000s in a peacekeeping mission in Egypt's Sinai Peninsula. He joined the Army in 2008. He had served in Iraq for 4 months in 2011 but had not seen combat. He arrived in Fort Hood with his

wife and 4 children in February 2014 after serving in Fort Bliss, Texas.

The dead soldiers were identified as

- Sergeant Danny Ferguson, 39, who was engaged to be married, had recently returned from Afghanistan. He grew up in Mulberry, Florida, and graduated from Mulberry High School in 1993.
- Sergeant Carlos A. Lazaney, 38, from Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, planned to retire from the military in 7 months after serving 20 years, having enlisted at age 18 after graduating from high school. He was survived by his wife and family.
- Sergeant Timothy Owens, 37, an Army counselor who had served in Iraq. He was raised in Effingham, Illinois, and was married in August 2013, having earlier raised 2 teens.

Those wounded included Major Patrick Miller, 32, of Allegany, New York, who was hit in the abdomen; and Sergeant Jonathan Westbrook, who was hit 4 times in the chest and arm.

On April 4, the *Washington Post* reported that an argument with the human resources staff in his unit led to his firing on them. He had requested a leave of absence to attend to matters related to his mother's death in November, but was told to come back the next day.

April 2—Malaysia—Six or 7 suspected members of Abu Sayyaf kidnapped Gao Hua Yuan, 28, a Chinese woman from Shanghai, and a 40-year-old Filipina hotel receptionist from a dive resort in the Singamata Reef Resort in the Semporna district of eastern Sabah state on Borneo Island, then escaped in a wooden speed boat. The gunmen were armed with pistols and rifles; 4 wore masks. The diving area is near the southern Philippines. On April 4, *AP* reported that the kidnappers had moved the women to Simunul, an island township in Tawi-Tawi Province in the Philippines. On April 2, 2014, the kidnappers demanded a 500 million peso (\$11.3 million) ransom for the release of the Chinese tourist. On April 25, Philippine security officials said the hostages had been moved to an Abu Sayyaf jungle hideout in Sulu Province. 14040201

April 2—Iraq—Government troops killed 40 al-Qaeda-inspired “terrorist attackers” of a military base in Youssifiyah. One army officer was killed during the several-hour clash.

April 3—Pakistan—In the morning, a 4-pound roadside bomb went off on the route of the convoy of former President Pervez Musharraf, 70, who had returned home in Islamabad from the military hospital in Rawalpindi. No one was hurt. No one claimed credit. Musharraf had already made it home when the bomb went off; the convoy had left 20 minutes early.

April 3—Russia—A roadside bomb went off in Chechnya after an armored infantry vehicle rolled over it, killing 4 servicemen and injuring 7 troops during a reconnaissance operation near Yandi, 25 miles from Grozny.

April 3—Iraq—A car bomb went off near the Hillah home of Ali-al-Maliki, a Shi’ite candidate running in the upcoming election, killing a civilian passer-by and wounding several people. He and his family were unharmed. He was part of the bloc led by Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki.

April 4—Iraq—Three mortar shells hit a military base in Musayyib in the morning, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 9.

A roadside bomb near Samarra hit a military convoy, killing an army intelligence officer and a soldier near the city of Samarra, 95 kilometers (60 miles) north of Baghdad.

A bomb went off at an outdoor market in eastern Baghdad, killing 2 and wounding 8.

April 4—Afghanistan—Mid-level veteran Afghan police officer Naqibullah fired multiple AK-47 rounds into the car window of 2 foreign journalists, killing German photographer Anja Niedringhaus, 48, who worked for the *Associated Press*, and wounding Kathy Gannon, 60, a Canadian reporter, as they were traveling in a convoy of election workers delivering ballots in eastern Khost Province. The convoy had arrived at the government headquarters of Tani district. Niedringhaus was part of a team of AP photographers who earned a Pulitzer Prize in 2005 for their coverage of the Iraq War. Naqibullah was transferred to Khost 3

months earlier. He walked to the car, yelled “God is Great,” and fired into the back seat at the journalists. He surrendered to colleagues and was taken into custody; authorities transferred the unit commander in chains to Kabul on April 8. Gannon sustained 3 hits in the wrists and shoulder. Gul Mohammad, counterterrorism director in Khost, said Naqibullah claimed the attack was in revenge for a January 15 airstrike in the Ghorband district of Parwan Province that killed 12 civilians and 4 Taliban. The Interior Ministry doubted the story, saying Naqibullah was in a Parwan area far from the airstrike. Mohammad then said Naqibullah admitted being inspired by a lawmaker and a cleric who called for jihad against Americans and other foreigners, observing “Thank God I didn’t kill any Muslims.” Authorities said Naqibullah was in his late 20s and was married in January. Afghan central government authorities began interrogating Naqibullah on April 9.

On July 23, 2014, 6 judges at the Kabul District Court convicted Naqibullah of murder and treason and sentenced him to death. They also sentenced him to 4 years in prison for shooting and wounding Gannon. Naqibullah denied judges’ claims that he had traveled to Pakistan to be trained by terrorists, saying he only received medical care while there.

On March 28, 2015, *AP* reported that the Supreme Court ruled that former Afghan police unit commander Naqibullah, who was convicted of murdering *AP* photographer Anja Niedringhaus and wounding *AP* correspondent Kathy Gannon, should serve 20 years in prison. Naqibullah was sentenced to death by Afghanistan’s Primary Court on July 22, 2014. He appealed the sentence to the Appeals Court, which decided on January 6, 2015, to commute the punishment to 20 years in prison. Naqibullah then appealed that reduced sentence to the country’s Supreme Court. 14040401

April 4—Israel—Hour after Palestinians fired rockets and sniper fire into Israel, Israeli jets hit 7 Hamas “terror sites” in 3 locations in the Gaza Strip, including training sites, injuring 4 Hamas members and 2 other people. None of the Palestinian attacks caused injuries.

April 4—Yemen—Gunmen used bombs, rocket-propelled

grenades, and machine guns in an attack on a military post near the oil fields in the el-Wadi district in Hadramawt Province, killing 4 soldiers and an army officer and wounding 5 people. AQAP was suspected.

April 4–5—Cameroon—During the late night and early morning, gunmen drove 2 cars and 5 motorcycles to Tchere village, 37 miles from the Nigerian border, then kidnapped Italian priests Giampaolo Marta and Gianantonio Allegri and Canadian nun Gilberte Bissiere, 80, working as missionaries. The priests were assigned from the Vicenza diocese in northeast Italy. Boko Haram operates in the area. They were freed on June 1, 2014. 14040402

April 5—Internet—Ayman al-Zawahiri's latest web posting called for an investigation into the killing of Abu Khaled al-Suri, his senior representative in Syria and founder of Ahrar al-Sham, on February 23 when 2 suicide bombers blew themselves up in his Aleppo compound. Many observers had blamed a rival militia, and he elliptically accused the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, led by Abu Baker al-Baghdadi, of "sedition." "All Muslims should not help anybody who blows up the headquarters of the holy fight-ers, or who sends them car bombs and human bombs.... Whoever commits such sins, should remember that he is fulfilling for the enemies of Islam what they were unable to achieve on their own with all their resources." He approved of a call for the Nusra Front to oversee Islamic arbitration over al-Suri's death.

April 5—Nigeria—Gunmen killed 20 worshippers in a mosque in Buni Gari during dawn prayers.

April 5—Iraq—During the afternoon, a bomb exploded when soldiers were searching a booby-trapped farmhouse in Garma, near Fallujah. Minutes later, Islamic State of Iraq and Syria gunmen fired on soldiers responding to the bombing. At least 17 soldiers were killed and 24 wounded in the attack. The gunmen stole several of the soldiers' vehicles. Security forces later killed 20 ISIS gunmen.

A roadside bomb hit a military convoy north of Baghdad, killing 3 soldiers and wounding 7.

During the night, a roadside bomb hit a military patrol in

southern Baghdad, killing 3 soldiers and wounding 2.

April 6—Iraq—Gunmen broke into Latifiyah homes at dawn, kidnapping and later killing 6 men via gunshot wounds to the head. The bodies were found in remote farmland.

A suicide bomber crashed his fuel tanker into Tikrit's police headquarters, killing 3 police officers and wounding 13.

A bomb went off in a commercial area in Maidan, killing 2 civilians and injuring 5.

Just before sunset, a bomb went off in a commercial street in Baghdad's northeastern Husseinayah suburb, killing 4 and wounding 11.

April 6—Thailand—Suspected jihadis set off 4 bombs in Yala, killing one person and wounding 24. A car bomb exploded at a furniture store, burning nearby homes and causing numerous casualties. Another bomb exploded on a motorcycle; a third blew up an ATM.

April 6—Algeria—The Defense Ministry announced that the army had fatally shot a female terrorist during a sweep in Jijel, where they seized several guns and ammunition and destroyed computers and telephones.

April 6—UK—A man broke into central London's Cumberland Hotel and attacked 3 women from the United Arab Emirates with a hammer. The women sustained head and facial injuries; one was in critical condition, while the other 2 were in serious condition. The women, all in their 30s, and 3 children were asleep in adjoining rooms when he broke in. Metropolitan Police were treating the case as attempted murder.

April 6—Bahrain—Explosives went off in a car in the Adliya tourist area in Manama, setting the vehicle on fire.

April 6—Venezuela—Three masked gunmen kidnapped Venezuelan TV journalist Nairobi Pinto, chief of correspondents for the *Globovision* news channel, in Caracas during the afternoon at the entrance to the building where she lives. She was freed on April

14 in Cua, Miranda State. The kidnappers never contacted her family.

April 7—Iraq—A suicide car bomber crashed into a police checkpoint in Samarra, killing 5 people, including 3 policemen, and injuring 11 people.

April 7—Syria—In the early morning, a masked gunman killed Dutch priest Father Francis Van Der Lugt, 72, inside a garden of the Jesuit monastery in Homs's Bustan al-Diwan neighborhood. He had lived in Syria since 1964. He earned a doctorate in psychiatry and spoke fluent Arabic. The state-run SANA news agency blamed "terrorists." 14040701

April 7—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide bomber in a minivan set off his explosives at a convoy of NATO troops in the Maywand district of Kandahar Province. No serious casualties were reported. 14040702

A roadside bomb killed 15 civilians from Uruzgan Province, including a woman, and severely injured 4 other people traveling in 2 SUVs that had been diverted from a main road after the minivan attack in the Maywand district of Kandahar Province.

April 7—Lebanon—In a 2-hour gun battle in the Mieh Mieh Palestinian refugee camp near Sidon pitting Fatah against Ansarullah, 7 people, including the commander of an armed group, died and 10 people were injured. The rivals used heavy machineguns and rocket-propelled grenades. The dead included Ahmad Rashid, commander of the "Return Brigades" affiliated with Fatah, and his bodyguard.

April 7—Somalia—Gunmen in Mogadishu airport killed 2 consultants at the Galkayo Airport in Puntland, Somalia. They were working for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's counter-piracy program that examines money transfers from pirate attacks. The UK Foreign Office said one of the workers was British. President Francois Hollande's office said the other victim was a French citizen. 14040703

April 7—Egypt—Police arrested Tharwat Salah Shehata, a senior aide to Ayman al-Zawahiri, in an apartment in the 10th of Ramadan

district in Sharqiya in the Nile Delta. Authorities said he had trained jihadis in eastern Libya. He was a member of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad, and was sentenced to death for an assassination attempt on a former prime minister in the 1990s. In 2001, his group merged with al-Qaeda. The UN lists him as an al-Qaeda affiliate.

April 7—Pakistan—The paramilitary Frontier Corps said it had killed at least 30 terrorists in Khuzdar, a mountainous region southeast of the Baluch capital. Ten soldiers were wounded.

April 8—Pakistan—A bomb went off in a railway car parked in a station in Sibi in Baluchistan Province, killing 16 and wounding 35. The train had stopped during its travel from Quetta to Rawalpindi. Federal Minister for Railways Saad Rafiq suggested that a woman left explosives on the train car before it arrived at the station. The separatist United Baluch Liberation Army claimed credit, saying it was retaliating for an operation against the UBLA in the province that killed 30 militants.

April 8—Germany—German authorities banned the Orphaned Children Project—Lebanon, which had raised \$4.5 million for the-Hizballah-linked Shahid Foundation since 2007 and raided 19 locations in 6 German states, seizing 40 boxes of evidence,-including Hizballah materials, kilograms of gold coins, and 2 bank accounts containing \$90,000.

April 8—Libya—Authorities found the bullet-riddled body of Ali bin Taher, who ran the Islamic State Army, on a farm near Derna. The group was believed responsible for assassinations of policemen and judges. He was believed to have been killed the previous night. He was freed from jail in 2011 after the anti-Qadhafi revolution.

April 8—Philippines—Mohagher Iqbal of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front announced that the group had formed a political party, the United Bangsamoro Justice Party.

April 8—Kenya—Minister of Security Joseph Ole-Lenku said 82 Somalis were deported following recent terrorist attacks in Nairobi and Mombasa. The 82 were in the country illegally and/or lacked documentation. Police spokesman Masoud Mwinyi said police detained more than 3,000 people and held them in a Nairobi sports stadium, but held only 447 for further questioning. At least 69 were

charged in court with various offenses.

April 8—Lebanon—The *National News Agency* reported that a gunman ambushed an army patrol in the Akkar region during the night, killing 2 soldiers and then shooting himself to death. His uncle and a local mayor tried to talk him into surrendering before he took his own life.

April 8—U.S.—The FBI arrested Islamic convert Shannon Maureen Conley, alias Halima, 19, at Denver International Airport when attempting to board a flight to Germany and on to Istanbul, Turkey, en route to Syria to join the jihadis, according to a criminal complaint filed in U.S. District Court in Colorado. Federal prosecutors said she intended to go to Adana, Turkey to meet Y.M., who wanted to marry her and send her into Syria. Officials said she had mental health issues, according to a July 3, 2014, *NBC News* report, which quoted her parents telling authorities that she “believed she, as a Muslim, needed to marry young and be confrontational in her support of Islam. She conceded her knowledge of Islam was based solely on her own research that she conducted on the Internet.” She was charged with provision and attempted provision of material support or resources to a designated foreign terrorist organization, specifically the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). She was held without bail at the area county jail in federal custody. Authorities found CDs by U.S.-born AQAP cleric Anwar al-Aulaqi among her belongings. The FBI became aware of her extremism in November 2013 after she alarmed employees of Faith Bible Chapel in Arvada, a suburban Denver church, by wandering around and taking notes on the layout of the campus. In 2007, a gunman killed 2 missionary workers at the church. The nurse’s aide told the FBI that she intended to live with an ISIS soldier, identified as Y.M. from Tunisia, she met online, participate in attacks (using her training as a U.S. Army Explorer) and put her medical expertise to work, according to court documents. *NBC News* reported on September 4, 2014, that she was an accused ISIS recruit who also was the only woman apprehended as of that date. On September 10, 2014, Conley pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to provide material support to a foreign terrorist organization under a plea deal

that required her to help investigators and provide information about people in Colorado and elsewhere looking to help terrorists abroad. She faced up to 5 years in federal prison and a \$250,000 fine. She was represented by public defender Robert Pepin. Judge Raymond P. Moore ordered a full psychiatric evaluation of Conley.

April 8–10—Central African Republic—Gun battles pitting Christians and Muslim members of the disbanded Seleka rebel alliance killed 30 in Dekoa. Many civilians died when Muslims fired into a crowd they mistakenly believed were Christians.

April 9—Pakistan—An 11-pound bomb hidden in crates of guava fruit exploded outside an Islamabad fruit and vegetable market in the early morning, killing 22 and injuring more than 80. Pakistani Taliban spokesman Shahidullah Shahid denied responsibility.

April 9—Central African Republic—Two French soldiers were injured by a grenade. 14040901

April 9—Iraq—A bomb went off in a commercial area in Numaniyah, followed by a second car bomb targeting first responders. The bombs killed 5 and injured 17.

A car bomb went off on Baghdad's Nidhal Street, killing 4 and wounding 11.

A car bomb in Baghdad's northern Kazimiyah district killed 5 and injured 9.

Car bombs went off in Sadr City and the areas of Shaab, Shammaiya, Karrada and Maamil in Baghdad, killing 13 and wounding 42.

A car bomb went off in Baghdad's Jadiriyah commercial area, killing 3 and wounding 8.

Mortars hit Sabaa al-Bour, killing 4 civilians and wounding 13.

April 9—Russia—FSB chief Alexander Bortnikov told the press that that intelligence agencies from the United States, Austria, France, Germany and Georgia had helped Russia to target terrorists planning to attack the 2014 Winter Olympic Games, held on February 7–23 in Sochi.

April 9—India—Maoist rebels ambushed government soldiers returning to base after escorting election officials to polling stations in Sukma district in central Chhattisgarh State, killing 3 troops and wounding 3 soldiers.

April 9—Egypt—The U.S. designated Ansar Beit al-Maqdis a foreign terrorist organization.

April 9—Peru—President Ollanta Humala announced that security forces had arrested 24 leaders of the political wing of the Shining Path, including Alfredo Crespo, the lawyer of its imprisoned leader Abimael Guzman, Walter Humala, a singer and guitarist who has called for Guzman's release, and the president's cousin. During a 2-year investigation leading to the arrests, police had determined that the self-described Marxist-Leninist-Maoist MOVAREF members were behind terrorism and financing terrorism through drug trafficking. MOVAREF was formed in 2009. It ran candidates in 2010 regional elections without winning a single race.

April 10—Greece—A car bomb exploded at 6 a.m. outside a Bank of Greece building in Athens, causing damage but no injuries. Two anonymous calls at 5:11 a.m. to a website and a newspaper gave a 45-minute warning of a 75-kilogram (165 pound) bomb. Later that day, a 5-year bond issue was scheduled to be announced. On April 25, the anarchist Revolutionary Struggle posted on a leftist website its claim that it was protesting harsh austerity policies.

April 10—Pakistan—Gunmen fired at a truck in Jamrud region en route to Afghanistan with gasoline for NATO forces, killing a driver and wounding another. 14041001

April 10—Egypt—Ansar Beit al-Maqdis (Champions of Jerusalem) posted a 16-minute online video showing suicide bomber Imam Mahfouz, alias Abu Mariam, attacking a security headquarters in Mansoura that killed 16 people in December 2013. The group said the bomber had been injured in demonstrations against former President Mohammed Morsi's overthrow by Egypt's military. Abu Mariam wore a white robe and sat next to Kalashnikov assault rifles, observing, "Those of the military are who are killing Muslims ... must be killed. We kill as they killed."

April 11—Egypt—Soldiers ambushed and killed Nour Hamdeen, a leader of Ansar Beit al-Maqdis.

April 11—Egypt—The state news agency *MENA* reported that police killed 2 gunmen who tried to set fire to a police station in the Nile Delta.

April 11—Afghanistan—At 2 p.m., a suicide bomber killed pro-government tribal elder Gul Babri and wounded 3 civilians in the market of the Jani Khil district in Paktiya Province.

April 11—Pakistan—Gun battles between Taliban factions lead to the deaths of 23, according to a senior Taliban commander; the press reported intelligence officials tallied 43 dead.

April 11—Mali—French military spokesman Remi Libessart told the press that soldiers had unearthed 12 mortar shells, 30 rockets and other munitions buried in the desert 20 miles northwest of Timbuktu.

April 11—Philippines—At the start of a gun battle with 200 Philippine troops, some of the more than 60 gunmen led by Abu Sayyaf commander Puruji Indama in Basilan's Unkaya Pukan township hid in a school. The clash killed 3 terrorists and wounded 2. The gunmen wounded 20 soldiers. Indama was wanted for kidnapping a former Australian soldier, who was freed in 2013 after 15 months of being held in the jungle and a ransom payment. Indama was believed responsible for the beheadings of 10 marines in Basilan in 2007.

April 11—Sri Lanka—Defense Ministry spokesman Brig. Ruwan Wanigasooriya told the media that Sri Lankan soldiers had killed 3 men in a jungle in the Padaviya area of northern Mullaittivu district who were attempting to revive the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam separatist group after 5 years of dormancy. The spokesman said the trio was given instructions by 2 Europe-based Tamil Tiger leaders, who told them to recover cached weapons, restart the intelligence network, organize cadres, and pick potential targets.

April 11—Central African Republic—The UNHCR said Christian militias were attacking people trying to flee the country. The refugee agency registered 4 wounded refugees in Cameroon; 3 were hacked

with machetes and one had been shot.

April 11—Iraq—Deputy Prime Minister Saleh al-Mutlaq escaped an assassination attempt. Gunmen wearing uniforms of the Iraqi army's 9th Division and driving military vehicles fired on his convoy west of Baghdad in the Abu Ghraib area, injuring 3 guards. The attackers escaped. Al-Mutlaq and fellow Sunni lawmaker Talal-al-Zobaie were inspecting flood damages to the area after terrorists from an al-Qaeda-splinter group shut off a water dam near Fallujah. A military spokesman disputed that it was an assassination attempt.

A roadside bomb exploded near a minibus outside Mosul, killing one civilian and wounding 6.

April 11—Bahrain—A homemade bomb wounded a policeman in the village of Daih.

April 12—India—Indian Maoist rebels set off a land mine, killing 5 election officials and 2 bus drivers and injuring 5 people traveling from Kutru to Bijapur before planned voting there next week. The rebels fired on the bus after the bomb went off, but fled into the forest when paramilitary forces fired on them.

Maoist rebels ambushed the vehicle of paramilitary soldiers, killing 5 soldiers and 2 civilians and injuring 3 soldiers in the remote Darbha Forest in the central state of Chhattisgarh.

April 12—Yemen—AQAP ambushed special forces troops after they returned to their base in Bayda Province, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 5 others.

Two suspected AQAP gunmen on a motorcycle killed a security officer in Sana'a. They stole his weapon and fled.

April 12—Pakistan—Jihadis kidnapped 100 Qamberkhel tribesmen from a tribal festival on the border of Orakzai and Khyber tribal regions. Following negotiations with tribal elders, the kidnappers freed more than 90 of them the next day, but continued to hold 7 influential individuals. A tribal elder said no demands were made.

April 12—Iraq—A parked car bomb exploded in a commercial

area in Baqouba, killing 4 and wounding 16.

A roadside bomb hit a police patrol in Tarmiyha, killing one and wounding 6.

April 12—Philippines—Marines on patrol in the woods near a hill in Patikul, Sulu Province, engaged in a 30-minute firefight with 30 Abu Sayyaf terrorists, wounding several of them.

April 12—China—The official *Xinhua News Agency* reported that Abdubasit Ablimit, 17, a Uighur, tried to grab weapons from police at a checkpoint in Xinjiang region twice during the night before police shot him to death.

April 13—Iraq—A car bomb exploded when a joint Iraqi army and police patrol drove through a busy commercial area in Mosul, killing 5 civilians and 5 security personnel and wounding 12 people.

A suicide car bomber crashed into a security checkpoint in Dibis, killing 6 and wounding 15.

April 13—U.S.—At 1 p.m., just before Passover, physician Dr. William Lewis Corporan, and grandson Reat Griffin Underwood, a 14-year-old Eagle Scout, both Christians, were shot to death in their car in the parking lot of the Jewish Community Center of Greater Kansas City. A few blocks away, the gunman then killed Terri LaManno, 53, a Catholic who worked as an occupational therapist at the Children's Center for the Visually Impaired in Kansas City, at the parking lot of the nearby Village Shalom assisted living community in Overland Park, Kan., south of Kansas City, where LaManno was visiting her mother. Yelling "Heil Hitler," the gunman fired at 5 people, but missed 2. He had asked people if they were Jewish before he fired. He carried a shotgun, handgun, and possibly an assault weapon, according to police. Underwood, a high school freshman, was trying out for a student singing competition.

Police arrested Frazier Glenn Miller, alias Frazier Glenn Cross, 73, who was a former "grand dragon" of the Carolina Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, in an elementary school parking lot. Miller smiled as he was arrested. He was booked into the Johnson County jail after 8:30 p.m. on suspicion of premeditated first-degree murder. He was

held on a preliminary charge of first-degree murder. Prosecutors intended to pursue hate-crime charges. On April 15, he was charged with one count of capital murder for the deaths of William Lewis Corporan and Reat Griffin Underwood and one count of first-degree premeditated murder for the death of Terri LaManno. He was held on a \$10 million bond, and ordered to appear in court on April 24. Federal charges could be added. He faced a life sentence or the death penalty.

The Southern Poverty Law Center said that he was well known in extremist circles. He left high school to begin a 20-year Army career that included 2 tours in Vietnam and 13 years with the Green Berets before being discharged in 1979 for his KKK membership. He then joined the neo-Nazi group The Order. He ran the Carolina Klan before the SPLC sued him “for operating an illegal paramilitary organization and using intimidation tactics against African Americans.” He then founded the Klan group White Patriot Party, ignoring the terms of the suit’s settlement. He was convicted of criminal contempt in 1986 and served 6 months in prison. In 1987, police arrested 4 Klansmen, including Miller, in an Ozark mobile home, with a cache of weapons, according to the SPLC. Police seized hand grenades, automatic weapons and thousands of rounds of ammunition. He later pleaded guilty to a weapons charge. He then was indicted for plotting to obtain stolen military weapons and planning robberies and the assassination of SPLC founder Morris Dees. In a plea deal, he testified against 14 KKK leaders in a sedition trial in Arkansas in 1988 and was sentenced to 5 years, serving 3. He was convicted in North Carolina for running a paramilitary camp. He ran in the Democratic primary for North Carolina governor in 1984, as a Republican for a state Senate seat in 1987, for the U.S. House of Representatives in 2006 and the U.S. Senate in 2010, running ads that called on whites to “take the country back” from Jews and “mud people.” He began publishing the racist tabloid *The Aryan Alternative* in 2005.

April 13—Philippines—Security forces captured a wanted Abu Sayyaf gunman near Zamboanga City, Basilan Province.

April 13—Afghanistan—During the night, the Taliban ambushed an “uprising unit” of anti-Taliban militiamen patrolling in Andar district in Ghazni Province, killing 3 and wounding 3.

April 13–14—India—Troops and rebels conducted a 20-hour gun battle in Srinagar in Indian-controlled Kashmir in which 2 gunmen died and 2 police officers were injured. Authorities cordoned off a neighborhood where the terrorists were believed to be hiding.

April 14—Nigeria—A bomb believed hidden inside a vehicle exploded at 6:45 a.m. in the Nyanya Motor Park bus station in the suburbs of Abuja, killing 75 and wounding 141 commuters. The bomb also destroyed 16 luxury coaches and 24 minibuses. Among the wounded was Mimi Daniels, who sustained arm injuries. President Goodluck Jonathan blamed Boko Haram. Among the dead was the brother of bus driver Tunji Adeniran, bank worker Mohammed Ochai. Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau posted a Hausa-language video on April 19 claiming credit and threatening more attacks. “We are in your city, but you don’t know where we are.... Yes, we are the ones who carried out the attack in Abuja.”

April 14—Nigeria—In a nighttime raid, suspected jihadis posing as soldiers in military fatigues kidnapped at least 129 female students from the Chibok government Secondary School for Girls, on the edge of the Sambisa Forest in Borno State. After loading the girls on trucks, the terrorists shot to death a soldier and police officer guarding the school. Borno State Governor Kashim Shettima offered a \$300,000 reward for information leading to the girls’ release. By April 16, 8 remained in captivity, according to initial armed forces announcements which were later retracted. Shettima said 4 students—aged between 16 and 18—jumped off the back of a truck and 10 escaped into the bush when the extremists asked them to cook and then did not pay attention. The next day, Asabe Kwambura, the school’s principal, told *AP* that only 14 of the girls had returned to the school. Reports conflicted for several days as to the number of girls who remained kidnapped. On April 18, 2014, Borno State Education Commissioner Musa Inuwo Kubo told the *Associated Press* that 24 more girls had escaped, some jumping off

the back of a truck and others running into the Sambisa Forest, 30 miles away from the school. By April 21, parents said 234 girls had been kidnapped, not the 85 first reported by education officials. Boko Haram was believed responsible. On April 30, Halite Aliyu of the Borno-Yobe People's Forum said the kidnapped girls were being sold into forced marriage with Boko Haram terrorists for 2,000 naira (\$12) and that some were held in Cameroon and Chad.

On May 2, the *Washington Post* reported that the number of abductees had risen to more than 300 who had been taking exams, with 276 still missing. Several sources provided conflicting figures. On May 5, CNN and *Agence France-Presse* quoted Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau speaking in a one-hour video in which he admitted, "I abducted your girls. I will sell them in the market, by Allah.... They are slaves and I will sell them because I have the market to sell them.... There is a market for selling humans. Allah says I should sell. He commands me to sell. I will sell women. I sell women. Girls, you should go and get married," he said. "What do you know about human rights? You're just claiming human rights, but you don't know what it is." The *Associated Press* reported on May 5 that an intermediary said Boko Haram was ready to negotiate, but that 2 girls died of snakebite and 20 were ill. The Christian girls were forced to convert to Islam.

On May 6, a 16-year-old girl who escaped told the *Associated Press* that men in uniform told them during the raid, "Don't worry, we're soldiers. Nothing is going to happen to you." The gunmen then torched all of the food at the school. On May 7, Nigerian authorities offered a \$310,000 reward for information leading to the rescue of the girls.

International social media included a Twitter campaign, featuring U.S. First Lady Michelle Obama, with the hashtag #bringbackourgirls.

On May 12, Boko Haram released a 17-minute video in which Shekau said that he would free the girls in exchange for the release

of BH prisoners. The video showed 100 of the girls, whom he said had converted to Islam, wearing veils and praying. They recited “Al-Fatiha”—the first chapter of the Quran—in Arabic. He said, “These girls have become Muslims. We will never release them until after you release our brethren.” Three girls said they had converted. The Nigerian government said relatives, teachers, and classmates had identified 54 of the girls in the video.

Western governments, including the U.S., offered technical assistance in negotiations and tracking.

Nigerian Air Marshal Alex Badeh said on May 26, 2014, that the schoolgirls had been found, but using a rescue force could get them killed.

On June 30, 2014, Defense Ministry spokesman Maj. Gen. Chris Olukolade said the armed forces had rolled up a terrorist intelligence cell and arrested Babuji Ya’ari, a businessman who “participated actively” in Boko Haram’s abduction of hundreds of children in Chibok on April 14, 2014. Olukolade said Ya’ari had used his membership in an anti-BH vigilante group as a cover for his actions on behalf of BH. Information obtained from Ya’ari led to the arrests of 2 women—one a spy and arms procurer and the other a paymaster.

By July 22, 2014, 11 of the parents had died. Seven fathers were among the 51 bodies found after an attack on Kautakari village near Chibok. Four other parents died of heart failure, high blood pressure and other illnesses that the community blamed on trauma due to kidnappings. Some had been spotted in Cameroon and Chad.

On September 20, 2014, CNN reported that Nigerian government officials and the International Committee of the Red Cross were talking with Boko Haram about swapping 30 imprisoned commanders of BH for the more than 200 Chibok school girls kidnapped in April. The officials met 4 times in mid–

August with 2 senior members of Boko Haram in Abuja. A negotiator told *CNN*, “The 2 Boko Haram negotiators assured the ICRC and government negotiators that the girls were never raped, were never used as sex slaves and were never sexually assaulted.” The prisoners include Kabiru Sokoto, a senior Boko Haram commander convicted in December 2013 of terror charges related to the Christmas Day bombing of a church in Madallah in 2011.

On September 25, 2014, *AP* reported that Boko Haram freed one of the kidnapped Chibok schoolgirls at Mubi in northeast Adamawa State, but the 20-year-old was too traumatized to identify herself. Observers believed she was the daughter of a Chadian carpenter who moved to Chibok several years earlier.

On October 17, 2014, the *Voice of America* reported that Boko Haram and the Nigerian government were in talks to free the remaining 200+ female hostages. Boko Haram’s Danladi Ahmadu, who is in Saudi Arabia, said the girls are “in good condition and unharmed.” The military announced a deal for the girls that would include a ceasefire. On October 31, 2014, Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau released a video in which he denied agreeing to a ceasefire and observed “The issue of the girls is long forgotten because I have long ago married them off.”

On July 8, 2015, Boko Haram offered to free the 200 kidnapped young women and girls from the Chibok boarding school in exchange for the release of jailed BH members. The group had offered in 2014 to the former government of President Goodluck Jonathan a swap of 219 girls for 16 BH detainees.

On October 15, 2015, *Fox News* reported that one of the kidnapped Chibok girls escaped from a Boko Haram stronghold in the Sambisa Forest in Borno State near Chad, although the military disputed her account. She told *The Vanguard*, “All of us were forced to become Muslims but kept in camps far from each other. You can only see and recognize those in your camp as any of us who refused

being Islamized was either beheaded or shot at point blank range.” She said the rest of the girls were held in 6 border towns near Lake Chad.

April 14—Austria—Austrian police announced a search for 2 girls, aged 15 and 16, who left 2 farewell letters saying “we have gone to Syria to fight for Islam. We will meet in Paradise.” Their families were Bosnian immigrants. The duo flew to Adana, Turkey, then disappeared.

April 14—Philippines—Police commandos raided an Abu Sayyaf hideout in Zamboanga City, killing 2 terrorists and arresting 6 others. A policeman was wounded. Police detained 3 terrorists during the raid, then nabbed 3 others in a mop-up raid in the town. Police seized 4 pistols and 3 grenades.

April 14—Israel—A gunman fired on Israeli motorists near the Tarqumiya crossing checkpoint between Israel and the southern West Bank, killing a 40-year-old man and wounding his wife and 9-year-old son in 2 separate cars. The attacks took place a day before Passover. The next day, Ismail Haniyeh, prime minister of the Hamas-ruled Gaza Strip, said the attack outside Hebron “brought back life to the path of resistance. We tell the enemy and anyone who thinks he is able to tame the West Bank ... the West Bank will be the future point of our struggle with the enemy.” On June 23, 2014, Shin Bet and the Israeli Defense Forces said they had arrested Ziad Awad, 42, a Hamas operative in the West Bank, and his 18-year-old son. Ziad Awad was among 1,000+ prisoners freed in 2011 in exchange for a captive Israeli soldier held by Hamas.

April 14—Syria—A Hizballah-owned TV channel reported that 3 of its journalists were killed in an attack in a Christian town.

April 15—Libya—In a morning attack, masked gunmen in civilian clothes and driving 2 cars fired at the vehicle of Jordanian Ambassador Fawaz al-Etan in Tripoli near the Jordanian Embassy, wounded the driver, then kidnapped al-Etan. On April 25, 2014, Jordan released Libyan detainee Mohammed al-Darsi, who was serving a life sentence after being convicted in 2007 for planning a suicide bombing of Amman’s Queen Alia International Airport. Attorney Moussa al-Abdallat said that al-Darsi was transferred to

Libya on April 25. Al-Etan was freed in good health and returned home to Amman, Jordan on May 13 in the same plane that flew al-Darsi to Tripoli. 14041501

April 15—Yemen—AQAP was blamed when gunmen assassinated Hussein Dayan, deputy governor of al-Bayda Province, as he was leaving his home for his office.

April 15—Afghanistan—Five gunmen kidnapped Afghan deputy public works minister Ahmad Shah Wahid as he was driving to work in Kabul, wounding his driver. They ran his car off the road, forced him into their 4-wheel-drive vehicle, and escaped. The 50-something Wahid learned engineering and road construction in Italy. He was deputy minister for 4 years, having earlier worked in the ministry overseeing road reconstruction.

April 15—Egypt—A bomb went off near a traffic police post at the al-Galaa bridge in central Cairo's Dokki neighborhood, injuring 2 police officers and one civilian.

April 15—Albania—Police arrested a 30-year-old man for recruiting men to join jihadis fighting in Syria. He faced a 10-year prison term. In March, police arrested 7 Albanian Muslims, including 2 imams, on similar charges.

April 15—Yemen—*CNN* ran clips from an AQAP video of AQAP leader al-Wuhayshi addressing 100 terrorists, calling for attacks on the U.S. "We must eliminate the cross.... The bearer of the cross is America!"

April 15—Ethiopia—In the early morning, gunmen fired on a public bus carrying 28 residents in the Banishangul Gumuz region, killing 9 people and wounding 7. Egypt views nearby construction of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam as a threat to the flow of the Nile River.

April 16—Iraq—Two suicide bombers crashed their cars into security checkpoints at the military operation command in Ramadi, killing 5 soldiers and 3 police officers and wounding 14 people.

April 17—Iraq—In a morning attack, gunmen raided a military base outside Mosul. A suicide bomber set off his truck at the facility's gates. Gunmen then fired from stolen military Humvees. In

the gun battle, 10 soldiers and 8 terrorists died and 12 soldiers were wounded.

Mustafa Mounir, 19, was killed in a car bomb attack in Baghdad. Mourners chanted slogans against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (during his funeral procession in Najaf).

April 17—Kenya—The government deported 91 Somalis to Mogadishu, following the deportation of 82 Somalis the previous week.

April 17—U.S.—U.S. Judge Petrese B. Tucker in a court in Philadelphia sentenced Mohammad Hassan Khalid, 21, to 5 years in prison for soliciting fighters for jihad. He had earned a scholarship to Johns Hopkins University. His family had emigrated to Baltimore from Pakistan. He joined jihadi chat rooms by age 15, conversing with Coleen LaRose, alias Jihad Jane, from Pennsylvania, and other extremists.

April 17—Afghanistan—The Taliban stopped a car carrying several Afghan police officers on the road in Wardak Province from Kandahar to Kabul, kidnapped 11 policemen, and killed 4 of them. Wardak Province deputy police chief Lutfullah Zaryab said the remaining 7 escaped. Provincial spokesman Attahullah Khugyani said there were only 5 policemen in the vehicle, and one escaped. The Taliban claimed it kidnapped and killed 7.

April 17—Afghanistan—Three low-level Taliban inmates serving time for planting roadside bombs escaped during the night from a prison in Faryab Province, killing 3 guards with smuggled weapons including grenades and a pistol. A fourth Taliban died in a shoot-out with guards.

April 17—Nigeria—Terrorists wielding machetes, knives and clubs wounded scores of delegates at a meeting of the All Progressives Congress, the country's main opposition coalition, in Kaduna. Scores were hospitalized. One terrorist hacked off the arm of a man carrying a ballot box. Scores of people were hospitalized. The terrorists ran off with ballot boxes for the election of ward leaders for Kaduna State. Police arrested several people.

April 17—U.S.—The federal trial in New York began of Abu

Hamza al-Masri, alias Mustafa Kamal Mustafa, who was charged with conspiracy to kidnap 16 Westerners, including Americans, in Yemen in 1998 and planning to establish a terrorist training camp in rural Oregon in 1999. Al-Masri had pleaded not guilty to 11 counts of terrorism in 2012. He faced life in prison. The prosecution said authorities found weapons and gas masks were found at al-Masri's London mosque, that he had given the Yemen-based kidnappers satellite phones and instructions, and that he provided 2 men to Oregon with money and instructions on throat-slitting, shooting and building silencers as part of the terrorist training regimen. Joshua Dratel served as the defense attorney.

April 17—Thailand—During the night, gunmen raided a rubber plantation in Bannang Sata district in Yala Province, killing suspected jihadi Muktar Ali-mama, 31, and his 6-year-old son. Police had no suspects. Police said Ali-mama was a member of an insurgent group and was wanted on murder charges. The child died from gunshot wounds in his head and left leg.

April 17—Thailand—During the evening, suspected jihadis remotely detonated a bomb in a gas canister hidden in the parking lot of a stadium in Sungai Padi district in Narathiwat Province, injuring a police officer and a civilian.

April 17—Pakistan—Two Pakistanis working for UNICEF were kidnapped in Karachi during the evening. They were freed on April 21. 14041701

April 17-18—South Sudan—The UN reported that a 2-day Nuer mob attack on a UN peace keeping mission's camp in Bor in Jonglei State killed 58 people and injured 100 others. UN spokesman Stephane Dujarric said "the assailants, a mob of armed civilians, came to the base under the guise of peaceful demonstrators intending to present a petition.... The armed mob forced entry on to the site and opened fire on the internally displaced persons sheltering inside the base."

April 18—Iraq—The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant set off a car bomb during the morning in a shopping area of Baghdad's al-Ameen neighborhood, killing 3, including Mustafa Mounir, 19, and injuring 5.

April 18—Pakistan—Cleric Maulana Abdul Aziz named a one-room library in Jamia Hafsa, a girls' madrassa in Islamabad, in honor of Osama bin Laden. Aziz serves as a prayer leader at Islamabad's Red Mosque, at which a 2007 raid by the army killed dozens of extremists. A sign on the library's door reads in Arabic, "Maktaba Osama bin Laden Shaheed" (Library Osama bin Laden, the Martyr).

April 18—Egypt—Ajnad Misr (Egypt's Soldiers) set off a bomb at a traffic post in Lebanon Square in central Cairo's Mohandessin District during the night, killing a policeman and wounding another.

April 18—Northern Ireland—Tommy Crossan, 43, a senior Irish Republican Army hard-liner, was shot to death in Belfast. In 2011, former comrades in his splinter group threatened to kill him. Gunmen brought him to a fuel depot overlooked by houses and shot him in the head and body at close range. A Catholic priest was called to give him the Last Rites. Authorities blamed the Continuity IRA.

Crossan had served 5 years in prison for a 1999 gun attack on a Belfast police station. He was commander of the Continuity IRA prisoners. British Protestant prisoners poured a pot of scalding water on him.

In 2008, he received a suspended sentence for the attempted extortion of a businessman. In 2009, Continuity IRA colleagues accused him of using their organization as a front for Belfast robberies. They said he was spotted meeting British intelligence agents in a Protestant part of Belfast.

On April 19, police in Northern Ireland arrested a 26-year-old man for questioning.

April 19—Internet—In an *as-Sahab* audio interview posted on the radical Islamist website Hanein, Ayman al-Zawahiri encouraged jihadis to attack the Egyptian army and security forces, but counseled against harming civilians. He complained that the Islamist al-Nour Party was guilty of deceit by supporting the-

military-supported interim government and secular constitution. He also talked about drones and Syria. “The upper hand is for the one who does not withdraw from his land. Who has withdrawn from Iraq, and who has not? Who has withdrawn from Afghanistan and who has not?” He claimed al-Qaeda “is expanding.... Al-Qaeda is scattered in all the Islamic world and among the oppressed.”

April 19—Internet—An al-Shabaab Internet video posting threatened, “We will blow you up, until we finish you off.” “It’s not that Westgate was enough. There are still hundreds of men who are wishing for such an operation.”

April 19—Yemen—A Yemeni military official told the press that a U.S. drone targeted a car carrying AQAP terrorists in al-Bayda Province’s Sawmaa area, killing 9 terrorists. The press said 6 civilians in a nearby car were killed or wounded.

April 19—Pakistan—Gunmen wounded Hamid Mir, a famous TV talk show host on the private broadcaster *Geo*, near Karachi Airport. A gunman fired on Mir’s car. Others chased him on motorcycles, hitting him 3 times in the stomach and upper legs. In 2013, a bomb was placed under his car.

April 19—Bahrain—A car bomb killed 2 people and wounded one person in Mughsha, west of Manama. Authorities later identified them as Ahmed al-Mesgen, 16, and Ali Abbas, 18, who were wanted by the police in connection with the ongoing uprising in the country.

A bomb was thrown at security officials trying to quench a tire fire, wounding 3 men.

April 19—Iraq—Two bombs went off in Baghdad’s Sunni neighborhood of Dora during the morning, killing 4 shoppers and wounding 8. That night, 3 more bombs in the area killed 5 and wounded 10.

A roadside bomb in Tarmiyah killed 2 soldiers on patrol and wounded 5.

A suicide bomber killed 5 soldiers and wounded 8 at a checkpoint in Mishada.

April 19—Algeria—At 10 p.m., jihadis hiding on both sides of a road ambushed an Algerian military convoy near the village of Iboudraren in Kabylie's mountains, killing 16 soldiers. Eleven soldiers died immediately from automatic weapons fire on their military bus; 5 others later died of their injuries. The soldiers were returning to their base in Tizi Ouzou from securing polling stations for the presidential election, which was won by incumbent president Abdelaziz Bouteflika. Security forces killed 3 gunmen.

April 20—Egypt—In a firefight on a desert road between Suez and Cairo, gunmen killed police Captain Ashraf Badeer al-Qazaz and a central security force conscript who were part of a joint security patrol that had tried to stop a suspicious 4-wheel drive vehicle.

April 20—Thailand—Two drive-by jihadi gunmen on a motorcycle on a rural road in the Bannang Sata District of Yala Province fired on a pickup truck, killing 3 people, including a 54-year-old man, his 49-year-old wife and their 2-year-old granddaughter, and injuring their 12-year-old grandson in the ear.

April 20—Myanmar—Gun battles between government troops and Kachin rebels killed at least 22 people during April. On April 4, the Kachin Independence Army ambushed an army column in the Man Wein Gyi region. Follow-up operations by the military included the capture of a rebel camp and the deaths of 14 government troops and 8 rebels.

April 20—Iraq—Two car bombs exploded in Samawah, killing 7 shoppers and wounding 17.

Gunmen attacked a private Shi'ite college in Baghdad's eastern Ur neighborhood. A suicide bomber set off his explosive belt at the main gate. Three terrorists attacked the back gate. The terrorists killed 4 police officers and one teacher, and wounded 18 people. Security officers fired back, killing all of the terrorists. Hours later, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant claimed credit, accusing the college's professors of teaching students to "curse" the Prophet Muham-mad and training them to "fight" Sunnis in Iraq and Syria.

A car bomb in Iskandariyah killed 3 civilians and wounded 12.

A bomb went off during the night in al-Rashed, killing 3 and wounding 6.

April 20–21—Yemen—The government announced an ongoing-pre-dawn operation by Yemeni commandos and drone strikes by U.S. forces in the Mahfad mountains between Abyan, al-Bayda and Shabwa Province had killed at least 55 AQAP terrorists, including foreigners and 3 senior AQAP leaders, among them Munnaser al-Anbouri. The raid included strikes on an AQAP training camp in Wadi al-Khila, 280 miles south of Sana'a, where the Supreme Security Committee said the terrorists were "preparing to launch attacks against Yemeni and foreign interests in the area.... These strikes destroyed the training facility completely and killed both Yemeni and foreign members."

April 21—Iraq—A suicide bomber crashed his car into a police checkpoint in Suwayrah, killing 5 police officers and 7 civilians and wounding 19 people.

A suicide car bomber crashed into an army checkpoint in Madain, killing 3 soldiers and 2 civilians and wounding 12 other people.

A roadside bomb hit a military patrol near Mishahda, killing an Iraqi soldier and wounding 3.

Drive-by gunmen fired on people in Latifiyah, killing a civilian and wounding 2.

During the evening, 4 bombs went off throughout Baghdad, killing 14 and wounding 40.

In a nighttime attack in Daqouq village outside Kirkuk, gunmen in military uniforms attacked a polling center. They claimed they were there to conduct a search, but then turned their guns on the guards, killing 10, 8 of whom were village residents.

April 21—Somalia—Somali legislator Isaq Mohamed Rino was killed when an al-Shabaab bomb planted under his car exploded in Mogadishu's Hamarweyne neighborhood. Mohamed Ali, a lawmaker traveling with Rino, was injured.

April 21—Israel— Hamas was suspected of firing a missile from the Gaza Strip at Israeli troops patrolling the border and 7 rockets into the south on the last day of Passover, causing no injuries. Israeli retaliatory airstrikes hit Hamas targets, wounding 4 Hamas members. Hamas claimed 7 airstrikes hit training centers.

April 21—India—Rebels were suspected of shooting to death 2 village elders and a victim's son in India-controlled Kashmir in hopes of scaring away voters. In one attack, terrorists broke into the home of a Batgund village headman, killing him and his adult son. They then killed a village official in Amlar.

April 21–22—Yemen—Gunmen on motorcycles killed 4 senior security officers, including 3 colonels, 2 in the intelligence agency and one in the military police in Sanaa, and a deputy security chief in Harib.

April 22—Central African Republic—Uganda-led African Union troops captured Lord's Resistance Army lieutenant Charles Okello following a firefight in which 10 civilians, including 7 children, were freed from their rebel kidnappers.

April 22—Pakistan—Gunmen ambushed a police patrol outside Peshawar, killing 5 police officers and a civilian. Police gave chase, killing some attackers in a shoot-out.

A bomb on a motorcycle exploded near a police van in Charsadda, killing 2 bystanders. Some 20 police officers were wounded in the 2 attacks.

April 22—Afghanistan—The Taliban denied responsibility for the afternoon shooting death of prominent campaign worker Esmatullah, who was returning to his home in Logar Province after visiting a friend. Esmatullah was also known as Commander Tor for his role in the struggle against the 1990s Soviet occupation. His 2 bodyguards were wounded. He was an election observer for presidential candidate Abdul Rab Rassoul Sayyaf, a prominent Islamic cleric.

April 22—Afghanistan—The Taliban attacked a police checkpoint in Ghorak District in Kandahar Province during the night, killing 5 police officers.

April 22—Somalia—Two al-Shabaab gunmen killed Somali legislator Abdiaziz Isaq Mursal as he stepped out of his home in Mogadishu's Madina district.

April 23—Netherlands/Syria—The Dutch AIVD intelligence agency's annual national security report noted that more than 100 Dutch citizens left the country in 2013 to fight as jihadists in Syria; 10 died, including one as a suicide bomber. Thirty had returned home.

April 23—Mali—A UN security vehicle at an air strip in Kidal hit a mine, injuring a Chadian soldier with the UN peacekeeping force. 14042301

April 23—Egypt—Police Brigadier General Ahmed Zaki was killed when a bomb went off under his car in a western Cairo suburb. He was on his way to his office in the 6th of October suburb. Two conscripts were injured. Ajnad Misr (Egypt's Soldiers) claimed credit, saying it was retaliating for the killings and arrests by government forces of supporters of ousted Islamist President Mohammed Morsi.

Gunmen shot to death police Lieutenant Ahmed Saad during a raid on a terrorist hideout in the Borg al-Arab district of Alexandria. In the shoot-out, a terrorist was killed and a second arrested. Authorities confiscated 2 explosive belts, machine guns and homemade bombs.

April 23—Iraq—A car bomb exploded during the night in Bay Boukh, a village inhabited by families from the Shabak ethnic group, near Mosul, killing 9 people and wounding 30.

April 23—Kenya—Nairobi police stopped a suspicious car at a traffic light and were bringing the occupants in for questioning when the car exploded just outside a police station's main gate, killing 4 people, including 2 police officers.

April 23—Thailand—Gunmen in northern Bangkok shot to death a pro-government activist and poet who opposed a law that punishes critics of Thailand's monarchy.

April 23-24—Thailand—During the night, grenades exploded at

the *Daily News* newspaper compound headquarters in northern Bangkok's Lak Si district and the Administrative Court near an anti-government protest site in northern Bangkok, causing no injuries.

April 24—South Sudan—Gunmen fired guns and rocket-propelled grenades at a convoy of barges on the Nile River that were being used by the UN to deliver food and fuel to Malakal, injuring 4 people, including peacekeepers and barge crew. Military and rebel leaders denied responsibility.

April 24—Afghanistan—At 9:50 a.m., Aynuddin, an Afghan Public Protection Force police guard, fired his Kalashnikov rifle and shot to death 3 American male physicians and wounded an American female nurse in the left hand and chest before shooting himself (other reports said security guards shot him) at the front gate of the CURE hospital in downtown western Kabul near the hollowed-out ruins of Darulaman Palace. The dead included Dr. "Jerry" Umanos, 57, from Michigan (he was a graduate of the author's Livonia Bentley High School in 1974) and Chicago, a trainer of pediatricians in Afghanistan who had worked for 7 years in Kabul. Dr. Umanos had worked for 16 years at Chicago's Lawndale Christian Health Center before going to Afghanistan. He was meeting with a father and son—Jon Gabel, who lectured at Kabul University, and his father—who were also killed. The younger Gabel taught computer science and managed a small health clinic. Jon Gabel's wife, an American nurse, was wounded. His mother was unharmed. The non-profit CURE runs hospitals and programs in 29 countries. CURE staff performed surgery on the gunman, who had been on the protection force for 18 months. 14042401

April 24—Yemen—Two U.S. Embassy officers getting haircuts at Sana'a's Taj barbershop killed 2 suspected AQAP gunmen who exited their pickup truck and attempted to kidnap them. The gunmen were carrying an AK-47 assault rifle and a stun gun. The Americans jumped into their SUV and escaped. The *New York Times* claimed that the Americans were a CIA officer and a lieutenant colonel with the Joint Special Operations Command. The Embassy employees left the country. The *Times* cited a Yemeni official who said the gunmen were part of a kidnapping ring involved in killing a French citizen in May, kidnapping a Dutch

couple in 2013, trying to kill a German diplomat in April 2014, and attacking Sana'a's central prison in February 2014. Yemeni authorities tracked down the group's leader, Wael Abdullah al-Waeli, killing him in a shoot-out in Sana'a on May 7. Yemeni Interior Ministry spokesman Colonel Mohamed al-Qaidi said the kidnappers pretended to be policemen. 14042402

April 24—Pakistan—Pakistan conducted airstrike against 2 suspected insurgent hideouts in the Tirah Valley in the Khyber tribal region, killing 37 suspected terrorists and wounding 18. Ground troops were also involved against the terrorists believed behind a bombing at an outdoor fruit and vegetable market near Islamabad that killed 22 people.

April 24—Pakistan—A suicide bomb exploded in downtown Karachi, killing prominent police officer Shafiq Tanoli and 3 others. He had survived other assassination attempts. He had actively campaigned against terrorists. He was meeting friends and relatives at a store near his home. A teen boy was suspected.

April 24—Iraq—A suicide car bomber crashed into a police checkpoint at one of the entrances to Hillah during morning rush hour, killing 11 people, including 7 civilians and 4 police officers, wounding 27 people, and damaging 15 cars.

April 24—India—Gunmen ambushed a bus near Shikaripada village in eastern Jharkhand State, killing 5 paramilitary soldiers and 3 polling officials carrying voting machines used in the nationwide election. They initially set off a roadside land mine, then fired on the bus.

Gunmen fired on another bus 40 miles south of Srinagar in Indian-controlled Kashmir, killing an Indian polling official and wounding a poll officer, 2 paramilitary soldiers and a police officer.

April 24—Yemen—Yemeni Ambassador to the UN Jamal Benomar told reporters that President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi and Shi'ite Houthi tribal rebels agreed to discuss the rebels' "disarmament, demobilization and reintegration."

April 25—Iraq—Three bombs, including the final one by a suicide bomber, went off within 10 minutes at an afternoon campaign rally

of 10,000 supporters of the Iranian-backed Shi'ite Asaib Ahl al-Haq group gathered at eastern Baghdad's Industrial Stadium, killing 31, including 10 group members, and wounding more than 30. The first bomb exploded while men and women in Arab medieval costumes were enacting a short play on the 7th century martyrdom in Karbala. The group had been addressed by cleric Sheik Qasi (or Qais) al-Khazali, who had spent years in U.S. detention but was released after he was handed over to the Iraqi government. The group's followers had attacked U.S. soldiers before their withdrawal from Iraq in 2011 and claimed responsibility for the 2007 kidnapping of a British contractor along with his 4 guards. The group sends fighters to Syria to join Assad loyalists. The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant said that the bombings aimed to avenge killings of Sunnis by Shi'ite militias. The next day, Qais al-Khazali told the press "The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant considers the Asaib Ahl al-Haq as its enemy and that's an honor for us. Our blood will not have been shed in vain and what happened will not go unpunished." He claimed his security guards killed 2 would-be suicide bombers at the rally and that one parliamentary candidate was killed in the bombings.

Hours later, a senior Sunni politician in Basra was shot dead in an apparent revenge attack.

April 25—Thailand—Jihadis were suspected when a bomb went off at a fishing competition at a beach in Pattani Province's Saiburi District, killing 3 policemen and wounding 17 people, including 7 police officers.

April 25—Pakistan—A powerful bomb exploded in Karachi's upscale residential Clifton neighborhood, killing 4 people, wounding 25, 5e critically, and badly damaging several vehicles and a nearby multi-storey building.

April 25—India—Late in the day, Indian troops and police surrounded Karewa Malino village outside Srinagar, Kashmir, then raided a rebel hideout. In the ensuing clash, 3 rebels and 2 soldiers died. The battle died down during the night when 2 gunmen and 2 soldiers, including an Army officer, died, but restarted in the morning, during which the third gunman died and the rebel safe

house was destroyed.

April 26—Central African Republic—At least 40 Seleka gunmen attacked a hospital in Nanga Boguila, killing 22 people, including 3 local Medecins Sans Frontieres workers who were meeting with several dozen local village chiefs. The gunmen had demanded money. 14042601

April 26—Iraq—Police found 9 unidentified bodies, some with bullet wounds, in several Sunni and Shi'ite districts of Baghdad.

Drive-by gunmen fired on civilians in a Sunni section of western Baghdad's al-Amil neighborhood, killing 2 people and wounding 3.

A bomb went off during the afternoon inside a small restaurant in eastern Baghdad's al-Nasir District, killing 4 people and wounding 11.

April 26—Internet—In the second part of his interview posted on Hanein with *as-Sahab*, Ayman al-Zawahiri called on Muslims “to capture Westerners—and especially the Americans, as much as they can—to exchange them for our captives” in various prisons. He said the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood has “all the right to use force against the injustice they are facing” regarding the military government. “The secularists and the army attacked them with Gulf money, American planning, Israeli incitement and crusader plotting.” Regarding Yemen, he said that some affiliated with “the Islamist movements” have “conspired” with Yemen's government “by participating or remaining silent to the American presence and its repetitive aggression against the Yemeni people.... It is the mujahedeen and the people of ardency from among the Yemeni people and its scholars, its true-born and its chiefs and their sheikhs [who will prevail].”

April 27—Iraq—Interior Ministry spokesman Saad Maan Ibrahim told the media that security forces conducted a dawn ambush against an Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant convoy of fuel tankers trying to illegally enter Iraq from Syria, killing 8 drivers.

April 27—Iraq—A car bomb at an outdoor fruit and vegetable market in Baghdad's Sadr City killed 10 and wounded 22 in an evening attack.

April 28—Pakistan—A bomb went off during classes at a Karachi madrassa, killing 3 Sunni seminary students and wounding 10.

April 28—Malaysia—Authorities detained 9 suspected Malaysian terrorists, aged between 25 and 55, in several locations near Kuala Lumpur and in northern Kedah State bordering Thailand. The suspects were held under Malaysia's Security Offenses Act on charges of planning terrorist attacks in Malaysia and abroad. National police chief Khalid Abu Bakar said those arrested were linked to terrorist cells abroad. He said some had received terrorism training and held secret fundraising meetings.

April 28—Egypt—Judge Said Youssef sentenced to death 683 alleged supporters of ousted President Mohammed Morsi, including Mohamed Badie, the Muslim Brotherhood's spiritual leader. He then reduced 492 of the death sentences handed to 529 defendants in a similar case in March, commuting most of them to life imprisonment.

An Egyptian court banned the April 6 youth movement that helped orchestrate the 2011 uprising that overthrew President Hosni Mubarak. Leaders of April 6, including Ahmed Maher and Mohammed Adel, remained in jail for lacking a police permit to conduct a demonstration.

April 28—Iraq—At least 46 people died in attacks on polling stations used by soldiers and security forces 2 days before civilian voting in national parliamentary elections.

In the Kurdish town of Khanaqin, Diyala Province, near the Iranian border, a suicide bomber set off his explosives amongst Kurds performing a traditional dance, killing at least 25 and injuring 35, many of them critically. In the audience was Iraq's President Jalal Talabani, a Kurd who was being treated in Berlin since December 2012 following a stroke.

In Tuz Khormato, a suicide bomber on foot attacked a checkpoint leading to a polling center, killing 6 security personnel and wounding 4.

A suicide bomber hit a checkpoint at a polling center in Kirkuk, killing 6 policemen and wounding 7.

A bomb went off in a Kirkuk street, killing a civilian and injuring another civilian.

A bomb exploded at a polling center in Baghdad's western Mansour area, killing 3 troops and wounding 4.

A suicide bomber detonated his explosive belt among soldiers gathering at a checkpoint near a voting center in Baghdad's northern Azamiyah neighborhood, killing 4 soldiers and wounding 13.

A bomb exploded next to security forces leaving a balloting center in Habbaniyah, killing a soldier and wounding 5 policemen.

Two suicide bombers walked up to a polling center in Mosul's southern Zeindan area. Guards shot to death one attacker. The second blew himself up, wounding 5 security personnel.

A bomb exploded in a security convoy, wounding 3 accompanying journalists in Mosul.

The next day, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant claimed responsibility for the wave of attacks.

April 28—Afghanistan—Two NATO service members died in an attack in the east. 14042801

April 28—Yemen—Would-be kidnappers tried to stop the car of 2 German diplomats in Sana'a's Hadda neighborhood, opened fire and injured one of the Germans. 14042802

April 29—Libya—A bomb went off in the morning in front of the Special Forces barracks near Benghazi airport, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 2.

April 29—Iraq—Two bombs hit an outdoor market in al-Saadiyah, 90 miles northeast of Baghdad, killing 17, including 4 women and 2 children, and wounding 42. One bomb was in the center of the main vegetable and meat market; the second went off near the exits.

A bomb exploded just before sunset in a police patrol in Baghdad's southwestern Radwaniyah suburb, killing 2 policemen and wounding 4 others.

A bomb went off at a small Abu Ghraib market, killing 2 and wounding 8.

Two mortar shells crashed into a residential area in Sabaa al-Bour, killing 2 people and wounding 8.

A mortar shell hit a residential area in Baghdad's western Ghazaliyah district, killing one person and wounding 11.

April 29—Bahrain—A criminal court convicted and sentenced 3 men and female activists Nafisa al-Asfoor and Rayhana al-Musawi to 5 years in prison each on terrorism charges related to an attempt to bomb the 2013 Formula One race. No explosives were detonated at the 2013 Bahrain Grand Prix race.

April 29—Greece—Police bomb disposal experts destroyed a parcel bomb packed with nails and bolts that was sent to the Itea police station, 110 miles west of Athens. A label said the parcel contained religious books.

April 29–May 1—Yemen—Tanks, jet fighters, and soldiers attacked southern AQAP strongholds for 3 days, killing 25 terrorists, including an Uzbek, Abu Mussalam al-Uzbeki. A dozen soldiers also died in the offenses in the southern provinces of Abyan in Mahfed mountainous region and Shabwa.

April 29–30—Philippines—During a battle between Philippine troops and Abu Sayyaf for control of the group's training and storage camp in Patikul township, 14 Abu Sayyaf members and one marine were killed and 19 marines were wounded. Followers of Abu Sayyaf leader Radullan Sahiron were expected to conduct further attacks.

April 30—Iraq—A roadside bomb killed 2 women walking to a polling station.

A bomb hit an army patrol in Dibis, wounding 5 soldiers.

A bomb in Dibilis hit a car transporting election commission employees, killing 2.

A police officer near a polling center in Beiji tackled a suicide bomber, dampening the effects of the blast. The heroic officer died and 11 people were injured.

Police shot and killed a would-be suicide bomber near a polling center in Mosul.

Several mortar shells exploded near Anbar polling centers, wounding 2 people.

April 30—Senegal—Salif Sadio, leader of the armed wing of the Movement of the Democratic Forces, a Casamance separatist group, declared a ceasefire.

April 30—China—At 7 p.m., explosions killed 3 and injured 79 people at the Urumqi South railway station in Xinjiang Province. *Xinhua* reported that one explosion was centered on luggage on the ground between the station's exit and a bus stop. Chinese CCTV reported that individuals also attacked crowds with knives, deeming it a terrorist act. The next day, the Chinese government claimed 2 religious extremists had strapped bombs to their bodies. Among the injured was Peng, a 57-year-old woman who had just left the train when a bomb went off, and a man named Liu. Xinjiang's regional government's website said one of the suspects was a 39-year-old man from southern Xinjiang. Chinese President Xi Jinping was completing a 4-day tour of Xinjiang when the bombs went off. On May 18, the official *Xinhua News Agency* said that the East Turkistan Islamic Movement was responsible. Xinjiang's publicity department claimed that the attack was planned and directed outside China by ETIM member Ismail Yusup, who ordered 10 "partners" in Xinjiang to prepare for the attack about a week before it happened. *Xinhua* said the 10 set off explosives and slashed people. Two terrorists died and 8 were arrested.

May 19, 2014, the official *China Daily* newspaper and other state media reported that the government had asked Interpol for the arrest of Ismail Yusup, a member of the East Turkistan Islamic

Movement, and other Turkic Uighur ethnic separatists believed behind the April 30 attack on a train station. The *Xinjiang Daily* newspaper said Yusup formed an extremist group in 2005 and began conspiring with members of ETIM in 2012, joining it in 2013 after fleeing a Chinese arrest warrant.

On December 8, 2014, *China Central Television* and *AP* reported the Urumqi Intermediate People's Court sentenced 8 people to death for leading terrorist groups and conducting 2 attacks that killed 46 people in April and May in Xinjiang. Five others received suspended death sentences. The April 30 train station attack killed 3 people, including the 2 terrorists. Two men were sentenced to death for that attack. They said that they were instructed by a man outside China to carry out the attack. CCTV said the man was connected to the East Turkestan Islamic Movement.

April 30—Afghanistan—Gunmen from the Haqqani network attacked a security post in Ali Shir District of Khost Province during the night, killing 2 national police and 2 border police. Police killed 3 attackers and captured one following a 2-hour gun battle.

May—Libya—British citizen David Bolam, a teacher and director at the Benghazi European School (other reports called it the International School Benghazi), was kidnapped. He appeared in a video on August 28, asking British Prime Minister David Cameron to free him. On September 7, 2014, the Army of Islam posted a 53-second video of Bolam asking the UK for a prisoner exchange or other diplomatic initiative to secure his release. He was freed on October 4, 2014. The media speculated that local political factions arranged his release. 14059901

May—Cameroon—Boko Haram was suspected when 10 Chinese construction workers were kidnapped from their base in Waza in the country's Far North region. On October 11, 2014, Cameroon's government announced that 27 hostages, including 10 Chinese construction workers and the wife of a vice prime minister, had been freed. 14059902

May 1—India—Two bombs went off in 2 coaches of the-

Bangalore-Guwahati Express train that had pulled into one of the country's busiest train stations at Chennai, killing a 22-year-old woman when the bomb exploded under her seat and injuring 14 people. Police questioned a suspect.

May 1—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide car bomber attacked a checkpoint at an entry gate from Parwan Province into Panjshir Province, killing 6 police and 7 civilians, most of whom were in a bus.

May 1—Nigeria—A car bomb went off during the night at a checkpoint in Abuja, killing 20 people and wounding 66 just before the city was scheduled to host the World Economic Forum on Africa on May 7–9. A man ran from the car just before it blew up, burning 6 cars. Police found 3 unexploded bombs. Among the injured was Obiora Enebike, hit in the head and one hand. On May 3, Nigerian police detained 8 suspects, including foreigners, in Abuja. 14050101

May 1–2—India—Bodo tribal separatists were suspected when black-masked gunmen fired on Muslim villagers and torched their homes, killing 29 Muslims, including 6 women and 8 children, during 2 days of attacks in remote northeastern India. The separatists are a faction of the National Democratic Front of Bodoland, according to regional police inspector general L.R. Bishnoi. The National Democratic Front of Bodoland denied involvement and blamed the government for the attacks.

In a late night attack on May 1, 8 gunmen fired on villagers sitting in a courtyard, killing 4 and injuring 2.

At midnight, more than 20 black-hooded gunmen broke into 2 homes and fired on the occupants, killing 7 people in Kokrajhar district. Mohammed Sheikh Ali, 28, lost his mother, wife and daughter in the attack.

In an evening attack on May 2, gunmen raided a village in the western Baksa district and set fire to 40 Muslim homes. Authorities found 11 bullet-riddled bodies on May 2, and another 7 on May 3. They also found 3 children hiding in a nearby forest.

On May 3, 2014, police arrested 22 suspects. The next day, police said they had killed 2 suspects and arrested 8 forest guards in connection with the case. Four suspects threw a grenade and shot at policemen who raided them in a forest near Tejpur. Two suspects escaped.

May 1—Cameroon—Gunmen believed to be from the Central African Republic kidnapped 16 people in the border town of Garoua-Boulai. It was not clear whether the kidnappers were Christian militia or jihadis. Cameroonian soldiers went into CAR and freed the hostages on May 5. 14050102

May 1–5—Central African Republic—During 5 days of fighting between jihadis and Christian militia in Mala, at least 22 civilians were killed, according to local parliamentarian Augustin Freddy Ndoukoulouba.

May 2—Iraq—In the afternoon, a suicide bomber crashed into a security checkpoint near Dujail, killing 5 police officers and wounding 6 people.

May 2—Mali—Two gunmen on a motorcycle shot to death Sidati Ag Baye at his home in Kidal. AQIM was suspected in the nighttime attack. Several months earlier, he had alerted security forces to a bomb left on the Kidal Airport runway.

May 2—Nigeria—The U.S. Embassy warned that “groups associated with terrorism” might be planning “an unspecified attack” on a Sheraton Hotel in Lagos.

May 2—Libya—In the morning, dozens of gunmen fired machineguns and mortars at a security forces headquarters in Benghazi, killing 6 army commandos and 3 police officers and wounding 24, many in the chest and abdomen. Three soldiers and a police officer were missing. Authorities blamed Ansar al-Shariah jihadis and other “criminal groups” for the hour-long attack in which some of the corpses were butchered and burned. The government said several gunmen were either killed, wounded, or arrested. Authorities said the gunmen appeared to be trying to steal a car loaded with weapons and ammunition that had been seized the previous evening from a member of the Libya Shield militia.

Later that day, a car bomb killed a soldier driving his vehicle in Benghazi.

May 2—Switzerland—The Federal Criminal Court of Switzerland in Bellinzona sentenced Iraqi-born Kurdish refugee Karwan Mohammad Abdulkarim, 35, to 3 years and 3 months and his younger brother, Mustafa Mohammad Abdulkarim, 28, to a 2-year suspended sentence for membership in a criminal organization and forgery. The brothers, who lived in Basel, were involved with Norway-based jihadi cleric Najmaddin Faraj Ahmad, alias Mullah Krekar, who set up a group that used websites to publish videos from Ayman al-Zawahiri and Osama bin Laden.

May 2—Egypt—A bomb exploded at a police post near a courthouse in eastern Cairo's Heliopolis district, killing an officer and wounding 3 others, according to state media.

In the evening, a Lada Niva car without license plates exploded near a subway station in Cairo's Ramses district, killing the car driver. A second person fled. The Interior Ministry said it was not determined whether it was a car bomb or someone threw a bomb at a moving car.

In the Sinai, a suicide bomber stepped out on a highway in el-Tor in front of an approaching bus, killing one passenger and wounding 3 others, including bus driver Saad Sulieman. His bus was transporting Egyptian workers to Sharm el-Sheikh and other Sinai tourist resorts further south.

Another bomber dressed in traditional Bedouin dress approached an army checkpoint in el-Tor, claiming to ask directions. When a soldier asked him to leave, he blew himself up, killing a soldier and wounding 5. The Health Ministry later reported that a second person died.

On May 4, Ansar Beit al-Maqdis claimed credit on jihadi websites, vowing, "we will not rest until we achieve retribution for the blood and honor of the Muslims." They said Egyptians should "rebel against this oppressive and tyrannical regime."

May 2—Internet—Al-Qaeda’s American spokesman Adam Gadahn, alias Azzam the American, posted a video on jihadi websites that said the U.S. colluded with Egypt military officers in a “bloody secular and fascist coup” that ousted President Mohammed Morsi because it “protects the borders of the Jewish state.”

May 2—Yemen—Late in the day, gunmen killed Army Colonel Sanad Badr in his car in Aden.

May 3—Somalia—Al-Shabaab claimed credit after a bomb exploded as a government vehicle drove near it at a key junction in Mogadishu, killing 5 and wounding 6. Senior police officer Abdikafi Hilowle was believed to be the target. He was killed.

Police were tipped off that a bomb was planted in the car of a Somali legislator, foiling the plot.

May 3—Iraq—Gunmen in 3 pickup trucks fired on a security checkpoint manned by Sahwa military in Tarmiyah, killing 4 Sahwa Sunnis and injuring 5 Sahwa and 2 civilians.

May 3—Kenya—A bomb in a minibus exploded at a bus stop in Mwembe Tayari in Mombasa, killing 3 and injuring 60, twenty critically. A second bomb went off near the Reef Hotel beach resort in Nyali, causing no casualties. On May 5, Deputy President William Ruto blamed judges who approved bail for terrorist suspects, including Jamal Mohammed Awadh and Suleiman Mohammed Sayyed, who died conducting the bombings. Their families denied his claims, saying the duo were victims who were working at the bus stop at the time of the blasts, not instigators. Ruto said 22 other terrorism suspects were out on bail. He noted that Fuad Abubakar Maswab apparently fled to Somalia while out on \$116,000 bail. Maswab and 2 Britons—Samantha Lewthwaite and Jermaine Grant—were accused of planning attacks during Christmas and New Year’s in 2011.

May 3—Yemen—AQAP announced on Twitter that Ali bin Likra-al-Kazimy died following the military raid on an AQAP camp in Mahfad (variant Mahsad) earlier in the week.

A car bomb exploded during the morning outside an intelligence building in Mukalla, Hadramawt Province, injuring 2 soldiers and

one passer-by.

May 3—Nigeria—Gunmen killed 4 villagers in the Maiduguri suburbs just before dawn.

Defense Ministry spokesman General Olukolade told the press that Usman Mecheka, a Chadian “operating with the terrorists around Lake Chad” was detained after trying to obtain a ransom from herdsmen and farmers. 14050301

May 4—Malaysia—Police spokesman Datin Asmawati said police had detained 11 people in Selangor and Kedah on suspicion of planning terrorist attacks and having links to overseas terrorists.

May 4—Nigeria—Two Dutch men and a Dutch woman—Erhard Leffers, Jandries Groenendijk and Marianne Vos—were kidnapped in the Niger River Delta region en route to inspect a hospital built by the Chevron Corporation. They had traveled without a police escort. On the evening of May 11, the 3 Dutch hostages were rescued unharmed. Two suspects were arrested. Netherlands Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Joanne Doornewaard said the Dutch government was not involved in any ransom negotiations. 14050401

May 5—Pakistan—Thirty gunmen attacked a NATO supply convoy en route to Afghanistan from Jamrud in the northwestern Khyber tribal region during the morning, killing 2 drivers and wounding 3 people. The attackers set fire to 3 trailers and 5 military mini-trucks loaded on them. 14050501

May 5—Afghanistan—During the night, a roadside bomb killed 4 policemen and wounded 4 others in Herat Province.

May 5—Yemen—AQAP drive-by gunmen fired from a car in Sana’a in the morning, killing Mohammed Qawza of the Defense Ministry’s linguistics institute.

A roadside bomb hit a military bus in Sanaa’s Old City, injuring 2 passers-by.

Drive-by gunmen fired from a car at 3 French security guards working with the European Union mission, killing one and

wounding another. The trio was walking on a street near the French Embassy and near the residence of former president Ali Abdullah Saleh. 14050502

May 5—Iraq—A car bomb went off near a restaurant frequented by members of the security forces in Tuz Khormato, killing 3 people, including 2 soldiers, and wounding 17.

Drive-by gunmen killed an Industry Ministry employee on a highway in eastern Baghdad.

Gunmen killed an off-duty policeman who was walking near his house in western Baghdad's Baiyaa neighborhood.

May 5—Bahrain—Gasoline bombs damaged several shops and a market near a police station in Sitra. Police stopped a firebomb attack on a police post in the Shi'ite community.

May 5—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected when jihadis dressed in military uniforms drove into a village in armored personnel carriers and killed between 100 and 300 people in a 12-hour raid on Gamboru Ngala, on Nigeria's border with Cameroon, according to *ThisDay* newspaper. The terrorists torched shops and homes and fired rocket-propelled grenades, bombs, and guns into crowds in an outdoor marketplace and escaping from their burning homes. They bombed the roof of a police building, killing 14 officers who were inside. Gamboru resident Abuwar Masta said some of the victims were traders from Chad and Cameroon. 14050503

May 6—Malaysia—Abu Sayyaf was suspected when 5 gunmen in military fatigues entered the Wonderful Terrace Fish Farm in Sabah State on Borneo island before dawn and kidnapped Chinese fish farm manager Yang Zailin, 34. Police believe he was taken to the Mindanao region in the Philippines via boat. Two gunmen carried M16 rifles, according to authorities. Police exchanged fire with the gunmen at a nearby island; the gunmen escaped. Police detained 19 fish farm workers for questioning. The hostage, who was from Guizhou Province, was freed on July 10, 2014. 14050601

May 6—China—Police shot and wounded a man who knifed

passengers late in the morning at the Guangzhou Railway Station, injuring 6.

May 6—Afghanistan—A police vehicle drove over a remotely-detonated roadside bomb in Obe District of Herat Province, killing 3 police officers and wounding 2. Police arrested an individual with the remote control.

Around midnight, a vehicle hit a roadside bomb in Herat Province's Shindand District, killing 9 and wounding 2, all members of the same family.

May 6—Thailand—Bombs at a police station and a 7-11 store in Hat Yai injured 9 people. The 7-11 bomb wounded 2 men and 3 women. Fifteen minutes later, a bomb hidden in a pickup truck went off in the parking lot at the main Hat Yai police station, injuring 4 and causing a large fire that damaged several vehicles and buildings.

May 6—Syria—During the night, Ali al-Nuaimi of the Nusra Front and his wife died when a roadside bomb went off as they were traveling near the town of Busra al-Sham in southern Daraa Province.

May 6—Iraq—A car bomb exploded at an army patrol in western Baghdad, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 5 others.

A roadside bomb hit an army convoy in Jurf al-Sakhar, killing 3 soldiers and wounding 6 others.

May 6—Nigeria—*CNN* and *Reuters* reported that a resident of Warabe village claimed that armed men in vehicles kidnapped 8 more girls.

May 6—Saudi Arabia—Authorities detained 59 Saudis, a Palestinian, a Yemeni and a Pakistani with alleged links to al-Qaeda terrorists in Yemen and Syria. They were suspected of planning attacks on government installations and foreign interests and to assassinate security officials, Saudi clerics, and senior government officials. Interior Ministry spokesman Major General Mansour al-Turki said 35 Saudis had been released from detention and were awaiting trial on security-related charges. Authorities monitored the

group for months via the Internet and found a workshop for making advanced electronic circuits for detonators, communication surveillance tools and equipment for forging official documents.

May 7—Yemen—The U.S. Embassy announced it was closing its doors to the public indefinitely because of a growing terrorist threat.

May 8—Syria—The Islamic Front claimed credit for bombing the Carlton Citadel Hotel in a government-controlled section of Aleppo, leveling it and several other buildings and killing at least 50 people, including 14 soldiers. The government claimed the terrorists had tunneled under Aleppo and planted explosives. The Sham News Network activist group said government troops were based in the hotel. The Islamic Front had bombed the hotel in February 2014, partially collapsing the building.

May 8—China—At 2 p.m., police in Aksu shot to death a person who attacked them with knives and explosives when they stopped his car at a roadblock. They detained a second suspect. The individuals threw a bomb at a patrol car. An auxiliary police officer was seriously injured.

May 8—Pakistan—A roadside bomb killed 9 paramilitary soldiers and wounded several troops guarding a convoy of trucks carrying water supplies near Miran Shah in North Waziristan.

Gunmen fired on a military checkpoint in South Waziristan, killing a soldier.

A bomb on a bicycle went off at a bazaar in Quetta, killing one person and wounding 12.

May 8—Iraq—In the evening, a bomb exploded in a cafe in Baghdad's northeastern Husseinayah suburb, killing 4 and wounding 8.

Two hours later, a bomb exploded in a commercial street in Baghdad's southern Dora district, killing 2 and wounding 5.

In a nighttime bombing of a wedding party in Baghdad's Abu Dashir neighborhood, 3 people died and 7 were wounded.

A roadside bomb exploded near an outdoor Youssifiyah café,

killing 3 and wounding 9.

A bomb exploded near a security checkpoint in northeastern Baghdad, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 5 people, including 3 civilians.

A gunman on a motorcycle fired on pedestrians in a Madain street, killing one and wounding 4.

May 8—Libya—Gunmen intercepted the car of Ibrahim Senussi, Libya's intelligence chief in charge of the country's eastern sector, in front of the Central Benghazi Medical Center, then shot him in the head, neck and chest, killing him. The killers escaped. Senussi had served as a colonel in Qadhafi's intelligence service, but joined the rebels in the 2011 revolution.

May 8—Yemen—During the night, authorities killed 2 AQAP terrorists from Marib Province.

A security official told the official *SABA* news agency that 2 al-Qaeda members who are French nationals of Tunisian descent were arrested while trying to flee Yemen from Hadramawt Province. French Foreign Ministry spokesman Romain Nadal confirmed the arrest announcement the following day.

May 8—Malaysia—Police in Kuala Lumpur arrested a 34-year-old east African man suspected of al-Shabaab involvement. He was wanted by Interpol for terrorism-related activities.

May 9—Afghanistan—At 5 a.m., between 100 and 150 Taliban gunmen attacked a remote police checkpoint in Bala Boluk district in western Afghanistan, wounding 11 police officers and forcing 25 police officers and army troops to abandon the area. The Taliban seized a tank and a pickup truck. Seventy police and army reinforcements recaptured the site. Authorities said 6 terrorists died and 18 were wounded. Taliban spokesman Qari Yousef Ahmadi claimed credit.

May 9—India—Police arrested Ramlal Anand College of New Delhi English professor G.N. Saibaba for alleged membership in the banned Communist Party of India (Maoist) and recruiting people

for the group. He was brought to Mumbai for investigation. Police from western Maharashtra State's Gadchiroli district traveled to New Delhi to arrest him.

May 9—Yemen—AQAP ambushed Defense Minister Mohammed Nasser Ahmed's motorcade as it was returning from a visit to strategic areas and an AQAP base recaptured by the army in Mahfad. He was not injured. The would-be assassins fled, but 3 died and 2 were wounded and captured. Three troops were injured.

Troops in an army post in Meyfaa, Shabwa Province killed a would-be suicide car bomber.

AQAP bombed an oil pipeline in Marib Province and cut off electricity supplies to Sana'a.

The military and security officials said that some foreign fighters, including Westerners, were killed or arrested in the previous week's clashes, including Taymour al-Dagestani, an al-Qaeda expert in explosives and suicide attacks.

SABA quoted local officials who claimed that 7 attacks by al-Qaeda were foiled over the past few days, including 6 car bombs mostly targeting military leaders and installations. However, one bomb exploded in Shabwa, killing 3 soldiers.

The High Committee of Yemeni Security announced that security forces killed AQAP leader Mohammed Saeed al-Shabwani and a companion during a nighttime gun battle near the presidential palace in Sana'a. Police told CNN he was involved in the kidnapping and murder of policemen and foreign citizens. Three other people in his car were arrested; 2 were injured.

May 9—Nigeria—Jihadis blew up a bridge that links the states of Adamawa and Borno, killed several people, and abducted the wife and 2 children of a retired police officer during the night in Liman Kara.

May 10—Iraq—In the afternoon, a suicide car bomber crashed into the security checkpoint in Dujail, killing 6 security force

members and a civilian and wounding 15 people.

A bomb at an outdoor market in Tarmiyah killed 4 and wounded 17.

A bomb exploded near a patrol of Sahwa militiamen in Dawr, killing 3 and wounding 2.

During the evening, a car bomb exploded near a kebab restaurant in Baghdad's Habibiya neighborhood, killing 5 and wounding 14.

May 10—Egypt—The chief prosecutor charged 200 suspected members of the al-Qaeda-inspired Ansar Beit al-Maqdis group (Champions of Jerusalem) with carrying out 51 terrorist attacks that killed 40 policemen and 15 civilians, training with Hamas in the Palestinian Gaza Strip, and fighting against the Syrian regime. At least 98 defendants were at large. Among the attacks listed was the January 2014 bombing of Cairo's security headquarters that killed 6, a failed assassination attempt against the interior minister in September 2013, the December 2013 attack on the security headquarters in Mansoura that killed 16, mostly policemen, and the assassination of a senior police officer.

May 10—Yemen—Yemeni forces killed 7 AQAP suspects in Shabwa and Abyan.

AQAP in Shabwa kidnapped 5 local tribesmen with whom they were formerly allied.

May 11—Iraq—During the night, gunmen attacked the military barracks in Ayn al-Jahish outside Mosul, killing 20 troops; 11 were bound and shot in the head at close range. The troops had been guarding an oil pipeline and a nearby highway.

Drive-by gunmen in Adeim fired from their car on Sahwa militiamen, killing 7.

Gunmen attacked a joint checkpoint for Iraqi police and the Sahwa outside of Mosul, killing 3 police officers and a Sunni militiaman.

Gunmen stormed the Youssifiyah home of a Sahwa member,

killing him, his brother, and his son.

May 11—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide car bomber hit an Afghan army vehicle in the Maywand district of Kandahar Province, killing 5 civilians and wounding 36, including 4 Afghan soldiers.

May 11—Egypt—Gunmen attacked an army convoy south of Sheikh Zuwayed in Sinai Peninsula, killing a soldier and wounding a second before fleeing. They were believed to be members of Ansar Beit al-Maqdis (Champions of Jerusalem).

May 11—Yemen—A suspected AQAP suicide car bomber drove very near a police station in Mukalla, Hadramawt Province, argued with officers to draw more of them into the kill zone, then set off his explosives, killing 11 police officers and the civilian cook and wounding 15 during the lunch hour.

Security forces in Sana'a battled with suspected AQAP gunmen near the presidential palace. Three civilians died in the crossfire.

Defense Ministry forces battled AQAP in Hadramawt and Shabwa Provinces, killing 2 AQAP terrorists and wounding one. Abu Mohammed al-Hadrami was killed in Hadramawt, and Yahia Baruwais died in Shabwa. AQAP gunman Said Bawazeer, alias Abu Fatima, was wounded in Hadramawt.

May 11—Internet—Abu Mohammed al-Adnani, spokesman of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, posted an audio on jihadi websites criticizing al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri for supporting a rival Nusra Front jihadi group in Syria. He said al-Zawahiri was responsible “for shedding Muslim blood” and called him to abdicate and allow a new election [something one does not often see in terrorist groups}. “We call on you to undo your fatal mistake ... because you are the one who kindled sedition, you are the one who will extinguish it.... Isn’t there any wise Muslim on earth to be chosen by Muslims as a leader ... ending this fragmentation and discord? He would be the one to form this new court ... this is the solution and there is no other one.” He also said al-Zawahiri should urge Muslims to fight against Egypt’s renegade army, the army of (Egyptian leader Abdel-Fattah) el-Sissi the new pharaoh.” While bin Laden “managed to maintain the unity of the

Muslim world and you scattered it.”

May 12—Somalia—Al-Shabaab was suspected when a suicide car bomber hit a crowded business district in Baidoa, killing 11, including 3 soldiers, and injuring 20 in what was believed to be an attack on a former governor.

May 12—Nigeria—Jihadis destroyed a bridge linking Nigeria to neighboring Chad, where it has hideouts in mountain caves.

May 12—Iraq—Gunmen fired on an army checkpoint in Latiifyah, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 5.

A mortar attack killed one person and wounded 7 in Youssifiyah.

Two police officers died when trying to defuse a bomb in Jurf al-Sakhar.

Drive-by gunmen fired from their car at pedestrians in Madain, killing 2.

Among the dead was Ali Jamal, 23, who died in a bombing. He was buried in Najaf.

During the night, a roadside bomb went off next to a military convoy near Tarmiyah, killing 3 soldiers and wounding 5.

Later that night, a car bomb killed 4 and wounded 17 in Baghdad's northeastern Shaab district.

May 12—Afghanistan—The Taliban began its spring offensive, named Khaybar, after the 629 ad battle in which Muslims in present-day Saudi Arabia attacked a Jewish settlement near Medina.

At 3 a.m., 4 rockets hit the NATO base at Bagram, causing minor damage to equipment and a building.

Taliban gunmen attacked Jalalabad's provincial justice ministry building at 9 a.m. The 3 gunmen shot to death 2 police guards, then took over the 2-storey building. A suicide bomber set off his explosive vest. Authorities surrounded the building with 3 armored cars. Police killed the other 2 attackers after a 4½-hour gun battle.

Authorities found 5 dead civilians, including 3 elderly employees of the office, and another 7 wounded. Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid emailed reporters to say that the group was retaliating for harsh rulings by the justice ministry against the Taliban.

In Jalalabad, gunmen attacked a police vehicle and set off a roadside bomb, wounding 6 people, including 2 policemen.

The Taliban attacked a checkpoint on Helmand Province's Sangin District, killing 9 police officers.

Rockets landed on the grounds of Kabul international airport, causing no damage.

A Taliban rocket hit a market in Parwan Province's Siagred District, killing 2 civilians and wounding 4.

Gunmen on motorbikes attacked police checkpoints outside Ghazni, killing 2 women and a policeman and wounding 2 policemen and 6 civilians, including 3 children.

May 12—Yemen—An airstrike hit a car carrying AQAP terrorists in Marib Province's Husoun al-Jalal area in Abieda Valley, killing 6 terrorists.

May 12—China—An evening explosion on a bus in Yibin, Sichuan Province, killed Yu Yuehai, 51, and hospitalized 77 passengers and rescuers. Twelve people were seriously or critically injured, including a child who suffered severe burns. Police later said the dead man had ignited the fire.

May 13—Central African Republic—The French presidency office announced that Camille Lepage, 26, a French photojournalist covering the CAR conflict, was killed in a village near Bouar. "All means necessary will be used to shed light on to the circumstances of this murder and to find her killers," the French presidency announced. French peacekeepers found her body in a vehicle used by Christian militia fighters. She had tweeted a week earlier that she was embedding with the anti-Balaka Christian militia that was fighting Seleka jihadis. She grew up in Angers, France, and had worked in Juba, South Sudan. Her work ran in the *New York Times*,

Wall Street Journal, Washington Post, Los Angeles Times, Le Monde and Liberation. 14051301

May 13—Mali—Three UN peacekeepers were wounded when their vehicle hit a landmine in the morning near their base in Kidal. They were taken to Gao for medical treatment. 14051301

May 13—France—In a dawn raid, police in Strasbourg arrested 6 suspected jihadis for recently traveling to fight in Syria. *Europe-1* radio earlier reported that the raids were part of an investigation of 14 young men who had told their parents they were going on vacation in December but instead went to southern Turkey and onward to Syria.

May 13—Yemen—A Yemeni air strike hit 3 AQAP trucks carrying weapons and ammunition, including artillery equipment, en route from Shabwa to Marib governorate, killing 8 people, including 3 drivers and 5 suspected AQAP terrorists.

May 13—Iraq—A car bomb exploded in Baghdad's Sadr City neighborhood during the morning, killing 4 and wounding 6. A second Sadr City car bomb hit several homes, killing 2 people and wounding 7.

A car bomb went off in a commercial street in Baghdad's eastern Jamila district, killing 3 people and wounding 10.

A car bomb exploded near a traffic police office in eastern Baghdad, killing 4 people, including a traffic policeman, and wounding 7, including Haithem Kadhum, owner of a juice shop in Jamila, who was hit in the shoulder as he drove home to check on his family, who might have been hit by the earlier bomb.

A car bomb exploded at a downtown Baghdad square, killing 2 people and wounding 8.

A car bomb hit a commercial street in Baghdad's Shi'ite eastern district of Ur, killing 5 people and wounding 11.

A car bomb exploded near an outdoor market in Baghdad's eastern Shi'ite suburb of Maamil, killing 3 and wounding 14.

In the afternoon, a car bomb exploded near a market in Baghdad's southern Dora district, killing 5 and wounding 12.

May 13—Nigeria—Vigilantes from Kalabalge village killed and detained scores of Boko Haram terrorists suspected of planning another attack. During the morning, they ambushed 2 trucks carrying gunmen, detaining 10 and killing scores, according to a security official.

May 14—Iraq—Drive-by gunmen in 2 cars fired on a police checkpoint in Adeim, killing 8 police officers and wounding 3.

A roadside bomb missed a military convoy in a town south of Baghdad but killed 3 civilians.

A suicide car bomber crashed into a police station's gate in Hit, Anbar Province, killing 2 police officers and wounding 3.

May 14—Yemen—Continued fighting in the south between AQAP and government forces left 42 people dead. AQAP attempting to retake Azzan conducted a 3-hour dawn attack in Shabwa Province, killing 12 soldiers before being repelled by the army, which killed 30 terrorists, including 6 local leaders. Yemeni spokesmen said AQAP used child soldiers.

Drive-by gunmen shot to death a senior intelligence official in front of his Mukalla house.

May 14—Afghanistan—In the early morning in eastern Kabul, a bomb magnetically attached to an Afghan army vehicle exploded, killing a soldier and wounding a woman and a child.

A rocket hit a residential neighborhood in Ghazni, killing a woman and wounding a child.

Five Taliban gunmen wearing suicide vests attacked a border police outpost in Kandahar, killing 3 police officers as well as the 5 terrorists and wounding 5 police officers.

May 14—Nigeria—Boko Haram conducted another attack in Chibok, leading to a firefight that killed a dozen soldiers. Angry troops then fired on the vehicle of 7 Division commanding general

Major General Ahmadu Mohammed at Mailamari Barracks in Maiduguri who had come to pay his respects to the fallen. The troops said he had forced them to march into a dangerous area, rather than allow them to rest in a local village. Mohammed was not injured.

May 15—Syria—*Times* of London war correspondent Anthony Loyd and photographer Jack Hill were beaten during an attempted kidnapping by individuals hired to help the journalists across the border. The journalists had completed an assignment in Aleppo when the gunmen turned on them. The gunmen shot Loyd in the legs. The Islamic Front intervened and got the duo and their expediter into Turkey. 14051501

May 15—Iraq—A car bomb exploded in a parking lot in Baghdad's Karrada commercial area, killing 4 civilians and 3 policemen and wounding 21 people.

Minutes later, a suicide bomber set off his explosives belt at the main gate of an office affiliated with the Higher Education Ministry, killing 2 policemen and 2 civilians and injuring 12 people.

Gunmen at a fake checkpoint outside Baghdad shot to death 5-off-duty officers ranking from lieutenant to colonel.

At dusk, a car bomb near a Sadr City outdoor market killed 8 and wounded 17.

Gunmen attacked the Youssifiyah home of a Sahwa fighter, killing him, his wife, son, sister, and a cousin.

The next day, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant posted on a website its claim of responsibility for the Baghdad attacks as retaliation for the military operations against Fallujah. "We tell the spiteful Shi'ites and their government ... that our lions are craving the taste of your flesh and blood."

May 15—Pakistan—A motorcycle bomb went off outside an Islamabad restaurant, wounding 15.

May 16—China—A suicide bomber ran into a village Communist

Party committee meeting in Anhui Province, setting off his explosives and killing himself and another person while injuring 4. He had unsuccessfully sought government welfare.

May 16—Iraq—Drive-by gunmen fired from their car at a Sahwa checkpoint near Balad, killing 3 militiamen and wounding 4.

A roadside bomb hit a Sahwa patrol north of Baghdad, killing 2 and wounding 4.

A suicide car bomber crashed into the gate of an army barracks in Mosul, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 4.

May 16—Kenya—Two bombs went off at a Nairobi market, killing 10 people and wounding 70. One bomb exploded next to a mini-van used for public transportation.

Hundreds of British citizens were evacuated from Mombasa after warnings of a pending jihadi attack.

May 16—Colombia—The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the National Liberation Army (ELN) announced a May 20–28 ceasefire, bracketing Colombia's presidential election of May 25.

Four suspected FARC members died when a bomb went off prematurely, according to Patricia Velez, mayor of Planadas. The dead included 3 adults and a minor.

May 17—Iraq—A bomb exploded at an outdoor market in Tarmiyah, killing 5 shoppers and wounding 14.

May 17—Egypt—A bomb exploded at an election rally in the Cairo district of Ezbet el-Nakhl for Egyptian presidential candidate Abdel-Fattah el-Sissi, wounding 4 people, including 2 policemen.

May 17—Nigeria—Police arrested a man with explosives strapped to his body. He told police that many terrorists had been ordered to plant bombs around churches and public areas in Jos. Two car bombs hit Jos on May 20, killing 46.

May 18—Iraq—A bomb exploded at an outdoor market in Baghdad's eastern Maamil suburb, killing 3 shoppers and wounding

7.

A bomb on a commercial street in western Baghdad killed 2 and wounded 7.

At sunset, a bomb went off at a Mahmoudiyah outdoor market, killing 4 and injuring 12.

A car bomb hit an army patrol in Mosul, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 4.

During the night, gunmen with silenced weapons attacked an eastern Baghdad apartment, killing 3 off-duty policemen.

May 18—Nigeria—A nighttime car bomb explosion in front of a bar near Gold Coast Street in Kano's mostly Christian Sabon Gari ("Strangers' Quarters" in the Hausa language) district killed 4 people plus the bomber and wounded 7. On May 19, police defused another car bomb in Kano's mud city project. The station wagon was loaded with gas cylinders, fuel and electrical components of improvised explosive devices.

May 18—Mali—Separatist Tuareg rebels attacked a Kidal government building, killing 8 soldiers, injuring 25 soldiers, and taking 30 hostages. The government later said 28 gunmen were killed and 62 injured.

May 18—Myanmar—Members of the Student Activists from Mandalay kidnapped 2 23-year-old Chinese contractors at the Wanbao Mining Company's Letpadaung copper mine. The kidnappers demanded a halt to the project in Monywa, a township in Sagaing region. "The Chinese workers will be released if they halt the Letpadaung project and if they remove the barbed wire and allow us to work on our farmland," said Htay Myint, a farmer from nearby Hsede village. The workers were carrying out a land survey for the joint venture between a Myanmar military-controlled holding company and China's Wanbao Mining Copper Ltd., a unit of weapons manufacturer China North Industries Corporation. The government sent a negotiations team. On May 19 at 6 p.m., the 2 workers were freed after being held for more than 30 hours. Local mine manager Myint Thein said that the 2 were not harmed,

although they were tied up with rope. He said the company had not granted any of the demands. 14051801

May 19—China—On May 19, 2014, the official *China Daily* newspaper and other state media reported that the government had asked Interpol for the arrest of Ismail Yusup, a member of the East Turkistan Islamic Movement, and other Turkic Uighur ethnic separatists believed behind the April 30 attack on a train station. The *Xinjiang Daily* newspaper said Yusup formed an extremist group in 2005 and began conspiring with members of ETIM in 2012, joining it in 2013 after fleeing a Chinese arrest warrant.

May 19—Kenya—Al-Shabaab claimed credit for ambushing 4 vehicles transporting khat, killing 12 people, including 3 police reservists. Police responding to the attack drove into the ambush; 2 police vehicles were destroyed. 14051901

May 19—U.S.—After deliberating for more than 12 hours, a federal jury in New York found London mosque leader Abu Hamza al-Masri, 56, guilty of all 11 criminal counts of aiding kidnappers during a 1998 kidnapping in Yemen; sending a young recruit to jihadists in Afghanistan; violating U.S. sanctions against the Taliban; and attempting to establish an al-Qaeda-style training camp in Bly, Oregon. He was represented by attorney Jeremy Schneider. Among the prosecution witnesses were James Ujaama, Saajid Badat and former hostage Mary Quin. He faced a life sentence.

May 19—Egypt—Three drive-by gunmen killed 3 Egyptian riot policemen and wounded 9 during an overnight rally in Cairo by 250 Islamist students from the religious Al-Azhar University.

Suspected terrorists bombed a natural gas pipeline south of el-Arish in the Sinai Peninsula during the night, causing a fire. Valves were immediately closed to stop gas flow.

May 20—Pakistan—The Pakistani Taliban-affiliated Shehryar Mehsud group abducted Chinese tourist Hong Xudong in Daraban near the Dera Ismail Khan District in northwestern Pakistan. Authorities found his passport, bicycle and belongings on May 20. Police believed he entered Pakistan via India in April. The group's

commander, Abdullah Bahar, phoned the *AP* to say Hong was in a “safe place” and the group would call for release of their colleagues in Pakistani prisons. The *Associated Press* said that Babar later died in a drone strike. Hong entered Pakistan from India in April 2014. On May 24, 2015, the Taliban splinter Jaish al-Hadeed (Contingent of Steel) released a video showing Hong asking for help in obtaining his freedom. On August 22, 2015, Pakistani troops freed Hong. 14052002

May 20—Uganda—Lord’s Resistance Army leader Joseph Kony named one of his sons, Salim Saleh, born in the 1990s, the group’s commander. Saleh had run Kony’s security guard.

May 20—UK—Kingston Crown Court convicted Mashudur Choudhury, 31, of engaging in conduct in preparation of terrorist acts for going to Syria in October 2013 to join a terrorism training camp then enter the fight against the Assad regime. He was arrested at Gatwick Airport that month upon his return to London. The married father of 2 said he and 4 others from Portsmouth went to Syria to escape from family problems. In a text message, his wife had said, “Go die in battlefield. Go die, I really mean it just go. I’ll be relieved. At last. At last.” Sentencing was scheduled for June 13.

May 20—Nigeria—Two car bombs exploded within a half hour, hitting a bus terminal and the Terminus market in Jos during the afternoon, killing 118 people and wounding 64. Boko Haram was suspected. Some rescue workers were killed in the second explosion, which might have been a bomb or a gas canister set alight by the first bomb. The van holding the first bomb was parked for hours in the market place, leading suspicious vendors to report it to police, who apparently did not respond. Another bomb went off at the Abuja shoe market.

Nigeria quietly asked the U.N. Security Council committee monitoring sanctions against al-Qaeda to add Boko Haram to the list, imposing an arms embargo and asset freeze.

May 20—Iraq—In a nighttime attack, gunmen ambushed a minibus carrying off-duty soldiers near Suleiman Beg, killing 8 and wounding 4.

A car bomb in a town north of Baghdad killed 2 people.

A car bomb in a residential area in Hillah killed 3 and wounded 8.

May 20—France—Police in Morteau and the Saone-et-Loire region arrested 4 people linked to a web posting 10 days earlier by a self-professed “terrorist group” claiming ties to the “Blood and Honor C18” movement (C18 refers to “Combat,” 1 and 8 are letters of the alphabet used to refer to Adolf Hitler’s initials). The site included a photo of 8 masked gunmen holding automatic and other weapons and a threat of unspecified attacks.

May 20—Afghanistan—Villagers in Nawbahar District of Zabul Province found the bodies of 8 murdered police officers—7 local, and one from the national force—who had been kidnapped 2 weeks earlier during a Taliban attack on their convoy. Their bodies were ringed with explosives.

May 20—Libya—During the afternoon, hooded gunmen kidnapped a Chinese engineer in Benghazi. He was found unconscious along a road hours later. A hospital declared him dead of gunshot wounds. 14052001

May 20—China—The Xinjiang Supreme Court announced that lower courts in the region had convicted and sentenced 39 people to prison for organizing and leading terrorist groups, inciting ethnic hatred, ethnic discrimination and illegally manufacturing guns. Maimaitiniyazi Aini, 25, was sentenced to 5 years in prison for inciting ethnic hatred and ethnic discrimination for comments he made in 6 chat groups involving 1,310 people. A Uighur man was jailed for 15 years after he preached jihad to his son and another young man. The court said, “Violent terrorism has become a major threat to ethnic unity and social stability in Xinjiang.... We must eliminate from the root the soil where violent terrorist thoughts should grow by severely cracking down on the criminal activities of spreading terrorism audios and video.”

May 20–21—Nigeria—Boko Haram attacked 3 Nigerian villages during the evening and early morning, killing 48 people. One of the villages was near Chibok, site of the kidnapping of 300 schoolgirls

in April. One of the villages was Alagamo, where Boko Haram set fire to thatch-roofed mud huts.

May 20–21—Afghanistan—The Taliban killed 10 policemen and 3 civilians in attacks in several provinces as part of what it deemed its spring offensive, named Operation Khaibar, after a battle from the time of the Prophet Muhammad.

The group ambushed several police checkpoints in Badakhshan Province; an ensuing gun battle killed 6 policemen in Yamgan District on May 20 and 21. Five Taliban died and 3 policemen were wounded.

Taliban wearing burqas fired machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades at a district base in Laghman Province's Alingar area, killing 4 policemen, while sustaining an undisclosed number of casualties.

May 21—Pakistan—Pakistan announced that airstrikes from its jet fighters and helicopter gunships in Mir Ali killed 60 terrorists, including senior commanders and foreigners, and wounded 30.

A bomb on a motorcycle exploded outside an office belonging to the Pakistani paramilitary forces in Karachi, wounding 7 civilians.

May 21—Afghanistan—A suicide bomber set off his explosives inside a district building in Hasarak, Nangarhar Province, killing 2 civilians and wounding 7 other people, including a senior district official Abdul Khaliq, said Ahmad Zia Abdulzai, the spokesman for the provincial governor.

A bomb hidden in a bag exploded in a bazaar in Faryab Province's Pashtun Kot district, killing a woman and injuring 8 civilians.

A sticky bomb attached to a local private bus wounded a woman in Parwan Province's Bagram district.

May 22—China—At 7:50 a.m., 2 drivers crashed their SUVs into shoppers in the Cultural Palace open air street market in Urumqi, threw nearly a dozen bombs, then set off their car bombs, killing 39

and wounding more than 90. Four suspects died at the scene. Police detained a suspect that evening 150 miles south of Urumqi. A witness said the vehicles had flags with what “seemed like Uighur writing,” according to *Xinhua*. Another witness heard 15 explosions. One of the vehicles stopped briefly, blocked by bodies and debris. The 2 SUVs then crashed head-on into each other.

Two flights by Juneyao Airlines from Shanghai to Urumqi diverted to Lanzhou and Nanjing airports after receiving bomb threats.

On December 8, 2014, *China Central Television* and *AP* reported the Urumqi Intermediate People’s Court sentenced 8 people to death for leading terrorist groups and conducting 2 attacks that killed 46 people in April and May in Xinjiang. Five others received suspended death sentences. In the May 22 attack, 4 men crashed 2 SUVs into a crowded Urumqi market and threw explosives, killing themselves and 39 others. State media had originally blamed a 5-member terrorist group. *CCTV* said 6 people were sentenced to death for the attack and charges of terrorism, use of explosives and endangering public safety. It did not explain why the number of suspects grew.

May 22—Tunisia—Police announced the arrests earlier in the week of 8 people suspected of plotting terrorist attacks against “sensitive institutions and security figures” and being trained in Libya in the use of weapons and explosives.

May 22—Somalia—Al-Shabaab senior leader Fuad Shongole broadcast a speech on the group’s radio station, threatening jihad in Kenya, Uganda, “and afterward, with God’s will, to America.... America is waging a war in the Horn of Africa because they are responsive to the Quran verses saying that the Islamic flag will fly in every corner of the world.... We swear by the almighty Allah that we’ll move the war into Kenya, so let’s see who suffers most.... If one Somali girl is killed by their soldiers in Somalia, we shall murder their girls at home.”

May 22—Iraq—Bombings killed 29 people and wounded dozens,

mostly Shi'ite pilgrims en route to the shrine of Imam Mousa al-Kazim, an 8th-century saint.

A parked car bomb exploded near pilgrims in Baghdad's eastern Ur neighborhood, killing 10, including 7 children under 14 years old, and wounding 25 people.

A parked car bomb exploded in Baghdad's western Mansour neighborhood, killing 9 and wounding 26.

A suicide car bomber hit pilgrims in central Baghdad, killing 5 and wounding 18.

A suicide car bomber drove into a checkpoint in Mishahda, killing 3 policemen and 2 civilians while wounding 11 others.

May 22—France—Paris prosecutors opened a preliminary terrorism probe of Souad Merah, sister of Mohammed Merah, who killed 7 people in southwest France in 2012, on suspicions that she fled to Syria as part of a terrorist enterprise. Toulouse police raided her home after she disappeared with her young children days earlier.

May 22—Egypt—Drive-by gunmen fired on the vehicle of Shadi-al-Menaie, leader of Ansar Beit al-Maqdis, killing him and 3 colleagues in central Sinai.

May 23—Afghanistan—Gunmen fired machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades from a house in Herat Province at the Indian Consulate. Police killed 2 of the 3 gunmen. 14052301

May 23—Yemen—Soldiers killed 15 AQAP gunmen, including 2 Saudis, who used car bombs in a nighttime attack against an army headquarters, the central security headquarters, the Central Bank building, the traffic police department, the post office and the agricultural bank in Sayoun in Hadramawt Province. Ten soldiers died. Defense officials said AQAP leader Jalal Baliedy led dozens of terrorists who drove several SUVs into the city at various points. Authorities said Baliedy ran AQAP in the port town of Zanzibar in south-central Yemen and also led AQAP's "The Hungry Lions." 14052302

May 24—Somalia—Al Shabaab set off a car bomb at the

parliament building in Mogadishu. A suicide bomber and other gunmen then rushed the building. A soldier tried to stop the suicide bomber, but was killed. Authorities killed the 6 terrorists. Two members of parliament were wounded in the gun battle.

May 24—Thailand—A bomb went off at a super store in Pattani Province. Nine bombs at 4 7–11 convenience stores, 2 gas stations and 3 other civilian locations in the area killed 3 people and hospitalized 60 others.

May 24—Nigeria—A suicide bomber failed to reach his target in Jos during the night. He dropped a bag containing explosives, which detonated, killing him and 2 people at an outdoor theater showing a European soccer cup final.

May 24—Belgium—French citizen Mehdi Nemmouche, 29, shot into the Jewish Museum in Brussels, killing 3 people and seriously injuring another. He was arrested on May 30, 2014, in Marseille as he disembarked from a bus from Amsterdam; police seized a revolver, a retractable Kalashnikov automatic weapon like that used in the Brussels attack, a large quantity of ammunition, and his confessor video. One of the guns was wrapped in a white sheet with the name of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. On June 4, he resisted extradition, demanding a French trial. The suspect also had Algerian citizenship. Nemmouche, who was born in northern France, had 7 criminal convictions, including attempted robbery, and spent 7 years in prison. He was radicalized in prison, then left for Syria 3 weeks after being freed from jail in 2012. His travel included stops in Brussels, London, and Istanbul before arrival in Syria, where he spent a year. Prosecutors said he tried to film the Brussels attack, but his camera failed. A video found in his clothes included a voiceover referring to the “attack in Brussels against Jews.” Belgian police raided locations in the Courtrai region, where he was believed to have spent time, questioning 2 residents. Nemmouche was represented by attorney Apolin Pepiezep, who said Nemmouche fought with jihadis in Syria. The next hearing was scheduled for June 12. On June 26, 2014, a Versailles court ordered Mehdi Nemmouche to be extradited to Belgium. Attorney Apolin Pepiezep said he would appeal.

On July 11, 2014, Mehdi Nemmouche's lawyer said he would no longer fight extradition from France to Belgium, having received guarantees that he would not be sent to a third country. On July 29, 2014, he was extradited to France. On July 30, he was charged with "murder in a terrorist context." On December 9, 2014, Agnes-Thibault-Lecuivre, spokeswoman for the Paris prosecutor's office, announced that police in Marseille arrested 3 men and 2 women regarding the Museum attack. 14052401

May 25—Djibouti—During the night, 2 Somali suicide bombers—one man, one veiled woman—attacked the La Chaumiere restaurant in Djibouti city, killing 3 people and wounding 15, according to the Djiboutian news agency *ADI*. The restaurant is frequented by soldiers from the European Union Naval Force and the African Union. The British government said several western nationals were among the casualties. Spain's Defense Ministry said 3 of its military personnel were wounded. The German Foreign Ministry said 3 Germans were injured; all were civilian members of the European Union's anti-piracy mission EUCAP NESTOR. 14052501

May 25—Iraq—A car bomb went off during the night in front of a liquor store in Kirkuk's western al-Wasiti neighborhood, killing 12 people and injuring 29.

May 25—Syria—An American suicide bomber, Moner Mohammad Abu-Salha, alias Abu Hurayra Al-Amriki, set off a truck bomb on a hillside in Jabal Al-Arba'een, near Ariha in Idlib Province in northern Syria. Jihadis released a video of the attack entitled "the American martyrdom from al-Nusra Front." Abu Farouk al Shamy, spokesman for the rebel Suqour al-Sham Battalion, told *CNN* that his group and the al-Nusra Front were responsible. The jihadis said 4 vehicle bombs were involved in the attack; Amriki's vehicle had 17 tons of explosives, including artillery shells, and was the largest vehicle. The group said the bombing destroyed the al-Fanar restaurant, which was frequented by Syria soldiers.

The bomber was born on October 28, 1991, in Palm Beach, Florida. He was suspended in high school for fighting with

classmates who made derogatory remarks about his mother's Islamic clothes. He studied physical therapy at Indian River State College in Fort Pierce in 2010 and 2011 and Seminole State College of Florida in 2012. He had kept his family in the dark, sending them e-mails saying he was in Jordan.

Abu Hurayra was a companion of Mohammed and the narrator of Hadith.

On July 25, 2014, the Nusra Front's *al-Manara al-Baydha* media arm released a video of him, saying in broken Arabic, "I want to rest in the afterlife, in heaven. There is nothing here, and the heart is not resting. Heaven is better. When people die they either go to heaven or hell. There is happiness beyond explanation." The video said 2 of the other 3 bombers in May 25, 2014, were foreigners; one was from the Maldives. 14052502

May 25—Yemen—Yemen announced that its soldiers had killed 5 AQAP terrorists, including Saleh al-Tays, in raids on hideouts in the Arhab region. Six soldiers died in the clashes.

May 26—Morocco—The Interior Ministry announced the arrests of 3 individuals on charges of recruiting fighters and funding groups linked to al-Qaeda that are fighting against the government in Syria. Judicial police arrested 2 men in Fez for collaborating with agents on the Turkey-Syria border to recruit fighters. A third man was arrested in Mrirt for pirating bank cards to send money to such groups. The Ministry told the press, "Al-Qaeda continues to target Morocco, especially with Moroccan fighters that have received military training abroad and return to the country to commit terrorist acts."

May 26—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide bomber rammed a motorcycle into a bus carrying soldiers and civilian employees who were returning home from a military base in eastern Kabul, killing 2 Afghan Defense Ministry staffers—one officer, one civilian—and wounding 9. Shopkeeper Mohammad Shakor said bomb hit the bus on a bumpy dirt road near a grave yard, near a stop where 4 women passengers had gotten off.

May 26—China—*Xinhua* reported that police in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region's Hotan, Kashgar and Aksu prefectures raided 23 "terror and religious extremism groups and caught over 200 suspects," the majority of them Uighurs. Authorities seized more than 200 explosive devices.

May 27—Iraq—A suicide bomber set off his suicide belt in a Shi'ite mosque in downtown Baghdad's Shorja market during noon prayers, killing 19 and injuring 36.

A bomb exploded in an outdoor vegetable market in Baghdad's Sadr City, killing 2 civilians and wounding 5.

A bomb hit a police patrol in Baghdad's southern Dora district, killing 2 police officers and wounding 6 other people.

May 27—China—Police in Xinjiang foiled a bomb plot and arrested 5 people.

May 28—Afghanistan—Gunmen fired machine guns and a mortar on a U.S. Consulate car traveling in a convoy on airport roads in Herat, injuring 2 Americans who were later treated at a Spanish hospital in the city. 14052801

May 28—Syria—Lebanese security officials announced the death of Fawzi Ayoub, alias Abu Abbas, a commander of Lebanese Hizballah, in fighting against the Assad regime the previous week. A Twitter account by pro-Hizballah media arm Mouqawama confirmed the death of the dual Lebanese-Canadian citizen. He made the FBI's "Most Wanted Terrorists" list after his indictment by the U.S. Attorney's Office in eastern Michigan on August 5, 2009, on charges of "willfully and knowingly" using and attempting to use "a false, forged or counterfeit U.S. passport in order to gain admittance into the state of Israel for the purpose of conducting a bombing on behalf of Hizballah." Israel arrested him in June 2002 on charges that he entered the country with an intent to organize Palestinians attacks. He was released in 2004 in a prisoner exchange between Israel and Hizballah.

May 28—Tunisia—At least 15 gunmen in a pickup truck attacked the Kasserine home of Interior Minister Lotfi Ben Jeddou, killing 4 guards, following the arrests of suspected Islamist radicals on May

25. On June 13, 2014, AQIM said it was avenging the jailing of young jihadis and attacks against AQIM in local mountains. Ben Jeddou was not at home at the time.

May 28—Central African Republic—Gunmen attacked the Notre Dame de Fatima church, killing 17 people, including a priest and a 15-year-old boy who died at the hospital. The church was housing 9,000 internally displaced people.

May 28—Iraq—A suicide car bomber rammed a police checkpoint in Baghdad's northern Kazimiyah district, killing 5 police officers and 4 civilians and wounding 35.

Bombs in Tuz Khormato residential areas killed 4 civilians and wounded 7.

A bomb exploded in Abu Ghraib, killing 2 civilians and wounding 3.

Attacks in Baghdad's northeastern Husseinayah suburb killed one civilian and wounded 3.

Gunmen killed a lawyer driving through the eastern New Baghdad neighborhood.

A parked car bomb exploded on a commercial street in Baghdad's western Jihad neighborhood, killing 5 civilians and wounding 12.

A parked car bomb exploded in a commercial area in Baghdad's eastern al-Ameen neighborhood, killing 4 civilians and wounding 14.

A bomb went off in a parking lot in Baghdad's Sadr City, killing 3 civilians and wounding 12.

May 28—China—The Higher People's Court of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region sentenced 55 people on terror charges, including intentional homicide, separatism, and organizing, leading and participating in terrorist activities, in a stadium filled with 7,000 spectators in Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture in Xinjiang Province. Three, including Abulimiti Abdullah, were sentenced to

death for the murder “with extreme cruelty” of a family of 4, including a 3-year-old girl, in Yining City, using blades and axes, on April 20, 2014.

May 29—Afghanistan—Roadside bombings killed 4 people.

In the morning, a roadside bomb hit the car of Manzurullah, intelligence chief of Aqcha district in northern Jawzjan Province, killing him and his bodyguard, and wounding 3 others traveling with them. Authorities blamed the Taliban.

Two roadside bombs exploded within minutes in Kandahar, killing an Afghan police man and wounding 4 others. The first bomb hit a police car moving down a street, killing an officer and wounding 2. The second bomb hit first responders, wounding 2 more police officers.

May 29—Iraq—Bombings across the country killed 54 people. Most of the attacks took place in Baghdad and Mosul.

May 29—Spain—The National Court sentenced Saudi national Mudhar Hussein Almalki, 53, to 8 years in prison for membership in a terrorist organization and for using the Internet from his Valencia home to spread terrorist ideology with the aim of training militants for at least 6 years. He was arrested in 2012. He had legally resided in Spain and had no criminal record.

May 30—Northern Ireland—A firebomb went off in the lobby of the Everglades Hotel in Londonderry at midnight. A quick evacuation was called, and no one was injured. Witnesses saw a masked man throw a bag next to the reception desk, announce that he was from the IRA, and warned that the bomb would detonate in 30 minutes. The bomb went off as a British Army remotely-controlled robot was examining it.

May 30—West Bank—At 10:30 a.m., Israeli border police at a military checkpoint at Tapuah Junction south of Nablus in the West Bank arrested a Palestinian man in his 20s wearing a suicide belt. Authorities said he was wearing a coat in 77 degree weather. Told to open his jacket and lift his shirt, he revealed 12 steel pipes connected with wires. Bomb techs detonated one of the tubes.

May 30—Nigeria—Gunmen fired from nearby hills and killed Idrissa Timta, emir of the town of Gwoza, as he was traveling with 2 other emirs—Ali Ibn Ismaila Mamza, emir of Uba, and Abdullahi Ibn Muhammadu Askirama, emir of Askira—to the funeral of an emir in Gombe State. His companions were unharmed. A police escort was shot and injured. Boko Haram was suspected.

May 30—Central African Republic—Thousands of protestors in Bangui attacked the base of African Union MISCA peacekeepers.

May 30—Melilla—At 4 a.m., Spanish police arrested 6 Spanish men on suspicion of recruiting and sending 26 jihadis—24 Moroccans and 2 Spaniards—for terrorist groups in Syria, Mali and Libya. The cell's suspected leader, Benaissa Laghmouchi Baghdadi, 42, had returned to Spain after fighting in Syria for 8 months and training in a terrorist camp in northern Mali, according to Spain's Interior Ministry. Five other detainees were Mustafa al-Lal Mohamed, 42; Kamal Mohamed Dris, 32; Rachid Abdel Nahet Hamed, 37; Mohamed Mohamed Benali, 26; and Mustafa Zizaoui Mohand, 26. Arraignments were scheduled for June 2.

May 31—Afghanistan—During the morning, a roadside bomb went off next to 2 cars in Giro district in Ghazni Province, killing 12 civilians, including 7 women, 2 men, and 3 children. The victims were going to a wedding.

May 31—U.S.—The FBI arrested naturalized U.S. citizen Mufid Elfgeeh, 30, a Rochester, New York, business owner from Yemen, for plotting to kill U.S. troops. Prosecutors said he purchased 2 handguns and 2 suppressors as part of a plan to kill members of the U.S. armed forces returning from war as well as Shi'ites in Rochester, New York. He faced 2 counts of receiving and possessing an unregistered firearm silencer. He entered no plea during a June 2 court appearance. He was represented by public defender Mark Hosken. Investigators found tweets supporting al-Qaeda, violent jihad and Sunni insurgent groups in Syria. The affidavit said that the Bureau found a Walther PPK .32-caliber handgun and a Glock 26, 9 mm handgun, both with functional silencers affixed to the barrels, 2 boxes of .32-caliber ammunition, and 2 boxes of 9-millimeter ammunition. After Elfgeeh, who operates Halal Mojo and Food Mart in Rochester, paid an informant \$1,050, he was arrested. He

faced 10 years in prison for each silencer and the possibility of a \$250,000 fine. An FBI informant taped a December 2013 conversation in which Elfgeeh told him, "I'm thinking about doing something here to be honest with you. I'm thinking about just go buy a big automatic gun from off the street or something and a lot of bullets and just put on a vest or whatever and just go around and start shooting." The plan changed in March 2014 to killing soldiers in a solo shooting, "It could be right now in the daytime, and I could be ... like this guy here or something.... I could just go back and wait for him to when he leave to go to his garage, and just walk up slowly, boom, boom, boom, inside his garage." Regarding a confessor video, he told the informant, "Once we do 5 or 10 already, 15, something like that ... then we gonna say something." Elfgeeh was held at Monroe County Jail. A bail hearing was scheduled for June 16, 2014.

May 31—Yemen—AQAP gunmen fired machine guns into the car of a Yemeni intelligence officer in Lahej Province, killing Colonel Nasser al-Issai.

May 31—Pakistan—The Taliban attacked several Pakistani military posts along the Afghan border. Pakistan responded with airstrikes, including some into Afghanistan, killing 16 gunmen. Afghan officials said 5 civilians died in the airstrikes.

June—UK—On September 22, 2015, *AP* reported that a jury in London convicted red-haired extremist Mark Colborne, 37, who write in his diary of plans to conduct a cyanide attack on "non-Aryans" and shooting Prince Charles with a high-powered rifle. He compared himself to Norwegian mass killer Anders Breivik and collected chemicals and books on poisons. He was arrested in June 2014, but a trial jury did not reach a verdict.

June—Syria—The Islamic State released hostage Danish photojournalist Daniel Rye Ottosen, 25, after his family paid a multimillion-euro ransom. He smuggled out letters from fellow hostages. 14069901

June 1—Nigeria—*Reuters* reported that a bomb went off at 6:45 p.m. at a television viewing center for football in Mubi in Adamawa State, killing numerous people. Boko Haram was suspected.

The same night, Boko Haram fired on people in Madagali.

June 2—Nigeria—Boko Haram gunmen wearing military uniforms killed at least 200 civilians in 3 Borno State villages. Local witnesses said that although the military had been tipped off by the Gwoza local government, it did not intervene in the attacks against Danjara, Agapalwa, and Antagara. The gunmen drove up in Toyota Hilux pickup trucks and told the civilians they were soldiers “and we are here to protect you all.” The residents came to the town square, then were fired upon by gunmen yelling “Allahu akbar.”

June 2—Iraq—At least 15 people were killed and dozens wounded in attacks around the country.

A parked car bomb exploded in a Najaf commercial area, killing 6 and wounding 13.

A suicide car bomber hit an army checkpoint in Mishahda, killing 3 soldiers and 2 civilians and injuring 14 people.

A parked car exploded in a commercial area in Iskandariyah, killing 2 and wounding 10.

A car bomb in Nasiriyah killed a civilian and wounded 18.

A bomb in an outdoor market in Mahmoudiyah killed one person and injured 3.

June 2—Afghanistan—In the morning, a remotely-detonated motorcycle bomb hit a minibus carrying workers from a Turkish EMTA construction company to work in eastern Nangharhar Province’s Behsud district, killing 3 Turkish engineers and wounding a fourth. 14060201

June 2—Afghanistan—Four Taliban suicide bombers attacked the district governor’s compound in southern Helmand Province’s Ghreshk district, killing 3 Afghans, including 2 police officers and a civilian government employee and wounding 2 policemen and 2 civilians working at the compound. One attacker set off his explosives at the gate, while the other 3 ran inside, where they were shot to death by policemen.

June 2—Afghanistan—A NATO service member died in an attack in eastern Afghanistan. 14060202

June 2—Afghanistan—Gunmen kidnapped Indian Jesuit priest Alexis Prem Kumar, 47, from Tamil Nadu State in southern India. He was visiting a school for refugees in Sohadat in Herat Province. He served as Afghanistan country director for Jesuit Refugee Services, an educational charity working with displaced and impoverished communities. He had worked in Afghanistan since 2011. On June 5, Afghan security forces arrested 3 Taliban members involved in the kidnapping and questioned them about hideouts. On February 22, 2015, *AP* reported that James Stapleton, a Jesuit Refugee Service spokesman in Rome, announced that Kumar had been released and returned to India. 14060203

June 2—U.S.—Following a 3-day manhunt, the FBI arrested San Francisco social media expert and political consultant Ryan Kelly Chamberlain, 42. The next day, he was charged with one count of possession of an illegal destructive device, which carries a 10 year prison sentence and a \$10,000 fine. The FBI found bomb-making components in his Polk Street apartment. An FBI spokesman said “FBI bomb technicians believe that the circuit board described above was designed to serve as a remote control, allowing detonation of the device from afar.... They further believe that the device was designed to maim or kill a human being or human beings.” The *San Francisco Chronicle* reported that a bag in his apartment contained the detonator, ball bearings, screws and a model rocket engine. He posted on Facebook an apparent suicide note entitled “Goodbye,” observing he experienced depression “for as long as I can recall... So much was broken from this past year-and-a-half, and from moments way back before that... I guess it was just insurmountable, and the time’s up.” FBI documents unsealed on June 6 indicated that Chamberlain obtained lethal toxins albrin, nicotine, and ground rosary peas from such Internet sites as Black Market Reloaded.

June 3—Afghanistan—During the evening, 4 Afghan police officers were killed and another wounded when their vehicle struck a roadside bomb in southern Helmand Province. They were returning from an operation in Sangin district.

June 3—U.S.—The FBI in Minneapolis announced that it was investigating whether local men had left Minnesota to join the jihad in Syria and was asking members of the local Somali community with relevant information to call 763-569-8020.

June 3—Nigeria—Defense Ministry spokesman Maj. Gen. Chris Olukolade denied local newspaper reports that said courts martial found 10 generals and 5 other senior officers guilty of providing arms and information to Boko Haram. *Leadership* newspaper said 19 officers were found guilty of “being disloyal and for working for the members of the sect.”

June 3—Iraq—During the night, a suicide bomber in Anbar Province hit a Sahwa militia patrol in a camp for refugee families, killing 8, including 2 Sahwas, 3 guards, and 3 women and wounding 14. One of the dead militiamen was Mohammed Khamis Abu Risha, nephew of tribal leader Ahmed Abu Risha, whose brother led the formation of the original Sahwa until he was assassinated in 2007.

June 3—Guantanamo Bay—Pentagon legal authorities approved 5 war crimes charges against Guantanamo Bay prisoner Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi, believed to be 53, accused of plotting roadside bombing attacks in Afghanistan as an al-Qaeda commander. Military rules called for his arraignment within 30 days. He faced life in prison on charges of denying quarter, which involves refusing to allow the enemy to surrender; treachery, defined under international law as pretending to be a civilian to carry out attacks; attacking protected property for orchestrating attacks on a military medical helicopter; attempted treachery and conspiracy. The charge of attacking protected property carries a 20-year maximum sentence. The native of Iraq had been at Gitmo since April 2007. Prosecutors said he oversaw al-Qaeda operations against U.S. and allied forces in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iraq and was involved in the failed al-Qaeda assassination plot against Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf. Charging documents said he was involved in roadside bombings and suicide attacks in Afghanistan that killed civilians and members of the military from the U.S., Canada, Germany and other nations.

June 4—Pakistan—A suicide bomber walked up to a truck

carrying Pakistani military personnel near Islamabad, killing 2 lieutenant colonels on their way to work and 3 civilian pedestrian-passers-by.

June 4—Afghanistan—A bomb hidden in a thermos bottle was detonated remotely at a market in Maymana, Faryab Province, killing 3 civilians—a woman and 2 men—and wounded 12 civilians, including 4 women and a child. A person wearing a burqa left the thermos at a shop in the market.

June 4—Libya—Three masked gunmen wearing civilian clothes killed Michael Greub, 42, a Swiss national who had worked for 7 years for the Red Cross in Iraq, Sudan, and Yemen. They fired on his car at a checkpoint after he left a meeting in Sirte. Greub had headed the ICRC delegation in Misrata since March 2014. 14060401

June 4—Libya—A suicide car bomber set off his explosives at the gates to the Benghazi compound of General Khalifa Hifter, who had been leading anti-jihadi operations. He was unharmed, but the bomber killed 4 others and wounded 3, including Libyan Air Force Chief of Staff Saqr al-Garoushi, who was hospitalized.

June 4—Germany—German prosecutors filed terrorism charges against Ismail I., a Lebanese man accused of belonging to Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant and training and fighting for ISIL in Syria in 2013, and 2 suspected accomplices. His brother, Ezzeddine I., and German national Mohammad Sobhan A. were charged with supporting ISIL and with procuring equipment and money. Prosecutors said ISIL had Ismail return to Germany to obtain money, medicine and military supplies. He and a suspected accomplice were arrested on a German highway in November 2013 en route to Syria.

June 4—Northern Ireland—Sean Kelly, 48, pleaded guilty to helping run an IRA firearms training camp and plotting an attack on a prison governor. A Belfast judge postponed sentencing until the trial of 3 others who were arrested with Kelly in March 2012 in a County Tyrone forest near the firing range. The trio denied involvement. Kelly's attorneys said he would plead guilty to 6 of 10 charges against him, including possessing a rifle, ammunition and

other firearms; involvement in weapons training; and gathering information for a potential gun attack on a prison governor at his home.

June 4—Iraq—At least 25 people died in bombings in Baghdad and northern and southern Iraq.

Two parked car bombs exploded near a police building and a market in Kirkuk, killing 8 people, including a police officer and 7 civilians and wounding 9 people.

A parked car bomb exploded in a commercial area in northern Baghdad, killing 4 civilians and wounding 12.

A bomb hit a passing police patrol in Baghdad's western Mansour neighborhood, killing 2 civilians and wounding 7 people.

A roadside bomb in Taji killed 2 policemen and wounded 3.

A bomb hit a police patrol in Arab Jabour, killing a policeman and injuring 6 others.

A car bomb in a commercial area in Hillah killed 8 civilians and wounded 28.

June 5—Iraq—In the morning, dozens of gunmen in SUVs attacked security checkpoints and police stations in Samarra, killing 7 security officers. The army responded with helicopter gunships, killing several attackers.

June 5—Austria—Authorities arrested a 41-year-old Chechnya-born Islamic preacher on suspicion of recruiting at least 8 young Chechen men living in Austria to fight in Syria for the al-Nusra Front. Prosecutors said 4 were believed to have died in Syria. *Profil* magazine said 2 others were missing.

June 5—Nigeria—Boko Haram gunmen were suspected of kidnapping 20 women and 3 young men who tried to intervene from a Garkin Fulani nomadic settlement near Chibok at noon. The gunmen forced the women to enter their vehicles, then drove away.

June 5—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb killed a police chief and 2 other officers on a demining mission in the Waghaz district in the

southern Ghazni Province. They were removing a Taliban roadside bomb when a mine hidden beneath it exploded, also injuring another policeman.

Gunmen on a motorcycle fired on a car carrying Afghan army personnel in Herat, killing 2 army officers and wounding 3 others.

Enemy fire killed a soldier from the International Security Assistance Force in eastern Afghanistan.

June 5—Yemen—During the morning, AQAP attacked an army post in Shabwa Province's Beehan area, killing 11 soldiers and a civilian and wounding 5 soldiers.

June 5—China—Six Xinjiang courts sentenced 81 people on terrorism charges including organizing, leading or participating in a terrorist organization, murder and arson. Nine were sentenced to death; 3 were given suspended death sentences, which usually are commuted to life in prison. Xinjiang television said 68 were charged with organizing, leading or participating in a terrorist organization, murder, assault, arson, and making or transporting explosives and firearms. The other 13 were charged with ethnic discrimination and distributing materials promoting ethnic hatred.

The Xinjiang regional government website said another 29 "violent terrorist criminal suspects" were arrested on charges of incitement to separatism, organizing mobs to disturb social order, operating an illegal business, incitement to ethnic hatred, and ethnic discrimination.

June 5—Pakistan—Drive-by gunmen shot to death Ashiqullah Mehsud, a senior commander in the Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), in the village of Urmuz in North Waziristan. He was viewed as a suicide bombing "mastermind" of the Pakistan Taliban and as a successor to Qari Hussain Mehsud, the group's explosives expert. He reportedly recruited children as suicide bombers. Days earlier, a TTP faction had announced it was splitting over ideological differences regarding such "un-Islamic" practices as attacks in public places, extortion and kidnappings.

June 6—Afghanistan—Two bombs hit the convoy of leading

Afghan presidential candidate Abdullah Abdullah, killing 6 civilians and wounding 22 but not harming Abdullah, who went on to address a campaign rally, saying his “vehicle was destroyed, but fortunately we escaped it unharmed. Unfortunately a number of our security guards were wounded in the incident, but thankfully their injuries are not so serious.” The Interior Ministry said a suicide bomber and a roadside bomb were involved; Kabul Police Chief Mohammed Zahir said 2 suicide bombers—one in a vehicle, one on foot—were involved.

June 6—Iraq—At least 27 people died in attacks throughout the country.

In the morning in Tahrawa village, inhabited by Shabaks, 2 car bombs killed 7 people and wounded 43.

Gunmen attacked an army ammunition depot in Mosul, killing 6 soldiers and wounding 5 before troops could repel the attackers.

Battles for control of Mosul neighborhoods left 7 security forces and 16 gunmen dead. The gunmen withdrew.

During the evening, mortar shells hit several houses in Sabaa al-Bour, killing 7 and wounding 20.

June 6—Congo—During the night, gunmen attacked Mutarule, near Bukavu, killing 34, including women and children at a local church, and injuring 27 people. Survivors blamed the Burundi-based FNL rebel group; the government credited a cattle dispute.

June 6—Northern Ireland—Police in north Belfast arrested a 38-year-old Northern Ireland man with running an IRA faction. Arraignment in Londonderry was set for June 9 on charges of directing terrorism and IRA membership.

June 6—Philippines—Gunmen on a motorcycle killed Nilo Baculo, Sr., 67, who anchored a program at local radio station *dwIM*, in Oriental Mindoro’s Calapan City. He was 25th journalist killed in the Philippines since 2010 and the 143rd since 1986. Baculo claimed in 2008 that elected officials planned to assassinate him after he reported that they were involved in narcotics trafficking, according to his attorney, Harry Roque.

June 6—Germany—The Hamburg regional court ordered the release of Marie Emmanuelle Verhoeven, alias “Commander Anna,” 54, a French woman accused of involvement in the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front’s 1991 murder of Chilean politician Jaime Guzman, leader of the conservative Independent Democratic Union, a conservative Chilean party. Chile had requested extradition so she could face charges of murder, forming a terrorist organization and grievous bodily harm resulting in death. She was arrested in January 2014 while boarding a flight from Hamburg to Dubai. She had been wanted for almost 2 decades.

June 7—Iraq—At least 52 people were killed in attacks across the country, mostly in commercial streets in Baghdad’s Shi’ite neighborhoods during a one-hour bombing spree.

During the night, a bomb went off in Baghdad’s western Baiyaa district, killing 9 people and wounding 22.

Later that evening, 7 car bombs throughout Baghdad killed at least 41 people and wounded 62.

A roadside bomb in western Baghdad killed 2 people and wounded 6.

Gun battles in Mosul killed 21 police officers and 38 Sunni gunmen.

June 7—Iraq—Gunmen stormed Anbar University in the morning, killing 3 police officers and briefly holding dozens of students hostage in a dorm before escaping a gun battle with authorities several hours later. Among the hostages was Ahmed al-Mehamdi, who said the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant gunmen were dressed in black, ordered everyone to stay in their rooms, but took some students away.

On June 9, Sabah al-Karhout, head of Anbar’s provincial council, told Ramadi reporters that gunmen still held 15 staff members from Anbar University in a campus building. The gunmen also stole more than \$10 million from the university safe.

June 8—Iraq—In a morning attack, a suicide bomber detonated

his explosive vest at the gate of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan office in Jalula. A few minutes later, a car bomb went off near the building as first responders were arriving. The bombs killed 19 people, including a senior police officer and 4 of his bodyguards, injured 65, and damaged several homes and cars. ISIL said in an Internet posting that it was retaliating for the detention of Muslim women by authorities in the self-ruled Kurdish region in northern Iraq.

June 8—Spain—Police at Madrid airport arrested suspected ETA member Maria Jesus Elorza Zubizarreta as she arrived from Venezuela. She was wanted on a European arrest warrant issued December 2006 by French judicial authorities. Her ETA unit was believed behind the murder of several Spanish security forces before she escaped to France in 1984, where she was believed to have worked on bomb-making before moving to Venezuela.

June 8—Pakistan—Officials announced that suicide bombers had killed 23 Shi'ite pilgrims in the southwest.

June 8—Pakistan—The Pakistani Taliban laid siege for 5 hours to a terminal used for VIP flights and cargo at Karachi's Jinnah International Airport, leaving up to 36 dead. Ten gunmen with explosives vests, some wearing Airport Security Force uniforms, set off bombs and fired machine guns and rocket launchers in 2 locations in the terminal, killing 18 people, including 11 airport guards. The group said it was avenging the November drone strike that killed Hakimullah Mehsud, the group's leader. Authorities killed the 10 terrorists, some of whom appeared to be Uzbeks. The next day, 7 bodies of trapped airport workers were found in the burned building, raising attack death toll to 26. On June 11, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan also claimed credit, saying it was avenging Pakistani army airstrikes in the tribal regions. 14060801

June 8—U.S.—At 11:22 a.m., a married man and woman, apparently white supremacists, shot police officers Alyn Beck, 41, and Igor Soldo, 31, who were lunching at CiCi's Pizza. The 2 then grabbed the officers' weapons, ammunition and badges, yelling, "This is a revolution." They covered the officers' bodies with a Revolutionary War-era Gadsden flag, which features a yellow background with a coiled snake above the words, "Don't tread on

me.” The flag has also been associated with the Confederacy and the Tea Party. They also placed a swastika on the victims’ bodies. The killers then ran to a Las Vegas Walmart. At 11:27 a.m., Amanda Miller fired, killing Joseph Wilcox, 31, an armed civilian who confronted them. Police fired on the duo. Amanda Miller shot her husband, Jerad Miller, 31, then killed herself. The *Las Vegas Sun* said neighbors claimed the duo often expressed racist, anti-government views, offering conspiracy theories, bragging about their gun collection, and suggesting that they would attack authorities when the time was right. Police found swastikas in their apartment, where they had moved in January. She had worked at a Hobby Lobby in Las Vegas. Jerad Miller had a conviction of felony vehicle theft in Washington state, and a criminal record in Indiana.

June 8—Afghanistan—At night, 3 suicide bombers attacked a parking lot at a police base in eastern Behsud district in Nangarhar Province, killing a guard and torching 25 trucks. A suicide car bomber set off his explosives at the parking lot’s entrance, allowing 2 terrorists to run in and shoot at guards, who killed the attackers.

June 9—Afghanistan—Suicide bombers and gunmen stormed a court building in eastern Jalalabad.

June 9—Iraq—A suicide truck bomber crashed into a checkpoint leading to the offices of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan and the nearby Kurdistan Communist Party in Tuz Khormato. A second truck bomb was remotely detonated when first responders arrived. The bombs killed 22 people, wounded 150, and destroyed several houses and cars.

Gunmen fired on a security checkpoint in Kanaan, killing 4 soldiers and 2 police officers.

Gunmen fired into the office of a realtor in western Baghdad, killing him.

A bomb killed a government employee in eastern Baghdad.

A bomb exploded on a boat, destroying a bridge on the Euphrates River linking a road between Fallujah and southeastern Baghdad, but causing no casualties.

At sunset, a suicide bomber drove his tanker truck into the gate of a military unit in Mosul, killing 3 soldiers and wounding 15.

During the night, a car bomb in Sadr City killed 4 and wounded 9.

A few minutes after the Sadr City bomb, 2 more bombs in 2 other Baghdad districts killed 3 and wounded 7.

On July 3, 2014, *AP* and Turkey's *Dogan* news agency reported that ISIL kidnappers released 32 Turkish truck drivers held since June 9 after the attack in Mosul. The wife of Ramazan Simsek, one of the abducted drivers, told *AP* that her husband had confirmed their release. Nihal Simsek, whose son was also captured, said the drivers were heading toward Arbil, Iraq and would soon arrive in Turkey.

June 9—Yemen—Attacks on power lines between Sana'a and Marib left the entire country without electricity.

June 10—Iraq—Islamic State of Iraq and Syria gunmen seized control of Mosul, including the provincial government headquarters, 2 television stations, the airport and the prisons, after soldiers and police dropped their weapons and uniforms and fled. The terrorists freed nearly 1,000 prisoners. The next day UN-Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon condemned the kidnapping of Turkey's consul general and 48 diplomats in Mosul. 14051001

June 10—Iraq—Gunmen kidnapped 31 Turkish truck drivers hauling fuel. The ISIS was suspected of taking them from an electricity plant in Nineveh Province. By June 12, ISIS was holding 80 Turks in Mosul, and Turkish officials were negotiating directly with them. On June 20, 2014, the Turkish Foreign Ministry said 4 Turks who were abducted along with several other foreign workers while traveling from the city of Al-Dour to Kirkuk, had been freed on June 19. 14061002

June 10—Iraq—Roadside bombs went off at a Baqouba cemetery during a funeral, killing 31 and injuring 28.

June 10—China—Police shot to death Zhang Zeqing, who had

served time for robbery and illegal gun making, after he took 50 elementary school students and a teacher hostage in the Hubei Province city of Qianjiang. He agreed to trade the hostages for the deputy mayor of nearby Haokou, but was shot after he poured gasoline over the official. Authorities said Zhang had a knife and explosives.

June 10—Pakistan—Three Pakistani Taliban gunmen attacked a security training facility outside Karachi's Jinnah International Airport, sparking a shoot-out with police and army troops. The gunmen attacked at 2 entrances. Two gunmen fired at a hostel for female employees on the academy grounds, then escaped into local slums.

June 10—Georgia—The Belarus KGB ended a hijacking of a flight from Kutaisi, Georgia into Minsk. A Georgian citizen threatened in a note to set off a bomb on the plane unless the pilots agreed to divert it to a European destination. He allowed the pilots to land in Minsk, where the KGB negotiated with the hijacker for an hour before arresting him. No one was hurt 14061002

June 10—Kenya—Gunmen killed moderate Muslim leader Sheik Mohamed Idris, chairman of the Council of Imams and Preachers of Kenya, as he left a Mombasa mosque in the early morning.

June 11—Israel—Gunmen fired a rocket from the Gaza Strip into Israel, causing no injuries when it exploded on a road.

June 11—Philippines—Local security forces raided a slum near Manila's international airport, capturing Khair Mundos, a senior Abu Sayyaf commander in southern Basilanon, on the U.S. most-wanted terrorist list. He admitted receiving al-Qaeda funds to finance bombings in the country. An original leader of Abu Sayyaf, he served the group as a combat trainer, spiritual leader and a plotter of bombings and ransom kidnappings. The U.S. Department of State in 2009 offered a \$500,000 reward for his capture; Manila chipped in a \$27,200 reward. He had been captured in 2004, but escaped in 2007. His 2 brothers were also Abu Sayyaf members. In 2012, he was wounded but escaped a police raid near southern Zamboanga city where he was training 2 dozen Abu Sayyaf recruits. Police killed 5 gunmen and rescued a kidnapped Chinese engineer

in one of the huts in the area.

June 11—Iraq—A car bomb exploded among Shi'ite pilgrims en route to Karbala, killing 4 people and wounding 10.

A car bomb in a town south of Baghdad killed 3 and wounded 12.

A suicide bomber set off his explosive belt inside a tent in Sadr City where tribesmen were meeting to solve a tribal dispute, killing 24 and wounding 41.

The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant took control of Tikrit. The Provincial Governor was missing.

June 11—Central African Republic—A gun battle pitting Muslims against Christians in Bambari killed 21 people, including 2 who were publicly executed in front of a courthouse. The violence began when villagers killed 2 Muslim men on a motorcycle in Liwa.-Vengeance-seeking Muslim Seleka rebels attacked Liwa and Bambara, throwing grenades and burning more than 100 houses.

June 11—Mali—A car bomb went off at a checkpoint at a UN camp in Aguelhoc in the Kidal region, killing 4 people, including Chadian peacekeepers and Malian soldiers. 14061101

June 11—Libya—A suicide car bomber hit a checkpoint manned by troops loyal to rogue General Khalifa Hifter outside Benghazi, wounding 3 people.

June 11—Iraq—On September 20, 2014, Turkish Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoglu announced that the 49 Turkish hostages held by the Islamic State had been freed. The *Anadolu* news agency said no ransom had been paid and “no conditions were accepted in return for their release.” Freed hostage Alptekin Esirgun told *Anadolu* that militants held a gun to Consul General Ozturk Yilmaz’s head and tried to force him to make a statement. Former hostage Alparslan Yel said the kidnappers “treated us a little better because we are Muslims. But we weren’t that comfortable. There was a war going on.” *Anadolu* reported that the hostages were held in 8 separate locations in Mosul and that their locations were monitored by drones and other means.

June 12—Germany—German prosecutors charged Harun P., 26, with membership in a terrorist organization after he went to Syria in September to fight with Junud al-Sham jihadi forces, involvement in manslaughter, and attempted incitement to murder. Prosecutors say he joined a February operation to free fighters from a government prison in which 2 Syrian soldiers died. He allegedly unsuccessfully urged the murder of 2 people who wanted to bring their 16-year-old relative to Germany, because he feared she would inform on him. He was arrested in Prague in April and returned to Germany.

June 12—UK—The 3-judge appeals court ruled that a criminal trial can be held largely in secret on national security grounds because the case of 2 terrorist suspects was “exceptional,” and should be heard without the public present in court. The defendants were identified initially as AB and CD, and later as Erol Incedal and Mounir Rarmoul-Bouhadjar. Incedal was charged with preparing an act of terrorism; Rarmoul-Bouhadjar with other terrorism offenses.

June 12—Syria—State media and activists said a car bomb exploded in the pro-government Wadi Dahab neighborhood in Homs, killing 7 people, including 5 civilians, and injuring 25.

June 12—Israel—Three Jewish seminarians, Gilad Shaar, 16, Eyal Yifrach, 19, and U.S. citizen Naftali Fraenkel, 16, were reported missing while hitchhiking in the West Bank. The grandparents of Fraenkel moved to Israel from Brooklyn, New York, in 1956. He was born and raised in Israel, occasionally visiting the U.S. Most of his cousins, aunts, and uncles live in Flatbush, Brooklyn, Monsey, and elsewhere in New York state. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said Hamas terrorists kidnapped them; one of the missing teens called police to say they were kidnapped. Israeli forces detained more than a dozen people for questioning. Three groups claimed credit, including one with links to the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. A branch of an al-Qaeda splinter group said it was avenging the killing of 3 gunmen in a battle with Israeli security forces earlier in the year. Another statement credited the al-Quds Brigades, the military wing of the Islamic Jihad group. By June 15, Israeli troops in the West Bank had arrested 80 Palestinians, 60 of them Hamas members, others supporters of Islamic Jihad. Hamas

praised “the heroes who are behind the kidnapping” but did not claim credit. Israel arrested another 41 Palestinians in the West Bank on June 17, bringing the detainee tally to more than 200. On June 26, 2014, Shin Bet said Hamas activists Marwan Qawasmeh and Amer Abu Aisheh from Hebron were responsible. Qawasmeh, born in 1985, and Abu Aisha, born in 1981, had served time in Israeli prisons. They were missing since the kidnapping was reported. Hamas officials said the brothers and wives of the 2 men had been taken into custody; the women were released. Abu Aisheh’s father, Omar, said Israeli forces arrested 7 family members, including 2 other sons, and raided the family’s homes 8 times. Amer is married and is the father of 3 small boys. He spent 7 months in Israeli custody in 2005. One of Amer’s brothers was killed by Israel in 2005; he had been throwing a bomb at Israeli troops at the time.

On June 29, Palestinians reported that the Israeli military had questioned the wife of Marwan Qawasmeh and that Amer Abu Aisha’s father had been arrested.

On June 30, 2014, the Israeli army said that civilian volunteers had located the bodies of the abducted teens beneath a pile of rocks near the village of Halhul, in an open area close to Hebron, in the West Bank. Israeli forces reacted quickly, conducting numerous raids against Hamas. The IDF shot death a Hamas member when he threw a grenade at them during an arrest in the West Bank.

On July 2, 2014, following the funeral of the 3 kidnapped teens, CNN reported the discovery of the burned body of Palestinian Mohammed Abu Khedair, 17, in a forest near Jerusalem early that morning, sparking clashes between Israelis and Palestinians in Jerusalem’s Shuafat neighborhood. An hour earlier, a Palestinian teen was shoved into a car in Jerusalem’s Beit Hanina neighborhood. Palestinian media charged that settlers kidnapped Mohammed Abu Khedair, 17. At least 50 Palestinian demonstrators, 15 police officers, and 2 civilians were injured in the clashes following the discovery. As of July 6, 6 Jewish young male suspects, including several minors, from Jerusalem, Beit Shemesh,

and the West Bank settlement of Adam, had been arrested in Khedair's killing. An autopsy indicated that he had been burned alive. Police found a car used by the suspects, as well as security camera footage that captured the abduction. By July 7, 3 of the suspected vigilantes confessed to Khedair's murder. Israel's *Channel 10 TV* said the suspects were the son and 5 grandsons of a prominent rabbi in Jerusalem. It said 2 suspects used the rabbi's car for the kidnapping without his knowledge. On November 30, 2015, a Jerusalem court found 2 Israeli minors guilty of killing Khedair.

Police also learned of the attempted kidnapping on July 1 of a young child in the same east Jerusalem neighborhood as Khedair's kidnapping, and suggested that the cases were linked.

On August 21, 2014, Saleh Arouri, a senior Hamas leader, told a conference in Turkey that the al-Qassam Brigades of Hamas carried out the "heroic operation" to set off a new Palestinian uprising. "It was an operation by your brothers from the al-Qassam Brigades," with the goal of exchanging the hostages for Palestinian prisoners held by Is-rael.

On September 23, 2014, *AP* reported that Israeli special forces stormed a West Bank hideout in Hebron in the morning and killed 2 well-known Palestinian Hamas militants, Amer Abu Aisheh and Marwan Qawasmeh, suspected in the kidnap/murder, during a gun battle on the ground floor of the 2-storey building. Israeli authorities arrested 3 other Qawasmeh family members. In Qatar, Hussam Badran, spokesman for Hamas leader Khaled Mashaal, praised the dead terrorists on his Twitter account, saying "The martyrdom of Marwan Qawasmeh and Amer Abu Aisheh came after a long life full of jihad sacrifice and giving. This is the path of resistance, which we all are moving in."

On January 6, 2015, the *BBC* reported that an Israeli military court sentenced Hamas member Hussam Qawasmeh, 40, to 3 life terms for the abduction and murder of 3 Israeli teenagers in the

West Bank on June 12, 2014. Qawasmeh was also fined \$63,000 in compensation to the victims' families. He was arrested in July 2014 while attempting to cross into Jordan. Prosecutors told the Israeli Supreme Court that he organized the abduction and obtained \$50,500 from Hamas to purchase weapons for the operation. Interrogators said he admitted burying the victims' bodies on a plot of land he owned, then destroyed evidence. On December 31, 2014, an Israeli military court convicted him of 3 counts of accessory to murder, membership of a group that committed-murder, 2 counts of bringing enemy funds into the country, one count of carrying out activities for Ha-mas, one count of arms dealing, 2 counts of obstruction of justice and one count of sheltering wanted individuals. 14061201

June 13—Yemen—Yemeni troops attacked a car carrying AQAP terrorists in Shabwa Province, kill-ing all 4. The troops then raided a nearby terror-ist arms warehouse, destroying cars and materiel and injuring several other gunmen in the Hibban region.

June 13—France—The government expelled to Tunisia a 28-year-old Tunisian it said ran a recruitment operation in the Grenoble area that sent jihadis to Syria.

June 14—Ukraine—Ukrainian officials blamed pro-Russian separatists in the shootdown of an Il-76 military transport plane that killed all 49 service personnel—9 crew and 40 paratroopers—on board. The plane was approaching Luhansk airport when it was hit by a shoulder-fired Igla missile. Alexei Toporov, defense spokesman for the Luhansk People's Republic, said the shootdown occurred after Ukrainian "occupiers" refused to abandon the Luhansk airport.

June 14—Pakistan—Christian parliamentarian Handery Masieh was shot to death by his guard during a meeting with supporters from the ruling National Party outside his Quetta home. One of Masieh's nephews was wounded. The killer escaped.

June 14—Israel—Gunmen fired a rocket from Gaza into southern Israel, causing no injuries.

June 14—Yemen—A suspected drone strike on a car killed all 5 AQAP passengers, including suspected AQAP leader Musaad al-Habashi, in a mountainous area in al-Saied in Shabwa Province.

June 14—China—*Reuters* cited *China News Service* state media reports that Zhang Wei, 36, an ethnic Tibetan official in charge of preserving social stability, was shot dead in a mountainous area of the Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of China's Sichuan Province in southwestern China the previous week. Zhang was killed while leading a team returning from an assignment to keep order among villagers during the harvest of valuable caterpillar fungus. Police offered a 500,000 yuan (\$80,500) bounty for leading to the capture of Xue Xia, 35, a Tibetan man suspected in the case.

June 14—Afghanistan—Afghan officials said 47 people were killed during the election; they included 20 civilians and an election commission worker. Government forces killed 60 terrorists.

A roadside bomb hit a minibus in Aybak, Samangan Province, killing 6 women, a child, and 4 men. The dead included 4 election workers.

The Taliban cut off the fingers of 11 people in Herat Province to punish them for voting.

Police raided a Kandahar building, killing 2 would-be Taliban suicide bombers. Another 2 blew themselves up, killing 3 police officers and wounding 2.

June 14—Iran—Lamenting the situation in Iraq, Iranian President Hassan Rouhani told the press “democracy says a country should be ruled by the ballot box, but terrorism says it is the box of ammunition that rules.”

June 14—Spain—Police in Ponferrada arrested Maria Osorio Lopez, a member of the banned Galician Resistance, who had earlier been sentenced to 7 years in jail for belonging to a violent separatist group and falsifying documents for terrorist purposes. The group seeks independence for the northwestern Galicia region.

June 14—Germany—Police arrested a 30-year-old Frenchman on charges of “supporting a terrorist organization” by fighting for the

Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant in Syria. He was wounded in fighting in Syria. Police said he had appeared in the group's propaganda videos. France requested extradition.

June 14—Egypt—Islamic gunmen fired on the vehicle of wealthy Coptic Christian surgeon Wadei Ramses, wounding and then abducting him in el-Arish. Hours later they demanded a 10 million Egyptian pound (\$1.4 million) ransom.

June 15—Nigeria—*Reuters* reported that police in southern Imo State defused 3 bombs found at a Christian church. Six people were arrested later that week.

June 15—Yemen—A masked gunman fired on a bus carrying 20 military hospital staff—nurses, pharmacists, cleaners and others—in Aden's Sayla commercial district just before rush hour, killing 8 people, including 2 women, and wounding 12, 5 seriously. The gunman escaped in a car. AQAP was suspected.

June 15—Pakistan—The Pakistani government said that overnight airstrikes killed 150 terrorists, including Uzbeks, in the northwest tribal regions near the Afghan border.

June 15—Iraq—Bombings in Baghdad killed at least 15 people.

June 15—Sri Lanka—During nighttime attacks, mobs from Bodu Bala Sena (Buddhist Power Force) threw Molotov cocktails, defaced mosques, and looted homes and businesses in the Muslim towns of Darga Nagar, Aluthgama, and Beruwala, killing 3 Muslims and seriously wounding 51.

June 15—China—During the evening, 3 individuals armed with knives and axes ran into a card room in Hotan city in Xinjiang Province, attacking people playing chess. The civilians fought back and sent out an alarm, which drew local shopkeepers to the area, encircling the attackers. Armed security forces killed 2 attackers and wounded and arrested the third. Four civilians were wounded.

On June 22, 2014, *China Central Television* showed teenage suspect Mu'er Zhati (*Xinhua News Agency* corrected the name to Murzahti, age 19) confessing and apologizing in Uighur, and saying he had been influenced to conduct jihad. *Xinhua* said his

accomplices were Abduzahir and Abdughappar.

June 15–16—Kenya—Dozens of al-Shabaab members, including several in minivans that arrived at 8 p.m., attacked hotels, a police station, a bank and other locations in coastal Mpeketoni for several hours during the night and early morning. More than 60 people died, including non-Muslims who could not answer questions about Islam and those who did not speak Somali. Two hotels were torched, as were other buildings and at least 20 cars. The gunmen fled into the nearby Boni Forest.

Anne Gathigi told the press, “They came to our house at around 8 p.m. and asked us in Swahili whether we were Muslims. My husband told them we were Christians and they shot him in the head and chest.” John Waweru added that the gunmen killed his 2 brothers, who did not speak Somali. “My brothers who stay next door to me were killed as I watched. I was peeping from my window and I clearly heard them speak to my brothers in Somali and it seems since my brothers did not meet their expectations, they sprayed them with bullets and moved on.”

Moving on to the Breeze View Hotel, the gunmen segregated the genders and told the women to watch as they killed the men, saying they were avenging Kenyan soldiers’ actions in Somalia.

The government attributed the attack to a gang paid by politicians, despite al-Shabaab claims of responsibility.

On June 20, 2014, Kenya’s Interior Ministry said security forces shot to death 5 suspects. Police recovered 3 AK-47 assault rifles and ammunition. 14061501

June 16—Egypt—Jihadis kidnapped Coptic Christian merchant Gamal Shenouda near his el-Arish home in a daytime attack.

June 16—Spain—The Spanish Interior Ministry announced the morning arrest in Madrid of 8 people suspected of recruiting jihadis to fight for the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant in Iraq and Syria. Nine jihadis had already traveled to the war zone. The next day, police said they were holding 10 people, including 8 Moroccans or

men born in Morocco, an Argentine, and a Bulgarian. The Ministry said the cell was headed by Moroccan Lahcen Ikassrien, an individual living in Spain who was held in Gitmo after his 2001 arrest in Afghanistan. He was extradited to Spain in 2005, and acquitted for lack of evidence in 2006.

June 16—Israel—During the night, the Israeli Army shot one of several Palestinians trying to set fire to the fence surrounding a West Bank Jewish settlement. He was treated in a Ramallah hospital with gunshot wounds to the chest and stomach.

June 16—Malaysia—Two Filipino gunmen kidnapped a 32-year-old Malaysian fish breeder and his Filipino worker from a fish farm on Borneo island in a morning attack. Police reported that the hostages were taken to the southern Philippines via speedboat. The Filipino hostage jumped off the boat and escaped. Abu Sayyaf was suspected. 14061601

June 16—Afghanistan—The Taliban set off a roadside bomb in Kandahar Province that killed 5 family members, including 3 children.

June 16—Pakistan—Pakistani jets bombed 6 terrorist safe havens in the Shawal area of North Waziristan, killing 37 terrorists. Authorities also killed 7 terrorists trying to escape from Mir Ali in North Waziristan. Government snipers killed 3 terrorists trying to set roadside bombs near Miran Shah. Three soldiers were injured in gun battles with the terrorists.

Gunmen set off a roadside bomb, killing 6 Pakistani soldiers and wounding 3.

The Pakistani Taliban warned international investors, foreign airlines and multinational organizations to leave the country or be targeted as supporters of the government. Taliban spokesman Shahidullah Shahid said the group would torch the mansions of the country's rulers in Islamabad and Lahore.

June 16—Kenya—Al-Shabaab attacked Majembeni village during the night, killing 9 people. On June 20, 2014, Kenya's Interior Ministry said security forces shot to death 5 suspects. Police

recovered 3 AK-47 assault rifles and ammunition. 14061602

June 16—Philippines—Security forces captured Abu Sayyaf terrorists Jimmy Nurilla and Bakrin Haris in a raid on their hideout in Sangali village in the port city of Zamboanga. One terrorist escaped. Authorities seized explosives and rebel documents. Authorities believed Nurilla was involved in several kidnappings, including the 2011 kidnappings of U.S. citizen Kevin Lunsmann, then 14, and Warren Richard Rodwell, a former Australian soldier who was freed near southern Pagadian city in March 2013 after 15 months of jungle captivity.

June 16—Iraq—During the night, Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant gunmen attacked a police station in an attempt to spring detainees, all suspected Sunni terrorists, from its jail. Reports differed. One account said at least 44 detainees died when Shi'ite militiamen turned their guns on the prisoners during the fighting in the al-Kattoun district near Baqouba, capital of Diyala Province. Iraqi military spokesman Lt. Gen. Qassim al-Moussawi said that 52 detainees held at the station died from mortars fired by the attackers. Nine attackers were killed.

June 17—Syria—A car bomb in went off near the offices of the Nusra Front and the separate group Ahrar al-Sham in Shmeitiyeh, Deir el-Zour Province, killing 5 people, including a local Ahrar al-Sham commander and an Islamic judge affiliated with the Nusra Front.

An Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant suicide bomber set off his explosive belt outside the home of a rival rebel commander in Huwayej, Deir el-Zour Province, wounding him and killing 2 of his sons, the Observatory said.

June 17—Ukraine—Ukrainian Interior Minister Arsen Avakov said investigators were exploring whether terrorism was involved in an explosion at a Ukrainian state gas company Naftogaz pipeline carrying Russian natural gas in the Poltava region across Ukraine to Europe. The previous day, Russia cut gas supplies to Ukraine because of a clash regarding price and overdue payments. No injuries were reported.

June 17—Iraq—A bomb in Sadr City killed 10 people.

June 17—France—In morning raids, authorities in the Gard and Vaucluse region arrested 4 French citizens, including 2 women, and 2 men who had spent time in Syria, as part of the ongoing terrorism investigation. A judge wanted to question them for alleged criminal association in view of preparing a terror act.

June 17—Nigeria—A suicide bomber detonated a tricycle taxi bomb at an outdoor World Cup viewing center in Damaturu during the night, killing at least 7 people and critically wounding at least 15. The blast went off at the start of the Brazil-Mexico match.

June 17–18—U.S.—Police in central Texas arrested 2 men on charges of attempting “to provide material support to terrorists” who were fighting in Syria. On June 17, authorities at Bush Intercontinental Airport in Houston detained Michael Wolfe, alias Faruq. Police arrested Rahatul Ashikim Kahn, 23, at his home in the Austin suburb of Round Rock on various terrorism charges, including “committing violent jihad,” according to court documents unsealed on June 18. The criminal complaint said, “Wolfe planned to travel to the Middle East to provide his services to radical groups engaged in armed conflict in Syria.” The affidavit said he told an informant in May 2014 that he and his wife planned to give part of their \$5,000 tax refund to her mother, with the rest financing his travel to Syria. The detainees faced 15 years in prison. A detention hearing was scheduled for June 20.

June 18—Guantanamo Bay—The U.S. arraigned Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi, 53, on war crimes charges. He was accused of being an al-Qaeda commander who worked with Taliban forces in Afghanistan to attack U.S. and allied forces, organizing suicide and roadside bombings that violated international rules of war. He faced life in prison.

June 18—Iraq—Turkey’s Foreign Ministry said it had received reports that ISIL had kidnapped 60 foreign construction workers, including some 15 Turks, who were building a hospital near Kirkuk. The private *Dogan* news agency said the other hostages were from Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Turkmenistan, citing a worker who had been freed by the gunmen. 14061801

June 18—Iraq—India's Foreign Ministry spokesman Syed Akbaruddin said 40 Indian citizens working for Tariq Noor al-Huda, a Turkish construction company in Mosul, were kidnapped. Gurprender Kaur told the media that her brother, one of the abductees, phoned her on June 15 to say that the workers were alone, in trouble and needed help. *AP* reported on November 28, 2014, that Indian External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj believed that 39 workers abducted in June 2014 by the Islamic State group in Mosul were alive despite claims by one who escaped that the others had been killed. They were employed by a Turkish construction company. 14061802

June 18—Somalia—A remotely-detonated bomb hidden in a doctor's car went off in Mogadishu's Keysaney Hospital's parking lot, killing the doctor and a nurse and wounding a female patient waiting for an operation. The hospital is run by the Somali Red Crescent Society and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

June 18—Germany—Germany's annual report on extremist activities logged 473 xenophobic attacks in 2013, up from 393 in 2012, rising to the highest level since 2006. Membership in far-right groups dropped to 21,700 from 22,150, but those believed potentially violent remained at 9,600 people. The far left included 27,700 extremists, down from 2012's 29,400, including 6,900 believed potentially violent, again down from the previous year's 7,100. Salafists rose from 4,500 in 2012 to 5,500 in 2013.

June 18—Yemen—Security forces in Hodeida Province arrested Abdel-Rahman Shoueib, aka Abu Musab, an AQAP leader involved in orchestrating abductions of foreigners and looting banks. The government said he led an attack on a checkpoint that killed 2 soldiers in April.

Authorities in Sana'a arrested 3 suspected terrorists in a hotel who were allegedly planning an attack.

June 18—Nigeria—*Reuters* quoted government officials as saying that Boko Haram planned to attack Abuja with bomb-laden petrol trucks.

June 18—Sudan—Gunmen kidnapped 25 Sudanese relief workers in North Darfur. Twenty were freed that day; 2 others were freed a fortnight later. Still held was a Sudanese who worked for UNICEF and 2 others who worked for the Irish humanitarian agency GOAL. On July 19, 2014, *AP* reported that the trio were freed unharmed. 14061803

June 19—India—Senior police officer Abdul Ghani Mir said authorities conducted a raid on Hizbul Mujahideen rebels in Buchoo village in the Indian-controlled portion of Kashmir, killing 3 rebels. Two soldiers were wounded in the clash.

June 19—Afghanistan—In an early morning attack, 3 Taliban suicide bombers hit NATO fuel trucks in a parking lot of the NATO outpost near the Torkham border crossing in eastern Afghanistan, destroying 37 trucks. One attacker set off his explosives; police guards killed the other 2 terrorists. 14061901

June 19—Philippines—A dawn gun battle between the government and Abu Sayyaf in the jungles outside Patikul in Sulu Province killed 6 soldiers and a marine and wounded 24 marines and soldiers. The soldiers were hit by mortar fire at a base that also injured 13, 3 seriously. Ten terrorists died. The terrorists were believed led by Hairullah Asbang, believed responsible for recent ransom kidnappings.

June 19—Nigeria—The government said that security forces had killed 10 Boko Haram members in Borno State.

June 20—Lebanon—A suicide car bomber set off his explosives near a police checkpoint in the eastern town of Dahr el-Baidar, killing a police officer and wounding 20, including 6 police officers. The checkpoint was at the entrance to eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley on a busy highway that links Beirut and Damascus, Syria. The convoy of Major General Abbas Ibrahim, chief of the General Security Directorate, had driven past the site minutes earlier. No one immediately claimed credit. Security forces raided 2 hotels in Beirut's Hamra district in searches for suspected terrorists, detaining 30 people, some of whom had entered Lebanon carrying Arab passports. Among the detainees were 12 ISIS members arrested at a West Beirut hotel in the city's business district. They

were suspected of plotting to assassinate parliamentarian Nabih Berri, leader of Lebanon's Amal movement, a Shi'ite political party allied with Hizballah.

June 20—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb killed 3 U.S. troops and a working dog in southern Afghanistan. 14062001

June 20—China—Blade-wielding assailants stabbed 2 police officers guarding a security checkpoint in a village in Qaraqash County, Xinjiang Province. Village chief Atawulla Qasim told *Radio Free Asia* that the attackers moved to a room where 3 police officers were sleeping, locked the door from outside, poured gas into the room through a chimney, and set fire to it. All 5 officers died. Chinese authorities labeled the perpetrators as inhumane terrorists.

June 21—Nigeria—Gunmen kidnapped 60 girls and women and 31 boys from villages, including Kummabza, in northeast Nigeria. Four villagers were killed. Security forces denied that the kidnappings occurred.

Scores of Boko Haram gunmen attacked 4 other villages near Chibok, leaving 33 villages, 6 vigilantes, and 24 Boko Haram terrorists dead.

On July 7, 2014, Chibok local government chairman Pogu Bitrus said that 63 kidnapped women and girls escaped on July 3 and 4 while their abductors were attacking a military barracks and police headquarters in Damboa.

June 21—Somalia—A bomb planted under the seat of a car killed Yusuf Keynan when he turned the ignition. He was going to work at *Mustaqbal* radio in Mogadishu.

June 21—China—Terrorists rammed their truck into a police building and set off explosives in Kashgar prefecture in Xinjiang Province's southwest, wounding 3 police officers. Police shot dead the 13 assailants. No civilians were hurt, according to the Tianshan website.

June 21—Yemen—AQAP was suspected when 2 gunmen on a motorcycle shot to death Brigadier General Abdullah al-Mehdar, a member of the committee assigned to restructure the armed forces,

in front of his Sana'a home. He was seriously injured in a bombing in front of his home in 2013 and was flown to Jordan for treatment.

June 22—Israel—An explosive device fired from Syria hit a civilian water tanker in the area of Tel Hazeka, near the Quneitra border crossing in the Israeli-controlled Golan Heights, killing a 15-year-old boy and wounding 2 other people. The tanker was doing work for the Israeli Defense Ministry and was driving along a fence that Israel had built along the Syrian border.

June 23—Bangladesh—Judge Ruhul Amin in a court in Dhaka sentenced 8 people, including the leader of the banned group Harkatul Jihad, Mufti Abdul Hannan, to death for their roles in a bombing at a Bengali New Year's celebration concert in a Dhaka park in April 2001 that killed 10 people and injured dozens. A younger brother of a Cabinet member of former Prime Minister Khaleda Zia was also sentenced to death. Six others were sentenced to life. Four defendants were tried in absentia. Defense attorney Faruque Ahmed planned to appeal.

June 23—China—Chinese authorities announced that they had broken up 32 terror groups, arrested more than 380 suspects, and confiscated hundreds of explosive devices, tons of explosive material and computers and books about terrorism and religious extremism, in Xinjiang region in the previous month.

June 23—Iraq—Gunmen attacked a police convoy transporting inmates from a prison in Hilla to a prison north of Baghdad. During the gun battle, 71 prisoners, 5 police officers, and 5 terrorists were killed.

June 23—United Arab Emirates—The State Security Circuit at the Federal Supreme Court in Abu Dhabi convicted 7 people of participation in a group linked to al-Qaeda, recruiting people to join the terrorist group's Nusra Front affiliate in Syria, and collecting money to finance terrorism abroad. One defendant was sentenced to life in prison; the other 6 were sentenced to 7 years. Two of the latter were fined \$272,000. One defendant was convicted in absentia. Two others charged were acquitted for lack of evidence. The defendants were ordered to be deported after serving their sentences.

June 23—Nigeria—A bomb went off at the medical School of Hygiene in Kano, killing 8 and wounding 12. A suspect was detained and his vehicle was held for inspection. Boko Haram was suspected.

June 23—Central African Republic—A Christian anti-Balaka militia attacked the village of Ardo-Djobi in the morning, killing 18 Fulani tribe members. One militiaman died.

June 23—Iraq—Sabah Al-Nouman, spokesman for Iraq's counterterrorism service, told *CNN* that 2 senior Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) leaders—Algerian citizen Abu Omar al-Baghdadi and Abu Hafsa, the self-proclaimed governor of Tikrit—were killed in evening airstrikes in Tikrit.

June 24—Lebanon—After midnight, a suicide car bomber hit a checkpoint near the Abu Assaf café in Beirut's Shatila neighborhood, killing security officer Abdul-Karim Hodroj and injuring 20 people watching the World Cup soccer matches.

June 24—Iraq—The state-run *Iraqiya* news agency said that Iraqi special forces killed Abu Qutada, an Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) leader who led the attacks against the Baiji refinery in Salaheddin Province.

June 24—Afghanistan—Gunmen threw hand grenades and fired at a police checkpoint near a bazaar in Obey District in Herat Province, killing 2 police officers and 2 civilians and wounding 2 police officers and 5 civilians.

Three terrorists died during the night when a roadside bomb they were planting in the Domanda district in eastern Khost Province exploded prematurely.

June 24—Pakistan—During the evening, a gun-man fired 5 bullets at Pakistan International Air-lines Flight PK756, an Airbus A310 carrying 178 passengers from Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, as it was coming in to Peshawar airport, killing female passenger Matnoon Bibi, 50, and wounding 2 other people. 14062401

June 24—Iran—Gunmen killed 3 Iranian border guards, including a border outpost commander, on nighttime patrol in western

Kermanshah Province, on the Iraqi border. Iran blamed an unspecified “terrorist group.”

June 24—Nigeria—During the night, Boko Haram overran a military checkpoint in the northeast, killing 21 soldiers and taking others hostage.

June 24—Ukraine—Pro-Russian separatists shot down a Ukrainian military helicopter using a shoulder-fired missile, killing 9 servicemen in an attack in Slovyansk.

June 24—Worldwide—The UN Environment Program said that environmental crimes, including elephant tusk poaching and selling illegal charcoal, were financing terrorists, criminals, and militias. UNEP said al-Shabaab netted \$38 million to \$56 million from illegal charcoal annually. The Lord’s Resistance Army made \$4 million to \$12 million trading in ivory. Illegal logging netted \$30 million to \$100 billion annually.

June 25—Morocco—The Interior Ministry announced it had arrested 6 men in Fez, including one earlier detained for terrorism. The cell was recruiting Moroccans to fight for extremist groups in Iraq and Syria.

June 25—Yemen—Drive-by gunmen assassinated intelligence Colonel Khaled al-Khawlani in front of his Sana’a house. He was investigating AQAP cells suspected of being behind recent abductions and killings of foreigners.

June 25—Egypt—Bombs went off at 3 subway stations in central and northern Cairo and under a car outside a court building in the upscale Heliopolis district, injuring 8. Authorities accused the Muslim Brotherhood. In one of the subway attacks, one of the injured was a man who carried the explosive in his backpack. In another, the bomb was hidden in a garbage can. Sniffer dogs found other bombs outside the court building and in a fourth metro station.

June 25—India—Maoist rebels were suspected when 2 trains derailed in eastern India, killing 4 people. Eleven coaches of the Rajdhani Express passenger train, which was carrying 500 passengers from New Delhi to Dibrugarh, went off the tracks near

Chhapra, Bihar State, killing 4 injuring 8. A second freight train derailed in nearby Motihari, causing no casualties.

June 25—Afghanistan—A remotely-detonated bomb hidden in a push cart went off in the morning near the governor's building in Dawlat Abad district, Faryab Province, killing 4 and wounding 13 civilians.

Two rockets landed near Kabul airport during the night, wounding 4 civilians, including a woman, inside a house that was hit. The second rocket caused no damage when it landed in an open area.

Attacks by 600 Taliban in Helmand killed 35 civilians.

June 25—Nigeria—An explosion in the Emab Plaza shopping mall in Abuja's upscale Wuse 11 suburb killed 22 people, including Suleiman Bisalla, Muhammad Maina Bissala, and artist Abba Kura, and wounded 17, including Donald Chikason, who was burned. One person's leg was amputated. Boko Haram was suspected. A guard argued with the car bomber before he could drive inside the mall, probably preventing further casualties. Soldiers shot and killed a suspect escaping on a power bike; police arrested a second suspect. Nigerians were gathering to watch the Nigeria-Argentina World Cup match.

June 25—Iraq—A suicide bomber set off his explosives around sunset at an outdoor market in Mahmoudiya, killing 13 people and wounding 25.

June 25—China—The Xinjiang government announced sentences by courts in 11 counties and cities in the Kashgar region of 113 people in 69 cases to jail terms ranging from 10 years to life for terrorist activities and other crimes. Those sentenced had Uighur names. Charges included "being involved in organizing, leading and participating in a terrorist organization, inciting ethnic hatred and ethnic discrimination," bigamy, drug trafficking, and robbery. Four people received life sentences, 2 of them for organizing and leading terror groups after they viewed terrorism materials, spread extreme religious thoughts and plotted terror activities, according to Tianshan.net. A man operating a Kashgar cutlery shop was

sentenced to 10 years for selling 2 hatchets, 2 kitchen cleavers and 2 daggers to a man who used them in an attack that killed 2 and injured one person. The knife vendor destroyed the relevant sales registration book and was convicted of harboring criminals. Another man was sentenced to 10 years for forwarding to 7 friends private messages allegedly inciting ethnic hatred and racial discrimination.

June 25—Lebanon—A Saudi terrorist suspect set off his bomb as General Security Directorate forces raided his 4th-floor room in the Duroy Hotel in central Beirut's Raouche district during the night. Eleven people, including 3 security officers, were wounded. The explosion started a fire on the third floor. His Saudi accomplice survived and was arrested. The 2 entered Lebanon using Saudi passports on June 11. The al-Qaeda-inspired Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant claimed credit on June 27, and said dozens of terrorists were planning similar attacks. On July 20, 2014, Lebanese special forces raided an apartment complex, killing Monzer al-Hassan, a dual Swedish-Lebanese citizen wanted in the attack. Authorities believe al-Hassan transported explosives to 2 Saudi Arabian suicide bombers. The national news service said al-Hassan was killed in a shoot-out; a jihadi website said he set off a suicide belt. Elsewhere, Lebanese forces arrested Hussam al-Sabbagh, a dual Lebanese-Australian citizen, whom state media said was responsible for "terrorist acts." 14062501

June 26—Philippines—The U.S. Pacific Command announced it was deactivating the Joint Special Operations Task Force Philippines (JSOTF-P), which had aided the Philippines in combating Abu Sayyaf during the previous decade. JSOTF-P had provided advice, training, military equipment and intelligence, including drone surveillance.

June 26—Yemen—AQAP came from 3 directions in an early morning attack on the Sayoun Airport in Hadramawt Province and bombed the facility's air control tower. At least 15 people died. A plane en route to Dubai from Sana'a was caught in the crossfire.

A suicide car bomb destroyed large parts of an adjacent date-processing plant, killing at least 9 civilians, including 2 children and

a woman. Police believed he was targeting a nearby military barracks, but was stopped by security forces.

Meanwhile, AQAP members in pick-up trucks shelled the main post office, setting parts of the building on fire. Security guards forced them to flee.

Authorities said that the combined attacks killed 6 soldiers and wounded several others.

June 26—Afghanistan—A NATO service member was killed in an attack in the south. 14062601

June 26—Libya—Salwa Bugaighis, a lawyer and rights activist, died from a bullet to the head during the evening in Benghazi. Hours earlier, she had voted in Libya's parliamentary elections.

June 26—Somalia—A suicide bomber and gunmen attacked the Amalow Hotel in Bulo-Burte, killing 3 people. African Union troops are housed in the hotel in central Somalia. An al-Shabaab suicide bomber and gunmen attacked the hotel in March, killing 5 people. 14062602

June 28—Egypt—A homemade bomb placed in a government telecommunication building under construction in Cairo's 6 October district went off, killing a girl, wounding her mother, the wife of the building's guard, and damaging a mobile communication tower, cutting off access for 800 clients.

Gunmen killed 2 civilians during the evening in el-Arish in the northern Sinai Peninsula. The terrorists fired outside a police officer's home as he was escorting 2 repairmen outside the front door. The officer was unharmed.

June 28—Israel—Six rockets were fired from Gaza during the evening. Two hit a Sderot factory, setting it on fire.

June 28—Yemen—Yemeni soldiers foiled a morning AQAP attack on a military hospital in Hadramawt Province, sparking a one-hour gun battle in which 4 terrorists and 2 soldiers died.

June 29—Somalia—Al-Shabaab was suspected in the killing of 3

soldiers in Mogadishu.

June 29—Nigeria—Gunmen fired on worshippers and set on fire 4 churches (including the Protestant Church of Christ in Nigeria, the Pentecostal Deeper Life Bible Church and Ekklesiyar Yan'uwa, which is Hausa for Church of the Brethren in Nigeria, founded by missionaries from Illinois in the 1920s) in Kwada village, a few miles from Chibok. Boko Haram was suspected. Thirty bodies were recovered. The terrorists next attacked Kautikari, shooting villagers and burning down homes.

June 29—Israel—The Israeli army intercepted 2 rockets fired out of Gaza. Meanwhile, Gaza gunmen fired at Israeli soldiers operating along the Gaza border. Israeli forces fired back, killing a member of Hamas's military wing.

June 29—Thailand—Separate drive-by shootings in Yala and Pattani Provinces killed one soldier and one civilian.

June 29—Iraq/Syria—Abu Mohammad al-Adnani, spokesman for the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, announced that its shura council had established a Muslim caliphate in the area it controlled, and named its caliph as Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, leader of ISIS. The group would now be known as the Islamic State. The group's announcement came at the start of Ramadan, and on the 100th anniversary of the start of World War I, which led to the breakup of the Ottoman Empire, the last caliphate. At least 12 million people lived in territory the group had taken over in battles with the Syrian and Iraqi regimes, but the group claimed suzerainty over the world's 1.2 billion Muslims. Al-Adnani said on an Internet audio posting that all Muslims were subject to its authority, observing "Indeed, it is the state. Indeed, it is the khliafah. It is time for you to end this abhorrent partisanship, dispersion, and division, for this condition is not from the religion of Allah at all. And if you forsake the State or wage war against it, you will not harm it. You will only harm yourselves.... The legality of all emirates, groups, states and organizations becomes null by the expansion of the caliph's authority and the arrival of its troops to their areas. Listen to your caliph and obey him. Support your state, which grows every day."

June 30—Thailand—Just before dawn, after the start of Ramadan,

gunmen fired rifles at a mosque in the Panare District in Pattani Province where a dozen Muslims were praying, killing a 66-year-old man and injuring a 47-year-old man with gunshot wounds in his arm and leg. The gunmen escaped.

June 30—Israel—Terrorists fired 14 rockets from the Gaza Strip into southern Israel in the morning, damaging 2 homes. Two Israelis were treated at hospital for shock.

June 30—Somalia—A remotely-detonated land mine went off at a business center in northern Mogadishu, killing a soldier and a civilian woman, tearing roofs off shops and destroying business stalls.

June 30—Egypt—Three homemade bombs went off less than 20 yards away from the walls of the Ittihadiya presidential palace in the upscale Heliopolis district in eastern Cairo, killing 2 senior police officers and injuring 10 other people. The first bomb slightly wounded 3 street cleaners. The other 2 went off when first responders arrived and a bomb squad was trying to defuse the bombs, killing a police colonel and a lieutenant colonel, and wounding 7 other people. A fourth bomb was defused. On July 1, Ajnad Misr (Soldiers of Egypt) claimed credit.

June 30—Mali—A UN peacekeeper died and 6 were injured, 3 seriously, when their vehicle struck a land mine 30 kilometers west of Timbuktu. UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon said the peacekeepers were from Burkina Faso. 14063001

June 30—Iraq—Three mortar rounds wounded 9 people when they landed near the gate of a Shi'ite shrine in Samarra.

June 30—U.S.—A California court sentenced Sinh Vinh Ngo Nguyen, 25, of Garden Grove, to 13 years in federal prison. He pleaded guilty in December 2013 to attempting to provide material support to a designated terrorist organization. He had told an undercover FBI agent of his plans to conduct jihad and travel to Pakistan to train with al-Qaeda. In his plea agreement, he said he met someone he believed to be al-Qaeda recruiter several times between August and October 2013. Nguyen agreed to go to Pakistan via Mexico to train 30 al-Qaeda members for an ambush on coalition troops. Psychiatrists said he had a personality disorder

and was in treatment, according to his lawyer.

June—Iraq—The UN reported that more than 2,400 people were killed in Iraq in June, the highest monthly total for 2014.

June—Iraq—On September 3, 2014, Human Rights Watch reported that the Islamic State killed between 560 and 770 Iraqi soldiers they captured when they overran Camp Speicher, an air base near Tikrit.

Late June–early July—Nigeria—A female suicide bomber blew herself up in front of a military camp in Gombe.

July—Nigeria—Boko Haram kidnapped German citizen Robert Nitsch Eberhard. He was a teacher in northeastern Nigeria. On January 21, 2015, *ABC News* reported that he was freed, saying, “Until the last minute I did not know if I will survive or I will not survive. It was for me a big problem because there was darkness, totally dark and then you see nobody around you and this is a big problem to say if I will survive or I will not survive.” He said he was kept in a dirty room and had lost 110 pounds. “You had a long time where nobody talks with you. Nobody.” German ambassador to Cameroon Klaus-Ludwig Keferstein said “We are very grateful to Cameroon government that we could find a solution to the problem of this hostage taking.” 14079901

July 1—Northern Ireland—Northern Ireland prosecutors dropped murder charges against Sean McVeigh, 33, in connection with an Irish Republican Army fatal shooting in November 2012 of prison guard David Black, 52, as he drove to work. His attorneys said they would sue Northern Ireland’s police and prosecution office over his 2 months’ imprisonment awaiting trial. He was arrested in February 2014. In April 2014, a Belfast judge granted him bail, saying the evidence against him was weak.

July 1—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected when a bomb exploded at 8 a.m. under a load of charcoal in a pickup van in a Maiduguri market, killing 56. Witnesses saw about 50 bodies. Five cars and a few tricycle taxis were damaged by fire.

July 1—Norway—Norwegian intelligence service spokesman Martin Bernsen told the media it was searching for Bastian Vasquez,

Norwegian-born Muslim suspected of “joining and/or supporting” ISIL in Syria. He was earlier suspected of threatening the lives of the Norwegian prime minister and members of the royal family before he went to Syria. Officials said he was in a video clip apparently released by ISIL the previous weekend that depicted the bombing of a Syrian police station.

July 1—Tunisia—A bomb killed 4 soldiers and 2 police officers.

July 2—Tunisia—A mine killed 4 soldiers who were chasing jihadis in Kef region’s Mount Ouergha near the Algerian border.

July 2—Lebanon—Two terrorists on a motorcycle threw a grenade into a Tripoli coffee shop, wounding 4.

July 2—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide bomber set off his explosives next to an Afghan military bus, killing 8 air force members and one civilian, and wounding 20 other people, many of them military personnel on the bus. He failed to gain entry to the bus, which was at a bus stop for army troops near Kabul University.

July 2—Gaza—In the evening, 8 rockets were fired at southern Israel, causing no casualties or damage.

July 2—Israel—Judge Jacob Zaban announced on November 30, 2015, the convictions of 2 Israeli youths of kidnapping, beating, and burning alive Palestinian Mohammed Abu Khdeir, 16. The court delayed the verdict for Yosef Haim Ben David, 31, the third and chief suspect in the case, due to a last-minute insanity plea. The court found the 2 Israeli minors guilty in July 2014. The sentencing of the 2 was expected in mid-January 2016. Ben David was represented by attorney Asher Ohayon. Attorney Avi Himi represented one of the youths, who were 16 at the time of the attack.

July 3—Egypt—A suspected jihadi was killed when his homemade bomb went off prematurely in Kirdasah, west of Cairo. The bomb wounded another man.

A small bomb exploded near an air force hospital in Cairo, causing no injuries.

Bombs went off at a police station and a railway station in Assiut,

causing no injuries.

July 3—Somalia—Drive-by al-Shabaab gunmen killed Somali parliamentarian Mohamed Mohamud Heyd and his bodyguard and injured another lawmaker and a parliamentary aide in Mogadishu. The victims were on their way to attend a parliamentary meeting in Mogadishu when their car was fired on near the presidential palace.

July 3—Iraq—India's Foreign Ministry said gunmen kidnapped nearly 50 Indian nurses from a Tikrit hospital, forcing them into 2 buses.

July 4—Yemen—A suicide car bomber hit the Yemeni side of the al-Wadia border post with Saudi Arabia, killing a Yemeni soldier and wounding another. Other gunmen fled in 2 cars toward Saudi Arabia, killing 4 Saudi border guards, including a Saudi border guard commander. Saudi border guards killed 3 gunmen and arrested another. Saudi Interior Ministry spokesman Major General Mansour al-Turki said that border guards suspected that one or 2 gunmen escaped. On July 8, al-Turki said 6 Saudi members of AQAP who are on a wanted list were behind the attack. One was arrested; 5 remained at large. He said the attack killed 6 soldiers while 5 terrorists died. 14070401

July 4—Nigeria—The Nigerian military claimed it had killed 53 gunmen who tried to attack bases and police stations in Damboa in Borno State. Five soldiers and a senior officer died; several others were wounded. Boko Haram was suspected.

Authorities arrested 3 women for secretly recruiting members for the female wing of Boko Haram. Col. Onyema Nwachukwu, director of defense information, said they enticed "them with male suitors who are mainly members of their terror group, for marriage."

July 4—Bahrain—A bomb went off in Eker, killing police officer Mahmood Fareed.

July 5—Somalia—An al-Shabaab car bomb exploded at a checkpoint near the parliament building in Mogadishu, killing 4 people, including soldiers and refugees from an internal refugee camp near the check point. Troops had ordered the driver out of the car; he then set off the bomb, which also wounded 7 children from

the camp.

July 5—Libya—A bomb went off in the car of a Libyan commando as he was driving in Benghazi, killing him and injuring his son's hand and face.

July 5—Libya—Gunmen kidnapped 3 foreigners, including Marco Vallisa, 53, an Italian construction worker affiliated with the Italian building group Piacentini Costruzioni, Bosnian Petar Matic and Emilio Gafuri from Macedonia, in Zuwara (variant Zuara). *AFP* reported that Italian aid workers Vanessa Marzullo and Greta Ramelli were believed kidnapped. The discrepancy in names could be a garble. The trio worked for an Italian construction firm in Zuwara, near the Tunisian border. Authorities arrested a Libyan suspect. On July 7, Macedonia's Foreign Ministry said a Macedonian—Miljazim Gafuri, 29—and a Bosnian engineer were found by Libyan authorities. On November 13, 2014, *AFP* reported that Vallisa was freed.

Reuters and *CNN* reported on December 31, 2014 that the Nusra Front released a video showing Italian citizens Greta Ramelli, 20, and Vanessa Marzullo, 21, who were kidnapped in July. One held a sign dated December 17, 2014. One read from a prepared statement in English, "We supplicate our government and its militaries to bring us back home before Christmas. We are in big danger and we could be killed. The government and its militaries are responsible (for) our lives." The 2 aid workers had been working on humanitarian projects in Aleppo. 14070501

July 5—Afghanistan—The Taliban set fire to 400 fuel tanker trucks, many belonging to NATO forces, in a parking lot near Kabul. Truck driver Juma Gul, 35, told the media, "We couldn't tell if the attackers were Taliban or other people. They were dressed in uniforms. We couldn't understand what was happening. They were shooting toward the drivers and they were setting the tankers on fire. The gunmen were targeting any of the drivers who wanted to return to their trucks." 14070502

July 6—Kenya—Al-Shabaab attacked 2 Kenyan coastal counties during the night, killing 22 people. Al-Shabaab claimed it had killed

50. Spokesman Sheikh Abdiaziz Abu Musab told Somalia's *Radio Andalus* "Our fighters came back their base unharmed after the attacks."

Fifteen gunmen killed 13 people after midnight at a trading center in Malamandi village in Hindi town in Lamu County.

Terrorists killed another 9 during an attack on the police station in Gamba in Tana River County. The terrorists carjacked a truck, killed its 3 occupants, and drove to the police station. Among the dead were 5 non-Muslim inmates at the police station and a police officer. Five other police officers were wounded. Three other prisoners escaped with the gunmen. One person was missing from Gamba. 14070601-02

July 6—Uganda—Paddy Ankunda, spokesman for the Uganda People's Defence Forces, told the press that gunmen from a local militia used guns and crude weapons to kill 17 people, including 3 police officers and 5 soldiers, in attacks on 3 police stations and a military barracks in western Uganda. He said 41 terrorists were killed and 12 captured during the evening raids. The attackers stole 13 guns from the police stations they raided. He said the raiders were not connected to the jihadi rebel group ADF-NALU, which attacked the local population in the late 1990s and early 2000s before it fled into the jungles of the neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo. On July 7, Ugandan military spokesman Lt. Ninsiima Rwemijuma said 60 attackers were killed and another 80 were arrested. 14070603

July 6—Israel—Gaza terrorists fired more than 15 rockets and mortars into Israel, causing no injuries. 14070604

July 7—Afghanistan—Gunmen attacked a police vehicle, killing the Sher Ahmad district police chief and 4 other policemen and wounding another officer in Herat Province's Farsi district.

July 7—Lebanon—A Lebanese military prosecutor charged 28 Islamic State members with planning "terrorist suicide attacks with explosive belts and car bombs" in Lebanon and belonging to the group. Only 7 were in detention, according to Lebanon's *National*

News Agency. They all could face the death penalty.

July 7—Central African Republic—Jihadis killed 17 people and wounded 10 in the St. Joseph Cathedral of Bambari, a Catholic church compound that was housing thousands of displaced civilians.

July 7—Israel—At least 200 rockets and mortars were fired from the Gaza Strip into Israel during the weekend, including nearly 100 on July 7. Iron Dome defense systems knocked down 12 rockets. Israel conducted dozens of Operation Protective Edge air strikes, hitting nearly 100 targets in Gaza and killing 8 Palestinian activists, among them 8 Hamas gunmen killed in a tunnel packed with explosives.

July 7—Iraq—An Islamic State mortar killed Major General Najim Abdullah Ali, commander of the Iraqi Army's 6th Division, who was at his headquarters in Ibrahim Bin Ali, a Sunni Muslim town 10 miles from central Baghdad, leading the defense of Baghdad's western suburbs.

July 8—Israel—Fifteen rockets were fired from Gaza toward southern Israel, including Ashdod and Ashkelon. The Iron Dome missile defense system knocked down 5 projectiles. Debris fell onto the German cruise ship *AIDAdiva* as it was departing Ashdod port; none of the 2,700 vacationers and crew were injured and the ship went on to Crete. The military knocked down homes of Hamas militants identified as Eiad Sakik, Abdullah Hshash, Samer Abu Daka, and Hassan Abdullah. *AP* filmed Abu Daka and Abdullah's demolished homes in the Khan Younis area of the Gaza Strip. The Israel Defense Forces also hit 3 militant compounds, 18 concealed rocket laundries, a Hamas command center, and other infrastructure. 14070801

July 8—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide bicycle bomber set off his suicide vest at a medical clinic and killed 16 people, including 4 Czech International Security Assistance Force troops on patrol in Bagram, 2 Afghan police officers, and 10 civilians, and injuring 8 people, including a child. On July 14, the Czech Defense Ministry announced the death of a 5th soldier. 14070802

July 8—Israel—The Israeli military foiled an attempt by

Palestinians in the Gaza Strip to infiltrate a military base in southern Israel by sea, killing 4 Hamas attackers who had come ashore with hand grenades and assault rifles. An Israeli soldier was slightly injured.

July 8—Somalia—An al-Shabaab car bomber set off his explosives outside the presidential palace in Mogadishu. Gunmen dressed as government troops and armed with grenades then ran into the building, firing on guards. Prime Minister Abdiweli Sheikh Ahmed and the speaker of parliament were inside the complex, where the gunmen split into different groups. Government troops and African Union peacekeepers retook the building after a 2-hour firefight. A police officer told the media he saw 9 bodies. 14070803

July 8—Kenya—Gunmen torched houses at a wildlife conservancy camp on the coast.

July 9—Iraq—Three car bombs exploded in a courthouse in Hilla, killing 5 and wounding 17.

July 9—Pakistan—Pakistani security forces captured Taliban commander Adnan Rashid, a former air force officer who was linked to a 2003 assassination attempt by a suicide bomber who tried to ram the car of former President Pervez Musharraf near Islamabad. Authorities raided a home in Shakai in the South Waziristan tribal region bordering Afghanistan, capturing Rashid and 3 others. He was hiding at the home after fleeing from North Waziristan. Rashid was later convicted for the 2003 assassination attempt and imprisoned, but escaped during a 2012 jail break by the Pakistani Taliban. He was involved in several other terrorist attacks in Pakistan.

July 10—Thailand—Gunmen on a pickup truck killed 3 police officers, including a deputy district police commander, in Yala Province's Krong Penang district. A local Muslim leader standing in front of a mosque was wounded.

July 10—China—Seven Xinjiang courts sentenced 32 people for downloading and spreading violent Internet content that authorities have blamed for inspiring a recent string of deadly attacks. Three, including Alijujiang Siyitiwumaier and Xiadawuti Maimaiti, were sentenced to life on charges of organizing and

leading a terror group in Urumqi that relied on such content. The other 29 people were sentenced to 4 to 15 years. The *Xinjiang Daily* said that the defendants used cell phones and the Internet to download and spread audio clips and videos inciting separatism and religious extremism.

July 10—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb killed 7 police officers in Ghor Province's Charsada District, sparking a 4-hour gun battle in which 8 Taliban terrorists died.

In the morning, the Taliban attacked a convoy of de-miners traveling through Herat Province near the Iranian border, killing 6 people and kidnapping 2 de-miners. The de-miners work for the-UK-based HALO trust. 14071001

July 10—Philippines—The New People's Army, wearing army uniforms, kidnapped 4 police officers from a police station in Alegria town in Surigao del Norte Province. Three terrorists died and 2 policemen were wounded in the ensuing gunfight. The NPA captured 6 police firearms. The kidnappers freed their hostages before dawn on July 29, 2014, in a remote village in Kitcharao town in Agusan del Norte.

July 11—France—Following a 15-day trial, a Paris court convicted 9 people of belonging to a terrorist network wrapped up in 2010 that trained in Afghanistan and planned attacks in France. The court sentenced the individuals to 2 to 8 years in prison. Three were tried in absentia; one was held in Turkey, 2 were at large. The prosecution had requested 10-year sentences for criminal association with a terrorist band in view of an attack.

July 11—Kenya—Gunmen attacked coastal Pandanguo village in Lamu County, locking up men praying in a mosque, stealing medical supplies from a local dispensary and seizing 6 rifles from police reservists.

July 11—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected of bombing a major bridge on a road between Maiduguri and Biu during the night, limiting access to base camps in the Sambisa Forest where scores of kidnapped girls were believed to be held captive.

July 11—Iraq—A suicide bomber killed 28 people in Kirkuk.

July 12—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb exploded under a civilian car, killing 8 people in Kandahar Province. Panjwayi District Police Chief Sultan Mohammad blamed the Taliban.

A bomb struck a vehicle in Jalalabad, killing a civilian and a police officer.

July 12—Pakistan—Just before dawn, 60 gunmen snuck across the Afghan border to attack an army post in the Ghakhi area of the Bajur tribal region, killing a Pakistani Army captain and 2 soldiers and injuring a soldier and a civilian cook.

July 12—Kenya—Two gunmen killed prominent businessman Mohamed Shahid Butt after their car blocked his vehicle in Mombasa. Butt was facing terrorism-related charges. Butt had picked up his son at the airport. In 2013, he appeared in court regarding allegations by authorities of incitement and funding-terror-related activities.

July 12—Iraq—Gunmen wearing military uniforms and street clothes killed 35 people, including 29 women, in an attack on several apartments in the Zayona residential complexes being used as a brothel in eastern Baghdad. Residents blamed the Shi'ite Asa'b Ahl al-Haq organization, which denied that it had members in the city. The attackers left a message on a door: "This is the fate of any prostitution."

A roadside bomb went off near a police convoy in Kirkuk, wounding 3 police officers.

July 12—Afghanistan—During the night, gunmen attacked Afghan police and army checkpoints in Aliangar district in eastern Laghman Province, killing 6 police officers and one soldier. Security forces returned fire, killing 15 gunmen.

Gunmen killed 3 police officers during a nighttime attack on a checkpoint in Shindand district in Herat Province.

In a nighttime attack, a Taliban suicide car bomber wounded 3 NATO troops in Nangarhar Province's Behsud district.

July 12—Algeria—A remotely detonated bomb went off during the

night, killing 3 soldiers and 4 local guards in Ain Kercha on a truck en route to their base.

July 13—Afghanistan—During the morning, gunmen attacked a police checkpoint in Shindand district in Herat Province, killing one police officer. Police killed 4 gunmen.

July 13—Egypt—Gunmen fired mortar rounds during the evening at a military post in el-Arish, killing a soldier and 7 civilians, including a 10-year-old girl and a 12-year-old boy, in a residential complex in the al-Salam district. A supermarket, pharmacy and a residential building also were hit. Another 24 people were wounded, including an 11-year-old girl.

July 14—Mali—French soldier Dejvid Nikolic, 45, from the Genie 1st regiment, was killed in a suicide attack during a reconnaissance mission 60 miles from Gao. 14071401

July 15—Somalia—Authorities arrested more than 200 suspects in an attempt to stop a wave of al-Shabaab attacks in Mogadishu.

July 15—Israel—No one was injured when 3 rockets fired from the Gaza Strip landed in southern Israel.

July 15—Philippines—Shortly after dawn, dozens of Marxist New People's Army gunmen attacked Manobo tribesmen in a village of Prosperidad town in Agusan del Sur Province after dawn, kicking off a 2-hour clash that left dead 12 gunmen and 4 tribesmen. Additional fighting upped the total dead NPAs to 18. A soldier died when troops tried to block escape routes.

July 15—Afghanistan—A car suicide bomber set off his explosives near a market and a mosque in Urgun in Paktika Province, killing 89 people, wounding 42, and destroying more than 20 shops and dozens of vehicles. The Taliban denied responsibility.

Hours earlier, the Taliban remotely detonated a bomb planted along the median of a main road in Kabul, hitting a minivan carrying 7 employees of the media office of the presidential palace on their way to work, killing 2 and wounding the other 5, including the driver. One passenger was unharmed.

A bomb went off on a parked motorbike in Kandahar, killing 2

police officers.

The Taliban attacked a post on the Pakistani border in Khost Province, killing 7 police officers, including a district counter-terrorism director, and 6 border guards. In the ensuing gun fight, 34 gunmen and a local man died. Local authorities said most of the gunmen were Pakistanis. 14071501

July 15—China—A bus exploded at 7:30 p.m. after it pulled into a stop in Guangzhou, killing 2 people and injuring 32 others, 8 critically. Police arrested a 25-year-old man with the surname Ou who was originally from Hunan Province. On January 28, 2015, *AP* reported that Bao Laixu admitted from his hospital bed as he was wheeled into a People's Court room that he set a fire on the bus to take revenge against society and kill himself after his tuberculosis relapsed. In the fire, he suffered extensive burns and his ankles were amputated. Two other passengers remained hospitalized.

An explosion at 1:45 p.m. in a parking structure outside the airport in Xining, capital of Qinghai Province, slightly injured a cleaner.

July 15–16—Yemen—Two days of gun battles between Shi'ite Houthi rebels and Sunni tribesmen in Juf Province killed at least 35 fighters on both sides.

July 16—Greece—In a lunchtime shoot-out that wounded 4 people in Athens's Monastiraki district, near Syntagma Square and historic Plaka district, police arrested Nikos Maziotis, 43, and were searching for his wife, Panagiota Roupa. The duo fled in June 2012 following their release from jail in 2011 after serving the maximum 18 months in pre-trial detention. Maziotis and Roupa were convicted in absentia in 2013 and sentenced to 25 years for participation in Revolutionary Struggle. In January 2014, authorities announced a 1 million-euro (\$1.3 million) reward for information leading to each of the couple's arrest. He was wanted for 2 bank robberies since his disappearance. Those wounded included Maziotis, who was hit in the left shoulder, an Australian tourist who was hit in the leg, a German man with minor wounds, and a police officer. Maziotis fired 8 times at police and was wearing

a wig. 14071601

July 16—Nigeria, Cameroon—Boko Haram was believed responsible for kidnapping a German development worker and 2 children of a Muslim cleric in northeastern Nigeria and neighboring Cameroon. Gunmen kidnapped a German worker from his car at a technical skills training center in Gombi, Adamawa State, as he drove to work. Local residents said he had repaired wells at his own expense. On October 31, Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau said in an Internet video that the group was considering killing the German, who was “always crying.” He said they could “hack him or slaughter him or shoot him.”

Meanwhile, Cameroon’s state radio said Boko Haram kidnapped 2 teenage children of a leading Muslim cleric from their home in Limani, near the border with Nigeria. It was the first reported Boko Haram kidnapping of Cameroonian citizens. 14071602-03

July 16—Tunisia—Dozens of gunmen believed linked to AQIM attacked 2 army posts in Mount Chaambi in the east while soldiers held a Ramadan feast, killing 14 soldiers and wounding 20. The Oqba Ibn Nafaa brigade claimed credit for the nighttime attacks on its Facebook page. The terrorists fired rocket launchers and automatic rifles. Tunisia instituted a crackdown on jihadi-leaning mosques and radio stations, websites, and TV stations publishing jihadi messages.

July 16–17—Pakistan—Pakistani police conducted a 10-hour gun battle with terrorists planning to attack the home of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, killing 2 terrorists.

A roadside bomb killed 6 people in Hangu. A smaller, nonlethal bomb had attracted first responders to the scene.

July 17—Libya—Gunmen kidnapped Martin Galea, 42, a retired Maltese armed forces captain, as he was being driven to work as a health-and-safety professional for an oil company outside Tripoli, and was taken to an undisclosed location. He was freed on July 28, 2014, and flown back to Malta, whose government had contacted the kidnappers. Prime Minister Joseph Muscat said the Maltese government paid no ransom. 14071701

July 17—Afghanistan—The Taliban fired rockets during a morning attack near Kabul International Airport. Authorities fired back, killing all 6 gunmen. The terrorists had seized 2 buildings under construction a few hundred yards away from the airport, using explosives, rocket-propelled grenades and machineguns. An Afghan security officer was wounded. No planes were damaged.

July 17—Philippines—Abu Sayyaf was suspected in the kidnapping of 3 aid workers and a companion in remote Talipao in Sulu Province where they were checking on families who received aid and working on another anti-poverty project. The government had withheld anti-poverty funds, leading the villagers to pressure the kidnappers to free the foursome. The group freed the hostages on July 23, 2014. No ransom was paid. A military official said armed relatives of a hostage threatened the family of an Abu Sayyaf member.

July 17—Libya—Gunmen killed female parliamentarian Fareha al-Barqawi near a gas station in Darna. Her husband had been a political prisoner under Qadhafi.

July 17—Netherlands/Ukraine—A Buk surface-to-air missile shot down Malaysia Airlines flight 17 when it was flying at 32,000 feet over Torez in the Donetsk region of eastern Ukraine, en route from Amsterdam to Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, crashing it in eastern Ukraine. Anton Gerashchenko, adviser to the Ukrainian Interior Ministry, said “terrorists” were responsible for the deaths of 280 passengers and 15 crew on the B-777. Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko said on his website, “We do not exclude that the plane was shot down and confirm that the Ukraine Armed Forces did not fire at any targets in the sky.” Passengers included 192 Dutch citizens, 44 Malaysians, including the 15 flight crew members, 28 Australians, 12 Indonesians, 10 British citizens, 4 Belgians, 4 Germans, 3 citizens of the Philippines, 3 Vietnamese, an American, a Canadian, a New Zealander, and one person from Hong Kong. More than 100 were attending an AIDS conference. 14071702

July 18—Pakistan—Gunmen attacked a security checkpoint in Jamrud in the Khyber tribal region before dawn. Eight security forces and 4 terrorists died.

A roadside bomb hit a police vehicle in Peshawar, killing an officer and wounding 2 others.

Drive-by gunmen fired on police officers breaking their daylong fast during Ramadan, killing 3 policemen and a passer-by in Peshawar. The terrorists stole the victims' firearms and fled.

July 18—Nigeria—Boko Haram attacked Damboa before dawn, firing rocket-propelled grenades and tossing bombs into houses, killing more than 100 villagers.

Hundreds of villagers in 9 areas in Askira Uba fled after receiving letters from Boko Haram threatening to attack.

July 18—Kenya—Al-Shabaab attacked a 52-seat bus during the night at Corner Mbaya, 3 miles from coastal Witu in Lamu County, killing 2 security officials and 5 civilians. Many passengers escaped into a nearby forest. Al-Shabaab said it was sending a message that Kenya could not stop its operations on the coast, observing, "The attack was carried out in response to the Kenyan government's claim that all the areas that have recently been subject for attacks were secured after having deployed troops." 14071801

July 19—Iraq—A suicide bomber crashed into a checkpoint in Baghdad's Shi'ite Abu Dashir neighborhood, killing 9, including 4 police officers, and wounding 19 people.

Three car bombs went off within 10 minutes in the Bayaa, Jihad and Khazimiyah neighborhoods of Baghdad, killing 15 people and wounding 42.

A car bomb exploded near a bus stop in Baghdad's Khazimiyah district, killing 3 and wounding 15.

The Islamic State claimed credit, saying 2 attacks in Baghdad were carried out by suicide bombers Abu al-Qaaqaa al-Almani and Abu Abdul-Rahman al-Shami. The names indicate they were German and Syrian, respectively. The Islamic State said the other 2 attacks were parked car bombs. It said the bombings targeted Iraqi security forces and armed Shi'ites fighting the Sunni jihadi

offensive.

July 19—Egypt—An hour before sunset, 20 gunmen in weapon-mounted vehicles fired rocket-propelled grenades at a border guard post in the western desert governorate of Wadi el-Gedid, on the Farafra Oasis Road, near the Libyan border, killing 21 troops and wounding 5. Three terrorists died. One rocket hit an ammunition warehouse, setting off an explosion. Authorities later seized 2 unexploded car bombs. The next day, a wounded soldier died, raising the death toll to 22.

July 19—Israel— Hamas gunmen wearing Israeli military uniforms emerged from one of their smuggling tunnels and fired an anti-tank missile at an army jeep, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 4. Soldiers fired back, killing one gunman; the rest escaped back to the Gaza Strip. Another Israeli died in a rocket strike on a Bedouin camp near Dimona. Another soldier was believed to have been captured. Hamas showed the military ID number of Sergeant Oron Shaul.

July 20—Nicaragua—Gunmen attacked 2 buses in northern Nicaragua carrying Sandinista National Liberation Front supporters home after a party marking the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship on July 19, 1979, killing 5 people and wounding 24. One attack occurred on the Pan American Highway around 1 a.m. in Las Calabazas, where 2 men and 2 women were shot to death. The second attack occurred north of Matagalpa on a road between San Ramon and El Jobo; one man died.

July 20—Iraq—During the night, mortars hit Shi'ite neighborhoods in Mahmoudiya, killing 11 civilians and wounding 31.

A roadside bomb went off during the night, hitting an army patrol in Baghdad's western suburb of Abu Ghraib, killing 2 soldiers and 3 volunteers who fought the Sunni jihadi attackers. Eight people were injured.

July 20—Kenya—Gunmen fired in the Soweto coastal slum during the night, killing 3 people.

July 20—Afghanistan—Two policemen turned their guns on their colleagues at a checkpoint in Shahid Asass District in southern

Uruzgan Province, killing 4 Afghan policemen and wounding another. The attackers fled.

July 21—Afghanistan—A suicide bomber hit a police convoy in Lashkar Gah, Helmand Province, en route to Sangin District, killing a policeman and a civilian and injuring 8 policemen and 7 civilians.

July 21—Egypt—Masked jihadis were suspected of shooting to death Sheik Ashtewi Maraheel and Hassan al-Baiera, both from the Sawarka Bedouin tribe of the northern Sinai, in 2 post-sunset attacks at their homes in Rafah.

July 21—Philippines—Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Movement rebels attacked army troops in 2 adjacent towns in Maguindanao in the southern Philippines, sparking gun battles that killed 17 gunmen and a soldier and wounded 3 soldiers.

July 21—Honduras—The half-naked body of *Channel 3* television reporter Herlyn Espinal, 32, was found a day after he was reported missing. He had been shot twice and hidden behind a rock on the side of a highway. Police detained a suspect.

July 22—Afghanistan—In a morning attack, a Taliban suicide bomber crashed his motorcycle into the gates in front of a police compound housing foreign advisers in Kabul, killing 4 foreign security guards and wounding 6. The compound includes the office of the deputy minister for counter-narcotics in Kabul.

Thirty minutes later, a bomb wounded an Afghan civilian in Kabul. 14072201

July 22—Israel—After a Hamas rocket landed a mile from Ben Gurion Airport, the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration banned U.S. airlines from flying to/from there for 24 hours. A house in Tel Aviv's Yehud suburb was destroyed and one person was slightly injured.

July 22—Iraq—During the night, an Islamic State suicide car bomber crashed into a police checkpoint at the entrance to Baghdad's Khazimiyah District, killing 31 people, including 13 civilians en route to the Shi'ite Imam al-Khadim Shrine and wounding 58 others, more than half of them civilians, during the final days of Ramadan. The group said in an internet posting that

the bombing was “in response to the hostility of the (Shi’ite-led) government” of Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki and his “criminal militias, who spare no effort in fighting Islam and Muslims.”

Two mortar rounds landed near a police station in Baghdad’s Sabi al-Bore neighborhood, killing 3 policemen and wounding 4 others.

July 22—Philippines—The government deported Australian Islamic preacher Robert Cerantonio, alias Musa, for being an “undocumented foreign national” after the Australian government canceled his passport. He was suspected of links to ISIS terrorists based on YouTube videos showing him advocating jihad and urging local Muslims to support jihadis in the Middle East. Four Filipino Bureau of Immigration and Deportation agents were on his flight to Melbourne, Australia. He was arrested a fortnight earlier in Lapu-Lapu, Cebu Province, but faced no formal charges. The Australian Federal Police said that his postings were “offensive and disturbing” but did not violate Australian law.

July 23—Afghanistan—A pedestrian suicide bomber attacked the Chardara police district chief in Kunduz, killing a police officer and wounding 3.

July 23—Somalia—Drive-by al-Shabaab gunmen killed parliamentarian Saado Ali Warsame, who also was a popular singer of Somali folk music, and her driver when they pulled up near her car as she was being driven to a hotel in Mogadishu’s Hodan district. She was the first female legislator killed by the group.

July 23—Nigeria—Two bombs in Kaduna killed 39 people. A boy threw a bomb at Sheik Dahiru Bauchi, who gave an annual Ramadan speech to thousands of faithful in an outdoor service. He often preached against Boko Haram’s violence. The boy was killed. Two and a half hours later, the second bomb appeared aimed at opposition leader and former military ruler Muhammadu Buhari, who was unharmed in an explosion in a Kaduna marketplace that destroyed more than 50 vehicles. By July 24, 5 more victims died, raising the death toll to 44.

In a midnight attack in Borno State, gunmen in military uniforms

raided the Biu farming village near Damboa, killing a dozen people, including traditional leader Alhaji Ibrahim Dawi, who was shot in the head and died on the way to the hospital.

July 23—Canada—Canadian citizen Hasibullah Yusufzai, 25, became the first person charged under a new anti-terrorism law for allegedly leaving Canada in January 2014 to join jihadi fighters in Syria. The law criminalizes terrorist travels. He was charged with committing an offense for the benefit of a terrorist group or being directed by or associated with such a group. He remained at large.

July 24—Afghanistan—Gunmen in Herat killed 2 Finnish female aid workers associated with the International Assistance Mission. Two men on a motorcycle fired on the women's taxi. The taxi driver was held for questioning. 14072401

July 24—Iraq—Gunmen fired mortar rounds at dawn at a prison in Taji, north of Baghdad. Prison officials thought it was the start of a jailbreak, and loaded the prisoners into a convoy, which was then attacked with roadside bombs and gunfire, setting off a clash that killed 52 prisoners and 8 guards and wounded 8 soldiers and 7 prisoners.

July 24—Iraq—The Islamic State placed explosives around the tomb of Jonah inside a Sunni mosque called the Mosque of the Prophet Younis in Mosul, destroying it via remote detonation.

July 24—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected when a bomb hidden in a discarded refrigerator in Kano exploded, killing one person and injuring 8.

July 24—Philippines—Soldiers raided an Abu Sayyaf hideout in Ungkaya Pukan township on Basilan island, killing 3 Abu Sayyaf members believed to have been involved in the July 12, 2011, kidnapping of American citizen Gerfa Yeatts Lunsman and her then 14-year-old son. Two government militiamen were killed and 2 others were wounded in the raid, which targeted Abu Sayyaf sub-leader Sulaiman Ajanti, who was allegedly behind atrocities in Basilan and Zamboanga City. Ajanti and 2 of his followers were killed. Five gunmen were wounded.

July 24—Afghanistan—A bomb in Mirugol Kalay in Kandahar

Province killed Staff Sergeant Benjamin G. Prange, 30, of Hickman, Nebraska, and Pfc. Keith M. Williams, 19, of Visalia, California.

July 25—Afghanistan—During the night, the Taliban stopped minibuses carrying 30 passengers from Kabul to western Ghor Province, identified 14 Hazara Shi'ite passengers, including 3 women, bound their hands, walked them away, and shot them dead by the side of the road. The dead included an engaged couple and 2 relatives.

July 25—Libya—Two gunmen kidnapped political activist Abdel-Moaz Banoun from his car in Tripoli. He was critical of the militias and has urged that they be disbanded. He has also called for a unified police and army. The Operation Room of Libya's Revolutionaries, said on its Facebook page that "troops arrested Abdel-Moaz over allegations that he served under Gadhafi" and "instigated rallies against" the Islamic militias.

July 25—Egypt—Gunmen fired on the vehicle of 2 security officers in el-Arish, killing them before escaping. On July 29, Ansar Beit al-Maqdis claimed responsibility on its official Twitter account and on a jihadi website, saying, "The 2 are responsible for safeguarding the borders with Zionist entity and tightening the siege of our people" in Gaza. It said the dead were Brigadier General Mohammed Abed Rabbu al-Sawarka, commander of the central border security sector, and Brigadier General Amr Fathi Saleh Amara, in charge of the armed forces in the town of Sheikh Zuwayed sector. The group published a picture of a handgun it said was Amara's personal weapon.

July 25—Afghanistan—Taliban leader Mullah Mohammad Omar warned that a bilateral security pact allowing nearly 10,000 American troops to stay in Afghanistan beyond 2014 to help train Afghan security forces and conduct counterterrorism operations would lead to more fighting. He observed, "We believe the war in Afghanistan will come to an end when all foreign invaders pull out of Afghanistan and a holy Islamic and independent regime prevails here. Presence of limited number of troops under whatever title it may be will mean continuation of occupation and the war." He also condemned Israeli airstrikes in the Gaza Strip.

July 25—Iraq—Gunmen traveling in 10 black SUVs seized Riyadh al-Adhdah, the head of the Baghdad Provincial Council, who had previously been jailed on terrorism charges, from his Baghdad home. It was not clear whether he was arrested or kidnapped. Four bodyguards were also taken. In 2012 al-Adhdah, a medical doctor and member of the Iraqi Islamic Party, was jailed for 8 months on terrorism charges. The gunmen released him and his bodyguards the next day.

July 25—Thailand—A vehicle bomb exploded in a commercial district in Yala Province, killing 2 people and wounding dozens of other civilians.

July 25—Germany—Authorities arrested dual German-Turkish citizen Ufuk C., 21, at Munich airport as he tried to re-enter Germany. On February 10, 2015, federal prosecutors charged him with joining the al-Qaeda affiliate Jabhat al-Nusra in Syria. Prosecutors claimed he traveled in March 2014 via Turkey to Syria, met al-Nusra, and planned to “die in battle as a martyr.” He was accused of undergoing weapons and tactics training with the group, serving as a guard, and appearing in an Internet propaganda video.

July 26—Afghanistan—A bomb hidden in a motorcycle killed 4 civilians and wounded 4 in the Marjah district of Helmand Province.

The Taliban attacked 15 checkpoints in Kandahar Province, killing 6 police officers, including a district police chief.

A bomb went off in Kabul, killing an army officer and wounding his driver.

Gunmen on motorcycles killed 2 Army officers in Herat.

July 26—Egypt—The chief prosecutor charged 20 suspected members of Ajnad Misr (Soldiers of Egypt) with conducting terrorist attacks that killed 7 and wounded more than 100. The office of the prosecutor said the terrorists set off explosives around police stations and security checkpoints. Six defendants were at large.

Soldiers killed 12 terrorist suspects and arrested 11 others in the

northern Sinai.

Gunmen fired a rocket that hit a house in Sheikh Zuwayed, killing 3 civilians and wounding 9.

July 26—Iraq—Police announced the discovery in Baghdad of 4 men in their 30s, and the bodies of 5 men, including 2 in military uniform, in Taji. All had been shot to death and were handcuffed.

July 26—Tunisia—Some 40 gunmen killed 2 soldiers in an ambush and wounded 6 others in the Kef region to the north of Mount Chaambi near the country's border with Algeria.

July 26—Libya—The U.S. temporarily suspended operations in its embassy in Tripoli and sent its 158 diplomatic staff and military personnel to Tunisia. The State Department advised all Americans to leave the country immediately.

July 27—Afghanistan—Six Taliban wearing suicide vests attacked the home of provincial police chief General Abdul Razeq in the Spin Boldak district of Kandahar Province, killing a civilian and a border policeman before being shot dead by police. The terrorists launched the attack from a school building. Razeq was not harmed.

July 27—Cameroon—In the early morning, Boko Haram was suspected in the kidnapping of 17 people, including Francoise Agnes Moukouri, the wife of Cameroon's Vice Prime Minister Amadou Ali, as well as a local traditional chief in an attack on her home in the Far North Region. Five people died in the attack on the border town of Kolofata when the terrorists set fire to the residence and stole safes and vehicles. Officials claimed that 200 gunmen attacked Ali's residence, although he was away. On October 11, 2014, Cameroon's government announced that 27 hostages, including Moukouri and a local religious leader, had been freed.
14072701

July 27—Yemen—An AQAP car bomb killed 2 soldiers in an attack on an army post. Soldiers foiled 2 other AQAP car bomb attacks on army camps, killing 3 terrorists in Abyan Province.

July 27—Nigeria—A suicide bomber killed 5 people and injured many others inside the St. Charles Catholic Church in Kano's

predominantly Christian Sabon Gari district. Police Commissioner Aderenle Shinaba said 3 suspected Boko Haram terrorists were arrested.

A 15-year-old female suicide bomber set off her explosives near a temporary university site, killing only herself.

Another bomb was discovered at a mosque before it detonated.

July 27–28—Iraq—Fourteen bullet-riddled bodies of men between 25 and 40 years old were dumped in the streets in Baghdad. They were all shot in the head and chest. Some were blindfolded with their hands bound. Others had been tortured.

July 27—Thailand—During the night, terrorists set off a radio-controlled bomb on a road near an army base in Pattani Province's Sai Buri district, as a group of soldiers were finishing their guard duty at a mosque and returning to the base. The explosion killed a 12-year-old girl and wounded 2 soldiers and 5 civilians, including a 7-year-old girl and her 1-year-old sister.

July 27—Nigeria—Terrorists bombed 2 mosques in Yobe State, killing 13 and wounding 35 during the night, at the end of Ramadan. One bomb went off at 7:30 p.m. by a mosque near the palace of a local emir. Minutes later, another bomb went off. No one claimed credit, but Boko Haram was suspected.

July 28—United Nations—In a presidential statement unanimously approved by its 15 members, the U.N. Security Council strongly condemned any sale of oil from Syria or Iraq by Jabhat al-Nusra or the Islamic State. The statement expressed “grave concern” at reports that the groups had seized oilfields and pipelines in Syria and Iraq. It noted concern that oilfields or infrastructure controlled by terrorist organizations “could generate material income for terrorists, which would support their recruitment efforts, including of foreign terrorist fighters, and strengthen their operational capability to organize and carry out terrorist attacks.” The Security Council reminded all countries “that they are required to ensure that their nationals and any persons within their territory not engage in any commercial or financial transactions” with Jabhat al-Nusra and the Islamic State terrorist

groups, “notably with respect to oil in Syria and Iraq.”

July 28—Nigeria—A female suicide bomber hit a gas station in Kano, killing at least 3 people. She was in queue with other women, waiting to buy cooking kerosene.

A bomb exploded across from a Shoprite supermarket in Kano, causing no injuries.

July 28—Philippines—About 40 to 50 Abu Sayyaf gunmen armed with assault rifles attacked 50 Filipino civilians traveling in 2 vans on a road in a coastal village in Talipao town in predominantly Muslim Sulu Province to celebrate the end of Ramadan with their families. The terrorists killed 21, including at least 6 children and an 83-year-old man, and wounded 11 other civilians, including 4 children, including a 3-year-old boy. Four of the dead belonged to a Talipao civilian security force called the Barangay Police Action Team. Other victims were engaged in a “rido” clan feud with the Abu Sayyaf. Six of the dead were aged 2 to 15. Surnames suggested that many of the victims were related. The next day, the 3-year-old boy and his father died from their injuries, raising the death toll to 23. Six villagers remained hospitalized.

July 29—China—The official *Xinhua News Agency* reported that a mob wielding knives attacked a police station and government offices in Elixku township in Xinjiang Province before moving on to Huangdi neighboring township in Shache (Yarkant) county near the city of Kashgar, attacking civilians and smashing vehicles. *Xinhua* said the terrorists killed 37 civilians and police “gunned down 59 terrorists.” *Xinhua* said the attack’s “mastermind ... had close connections with the terrorist organization” the East Turkestan Islamic Movement. On October 13, 2014, *AP* reported that a Kashgar Prefecture, Xinjiang Province court sentenced to death 12 people blamed for the terrorist attacks. Another 15 people were sentenced to death with a 2-year reprieve. Nine people received life sentences. Another 20 defendants received terms of 4 to 20 years.

July 29—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected when terrorists forced outnumbered and outgunned guards off a bridge, then blew it up, killing 8 people.

July 29—Russia—The Pulkovo airport in St. Petersburg was briefly evacuated because of an anonymous bomb threat that was telephoned at 1:30 p.m.

July 29—Germany—In the early morning, petrol bombs were thrown at a synagogue in Wuppertal, causing no damage or injuries. Police arrested an 18-year-old male of indeterminate citizenship. Police were looking for 2 other suspects.

July 29—Egypt—Egyptian troops killed 7 suspected terrorists and arrested 5 as part of an ongoing offensive in the Sinai Peninsula. Three terrorists died in a firefight; the other 4 died when they tried to attack a house in Rafah. Five gunmen were arrested and 5 were wounded; it was unclear if the 5 were the same people.

July 29—Afghanistan—A suicide bomber set off explosives in his cap while bowing to kiss the hand of Hashmat Khalil Karzai, killing the powerful cousin of outgoing Afghan President Hamid Karzai and wounding another person. The attack followed morning prayers for the Muslim holiday of Eid al-Fitr in a reception room at the Karzai family home in the district of Karz in Kandahar Province.

July 29—Libya—Gunmen kidnapped parliament member and former prime minister Mustafa Abushagur from his Tripoli home, but freed him hours later on July 30. Abushagur is a U.S.-Libyan dual national who became the first prime minister to be elected after the 2011 overthrow of Moammar Qadhafi. He failed to form a government and was subsequently ousted.

July 29–30—Pakistan—Pakistani security forces in northwestern Dir tribal region foiled an overnight cross-border attack by 70 terrorists on a border post, killing 6 terrorists and wounding 9 others. The rest escaped back to Afghanistan.

July 30—Egypt—Three suspected jihadis died when a bomb they were carrying in their car went off by accident in the early morning in el-Saf in Giza Province.

July 30—China—After dawn prayers, assailants murdered pro-government Muslim cleric Jume Tahir, 74, in Xinjiang Province. Police killed 2 suspects and captured another at noon. Tahir was imam of the 600-year-old Id Kah mosque, China's largest, in

Kashgar since 2003. He served as vice president of the Chinese Islamic Association and a member of the National People's Congress. Police identified the suspects as Uighurs: Turghun Tursun, Memetjan Remutillan and Nurmemet Abidilimit. They attempted to resist arrest with knives and axes. It was unclear which of them were killed. On September 29, Tianshan Net reported that a Kashgar court convicted Gheni Hasan and Nurmemet Abidilimit of organizing and leading a terrorist group plus intentional homicide, and sentenced them to death. Atawulla Tursun was convicted of participating in the terror group and sentenced to life in prison.

July 31—Mali—Malian military spokesman Modibo Traore announced that French military forces had arrested Yoro Ould Doha, who was with the Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO) that controlled Gao for nearly a year. He was detained earlier in the week at his home. He had announced the death of French hostage Gilberto Rodriguez-Leal, who was captured in November 2012 while traveling in Mauritania and Mali. He also took credit for the kidnapping of 5 aid workers who were later released.

July 31—China—Lanxi County (in Heilongjiang Province) police spokesman Wang Yan'an said 2 people were killed and one injured in 2 shooting incidents that took place 3 hours apart.

July 31—Iraq—Hizballah said commander Ibrahim Mohammed-al-Haj was killed earlier in the week while on a "jihadi mission" in Iraq.

July 31—Nigeria—A female teenage suicide bomber attacked graduates at a polytechnic school in Kano. Security guard Isa Ahmed told the media that he saw 6 bodies after the explosion. Ibrahim Ado Daneji said his brother died from his injuries. Boko Haram was suspected.

August—Iraq—On April 8, 2015, the Islamic State freed 216 Yazidis, including 40 children, after kidnapping them in Sinjar in August 2014. General Hiwa Abdullah, a peshmerga commander in Kirkuk, said most of the hostages were in poor health and showed signs of abuse and neglect.

August—Syria—NPR reported that IS threatened to kill 2 Japanese hostages if a \$200 million ransom was not paid within 72 hours. The *Washington Post* identified the hostages as Kenji Goto and Haruna Yukawa, 42. In August 2014, a Japanese citizen believed to be Yukawa, a private military company operator, was kidnapped after going to Syria to train with militants, according to his blog. Goto is a Japanese freelance journalist who went to report on Syria's civil war in 2014. Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, on travel in the Middle East, said, "Their lives are the top priority." The threat was made on a video released by the Islamic State's al-Furqan media arm. An individual believed to be the British citizen Jihadi John said, "To the prime minister of Japan: Although you are more than 8,000 and 500 kilometers (5,280 miles) from the Islamic State, you willingly have volunteered to take part in this crusade. You have proudly donated \$100 million to kill our women and children, to destroy the homes of the Muslims ... and in an attempt to stop the expansion of the Islamic State, you have also donated another \$100 million to train the [apostates]." Speaking to the Japanese people, the terrorist said, "Just as how your government has made the foolish decision to pay \$200 million to fight the Islamic State [ISIS], you now have 72 hours to pressure your government in making a wise decision, by paying that \$200 million to save the lives of your citizens." Abe said he would send Yasuhide Nakayama, a deputy foreign minister, to Jordan to resolve the hostage crisis. On January 24, *Fox News* reported that an IS video claimed it had killed Yukawa and demanded a prison exchange for the other. On-camera reporter Catherine Herridge said IS tweets said both hostages were killed. 14089901

August—Lebanon/Syria—On December 1, 2015, *AP* and *UPI* reported that the al-Nusra Front released in Arsal, Lebanon, 3 truckloads of 16 Lebanese soldiers and policemen held hostage since August 2014 in a swap brokered by Qatar. The rebels received 13 prisoners—5 women and 8 men—including Saja al-Dulaimi, a former wife of the Islamic State's leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. Saja al-Dulaimi was detained in 2014 when she and her current Palestinian husband illegally entered Lebanon from Syria with forged identity cards. She said she and al-Baghdadi had been divorced for 6 or 7 years, and she planned to live in Turkey. Among

the hostages was Suleiman Dirani. The Islamic State group refused to negotiate on the 9 captives it still held.

August 1—China—The official *Xinhua News Agency* reported that police killed 9 suspected terrorists in a confrontation in Hotan Prefecture in Xinjiang Province.

August 1—Libya—A bomb planted in the building flattened Benghazi's main police building after jihadis overran an army barracks and claimed control of the city.

August 1—Indonesia—Gunmen ambushed a passing 17-vehicle army motorcade in Pirime subdistrict of Lanny Jaya District in Papua Province, wounding 2 soldiers before the troops killed 5 terrorists. The soldiers were hunting terrorists who killed 2 police officers and wounded 4 others in Lanny Jaya on July 27.

August 1—Somalia—Two gunmen killed parliamentarian Sheikh Aden Mader as he left a Mogadishu mosque.

August 1—Gaza— Hamas was believed to have kidnapped Second Lieutenant Hadar Goldin, 23, who hailed from the central Israeli town of Kfar Saba, during fighting with terrorists who emerged from Gaza tunnels. One of the terrorists set off an explosives vest, killing 2 soldiers. The terrorists then grabbed Goldin and escaped back into Gaza through a tunnel. Israel announced on August 3 that Goldin was dead.

August 2—Iraq—A suicide car bomber crashed into a group of Iraqi soldiers in Balad, north of the capital, killing 8 soldiers and wounding 23.

August 2—Lebanon—Syrian rebels raided the border town of Aarsal, killing 10 Lebanese soldiers and kidnapping 13 others. The gunmen attacked a municipal building and an army checkpoint. Three civilians died defending the police station. The Nusra Front posted on its website video of 13 captured Lebanese soldiers and police officers who parroted their defections from the army and Hizballah.

The *National News Agency* said the army had earlier detained Syrian citizen Imad Ahmad Jomaa, a Nusra Front member, who was

being brought to a Lebanese hospital for wounds sustained in a Syrian military ambush in the Qalamoun region that killed 50 opposition fighters, according to local activists.

On August 30, 2014, *Reuters* reported that the Islamic State beheaded Lebanese Sunni soldier Ali al-Sayyed, who was one of 19 captured when they seized a Lebanese border town earlier in August. Hours later, the Islamic State released a second video of 9 other hostage soldiers asking their families to demand the release of jihadis in government jails.

On August 31, the Nusra Front kidnappers released 5 of the soldiers, saying they were released because they were Sunnis.

On September 14, the kidnappers posted a 2-part, 20-minute video of the hostages, at least 8 of whom were held by the Nusra Front. Others were being held by the Islamic State, which had beheaded 2 hostages. Lebanon negotiated for the soldiers' release through mediation by Qatari officials. The Nusra Front demanded the release of accused jihadis from Lebanese jails, plus a ransom. They also demanded that the Lebanese Shi'ite group Hizballah stop fighting for Syrian President Bashar Assad.

On September 20, 2014, the family of Mohammed Hamiyeh, a Lebanese soldier kidnapped by the Nusra Front in Syria, said their son had been killed; a video posted on the Internet showed him being shot to death. In the video, the hostage was kneeling in what appears to be an orchard, swaying as he tries to breathe, pleading that Hizballah fighters must leave Syria or otherwise his captive comrades would be killed. "I am paying the price now, and all of my friends will die, all of them," he sobbed. A masked terrorist then shot him in the back of the head. A captive Lebanese policeman then was shown handcuffed, pleading with the Lebanese government to speed up negotiations or he would be killed next. The Nusra Front tweeted that it was open to negotiations for release of the 7 Lebanese soldiers and policemen it held.

On November 28, 2014, police used water cannons to break up a protest Friday by relatives of 20 kidnapped Lebanese soldiers who had been held by the Islamic State and Nusra Front since August. They had killed 3 of the captives, beheading 2. Friday's protest came a day after Nusra Front threatened to kill one of the soldiers if the government refused to release jihadi prisoners from Lebanese jails.

On December 5, 2014, the Nusra Front issued a Twitter video saying it had shot to death Lebanese soldier Ali Bazzal that night in retaliation for the detention of the wife and children of jihadi leaders, including the wife and daughter of IS emir al-Baghdadi and the wife and 2 children of Anas Sharkas, alias Abu Ali al-Shishani. Shishani said one of his children was 4 years old and the other was a baby. The Nusra Front said it would kill more hostages and attack their families if the detainees were not released.

On December 19, 2014, a French-speaking jihadist threatened to execute the Lebanese soldiers held hostage, saying 3 prominent anti-IS Lebanese politicians would be responsible for their deaths. *AFP* was given the video by Salafist cleric Wissam al-Masri, who is mediating the release of 25 police and soldiers held by IS and the al-Nusra Front. In the video, 3 men in blue uniforms hold knives to the throats of hostages. The speaker said the politicians supported Hizballah, observing, "To the allies of France in Lebanon—[former Prime Minister Saad] Hariri, [Christian leader Samir] Geagea and [Druze leader Walid] Jumblatt—the Islamic State is at war with Hizballah, which is meddling in the affairs of Muslims in Shams [Syria] and has killed our women and our children. You are certainly criminals, but you have added to your crimes today by your collaboration with Hizballah and your transformation of the Lebanese army into a mere puppet in the hands of Hizballah, with which it oppresses Sunnis. You are therefore responsible for the fate of your fellow citizens. Their future, their life and death, depends on your next decision." 14080201

August 2—Melilla—Spanish police in Melilla arrested 2 female

Spaniards, one a minor, who planned to travel from Morocco to Iraq or Syria to enlist in the Islamic State jihadist group. The elder woman was Fauzia Allal Mohamed, 19.

August 3—Somalia—Terrorists remotely detonated a bomb hidden in piles of garbage in Mogadishu, killing 3 female street cleaners who were trying to remove bags of rubbish from a street corner and injuring 7 other women.

A government firing squad executed 3 men convicted of terrorism charges. One of the executed men was convicted of assisting a July attack on the presidential palace in which 5 people were killed. In an interview with state-run television, the man said he had worked for 2 years for al-Shabaab.

August 4—Lebanon—Late in the day, gunmen attacked a delegation of clerics sent to mediate between the Lebanese army and Syrian terrorists that took over Aarsal, wounding in the leg prominent Sunni Sheik Salem al-Rafei of the Association of Muslim Scholars. Also wounded were Sheik Jalal Kalash, who was injured severely and was treated at a Beirut hospital, and another delegation member.

August 4–5—South Sudan—The Mabanese Defense Forces militia killed at least 6 South Sudanese aid workers over 2 days in the Upper Nile State close to the South Sudan-Sudan border. All victims were members of the Nuer ethnic group, the same heritage of former vice president and current rebel leader Riek Machar. One aid worker died on August 4, 2 were killed in Bunj on August 5, and the other 3 in an ambush. A seventh was missing and presumed dead.

August 5—Mexico—Gunmen burned 4 Coca-Cola delivery trucks in the township of Arcelia in Guerrero State that is often the site of narcotics gang turf battles. 14080501

August 5—Lebanon—In the early morning, gunmen fired at a bus carrying soldiers in Tripoli, wounding 7.

August 5—Philippines—The *Associated Press* quoted a police report indicating that during questioning, Abu Sayyaf commander Khair Mundos, who was captured on June 11, admitted that the

group relies on extortion and kidnappings. He added that Marwan, a senior Malaysian terrorist, survived a 2012 airstrike and was hiding with a jihadi group in the south.

August 5—Afghanistan—At 12:30 p.m., Rafiqullah, a 2-year veteran of the Afghan Army who was wearing an Afghan army uniform, fired his PKM machine gun from a bathroom window overlooking a meeting of NATO troops at the Marshal Fahim National Defense University in Camp Qargha military base west of Kabul, killing Major General Harold J. Greene, 55, the highest-ranked U.S. officer to be slain in combat since 1970 in the Vietnam War and wounding 18 people, including German Brigadier General Michael Bartscher, 3 Afghan Army officers (including 2 generals), and 11 U.S. troops. The shooter was killed. Greene's widow is an Army colonel. Greene, a 34-year Army veteran, was deputy commanding general of Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan. He was reviewing the status of the training facility, sometimes call Sandhurst in the Sand. He had earned a PhD in materials science from the University of Southern California. On December 4, 2014, a U.S. Central Command report concluded that the killer was not a Taliban member, but a disgruntled private who attacked a "target of opportunity."

In a separate incident in Paktia Province, an Afghan police guard was killed after he fired on NATO troops near the governor's office.

In a third insider attack, an Afghan police officer drugged his colleagues at a checkpoint, then killed 7 of them in Tirin Kot, Uruzgan Province. He stole their weapons and fled in a police car. Authorities said he had Taliban connections.

A police car struck a roadside bomb in Nouristan Province, killing 3 officers.

Two roadside bombs in Sari Pul Province killed 3 people, including a district police chief and his driver. 14080502-03

August 5—Egypt—Gunmen attacked a police checkpoint in the Dhabaa area in Matrouh Province, killing 5 police officers and torching their vehicle. Four terrorists died in the gun battle.

August 6—Iraq—Car bombs went off in 2 Baghdad neighborhoods during the night, killing 51 people.

Two car bombs went off in the Sadr City shopping area, killing 31 people.

Another car bomb in the nearby area of Ur in Baghdad killed 11 people.

Two other car bombs went off in southeastern Baghdad, killing 9 people.

Police found 8 bullet-riddled and handcuffed corpses around Baghdad. Six were in Taji, 12 miles north of Baghdad. All of the men were between 25 to 35 years old. Police found the bodies of a man and woman, in the southeastern district of Zafaraniyah.

August 6—Belgium/Netherlands—Belgian police arrested 2 Dutch citizens of Turkish ancestry at Zaventem Airport during the evening as they returned from Turkey. Dutch authorities confiscated USB sticks and jihadist propaganda in raids of 4 locations in The Hague, Netherlands, where the men lived. Belgian authorities found weapons and body armor in a search in Brussels. Belgian prosecutors said the duo were suspected of membership in a terrorist group, illegal weapons possession “in a terrorist context,” and financing terrorism. The suspects appeared before an investigative judge in Dendermonde, Belgium, on August 7.

August 6—Nigeria—Boko Haram members dressed in military fatigues and riding vehicles in the same colors took over the northeastern town of Gwoza, overwhelming soldiers based in the area before attacking civilians. The whereabouts of the new Emir of Gwoza, Muhammed Idrissa Timta, were unknown; BH was seen going to his residence. He had succeeded his father, whom BH killed in May.

August 6—Yemen—The Defense Ministry announced that the army halted AQAP’s assault on Sayoun in Hadramawt Province, arresting several terrorists, including Saudis, killing 18 terrorists, and losing 2 soldiers. The next day, the army killed another 7 AQAP terrorists.

August 7—Iraq—A suicide car bomber crashed into a Baghdad checkpoint, killing 17 people, including 7 civilians, and wounding 25 in the Kazimiyah neighborhood.

August 7—Afghanistan—The Taliban killed 4 policemen at a police checkpoint in Sangin district in Helmand Province during the night.

August 8—Yemen—AQAP stopped a bus carrying soldiers to a vacation in Sana'a from Sayoun, checked IDs, pulled soldiers out of the bus, and killed 15 soldiers in the main market in the ancient city of Shibam in Hadramawt Province. The terrorists beheaded the bodies, according to witness Naser Mahfouz.

Meanwhile, 3 suspected Yemeni AQAP terrorists were killed in an airstrike on their house in the Obeida Valley in Marib Province.

August 8—U.S.—During a hearing in a federal court in Philadelphia, Afghan doctor Hayatullah Dawari, 62, was charged with immigration fraud for not documenting his association with Hizb-e-Islami Gulbuddin in his 2013 application for U.S. citizenship. Assistant U.S. Attorney Jennifer Arbittier Williams said he was a HIG member in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Prosecutors said he was to receive a book in January sent from Pakistan with a secret message that included a coded message directing an action. The FBI intercepted the book. Dawari was represented by attorney Nino Tinari. Dawari pleaded not guilty and was held without bail. He faced 20 years in prison and deportation.

August 10—Saudi Arabia—The official *Saudi Press Agency* reported that the Specialized Criminal Court in Riyadh convicted 4 Saudi men of disobeying the king by fighting in conflicts abroad (specifically Syria), forging passports and coordinating for others to join foreign conflicts and sentenced them to prison sentences ranging from 4 to 34 months. Earlier in the year, the government made it illegal to fight abroad, and set 20-year sentences.

August 10—Nigeria—Boko Haram kidnapped 20 females and 77 young men in Doron Baga and surrounding villages in the Kukawa area in Borno State near the border with Chad. The gunmen forced the hostages onto speed boats in Lake Chad, which borders Nigeria,

Chad, Niger, and Cameroon. The terrorists reportedly killed 28 people in the raid and injured 25 others, then torched scores of homes. On August 15, *AP* reported that Chadian soldiers stopped the terrorists at the border, killing most of the kidnappers and freeing most of the hostages. 14081001

August 11—Australia—An Australian newspaper published a photograph on Twitter by convicted terrorist Khaled Sharrouf, 33, of his 7-year-old son, who was raised in Sydney, holding the severed head of a Syrian soldier. It was captioned, “That’s my boy!” The photo was believed taken in Raqqa, Syria, which the Islamic State had declared the capital of the caliphate. Sharrouf used the passport of his brother, Mostafa Sharrouf, to leave Australia in December 2013 with his wife and 3 sons to fight in Syria and Iraq. He was among 9 Muslim men accused in 2007 of stockpiling bomb-making materials and plotting terrorist attacks in Sydney and Melbourne. He pleaded guilty to terrorism offenses and was sentenced in 2009 to 4 years in prison. Australian police announced in July 2014 that they had arrest warrants for Sharrouf and former Sydney resident Mohamed Elomar for “terrorism-related activity” after Sharrouf posted on Twitter photographs of Elomar holding the severed heads of 2 Syrian soldiers.

On August 13, 2014, the *Daily Telegraph* reported that Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbott admitted lapses in the country’s border security after a second suspected jihadi, this one a 19-year-old from Sydney, flew to the Middle East using a brother’s passport. The individual was detained upon arrival in the UAE and deported. He appeared in a Sydney court on August 13 on charges of using an Australian passport that was not issued to him. He did not apply for bail and was placed into custody.

August 12—Afghanistan—Three policemen died when their patrol vehicle rolled over a bomb in the road in Bahrami Shahid District in Gazni Province. A fourth police officer was injured. The Taliban was suspected.

A NATO service member died in an attack in eastern Afghanistan. 14081201

August 12—Libya—Masked gunmen killed Tripoli's police chief, Col. Mohammed Sweissi, after he left a meeting in Tripoli's Tajoura neighborhood, then kidnapped 2 of his associates.

August 13—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb hit a car in Helmand Province, killing 4 civilian passengers.

August 14—Morocco—Police arrested 9 people for fundraising and recruiting volunteers to fight for the Islamic State in Syria and Iraq. The group operated in Tetouan, Fez and Fnideq, a small town near the Spanish enclave of Ceuta. Police said some of the recruits planned to return home to conduct bombings. The Interior Ministry said that 1,212 Moroccans belong to terrorist groups in Iraq and Syria; 100 were arrested on their return.

August 14—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb hit a police car in Laghman Province's Badpakh district in the morning, killing 3 police officers and injuring another 4 police officers. No one claimed credit.

August 15—Nigeria—*Reuters* reported that Boko Haram was suspected of kidnapping 97 boys and men in a raid on Doron Baga, a sandy fishing village near the shores of Lake Chad, forcing them onto trucks, burning several houses, killing 6 older men, wounding 5 other people, then fleeing. At least 47 member of the Hadeija clan were missing and believed abducted.

August 15—United Nations—The UN Security Council, citing Chapter 7 of the UN Charter, unanimously adopted a British-sponsored resolution that imposed sanctions on 6 men for recruiting or financing foreign fighters. The resolution also demanded that the Islamic State and all al-Qaeda-linked groups end violence and disarm and disband immediately. The sanctions included a global travel ban and asset freeze on 4 who either recruited or helped finance al-Nusra—Abdelrahman Mouhamad Zafir al-Dabidi al-Jahani, Hajjaj Bin Fahd al-Ajmi, Said Arif and Abdul Mohsen Abdallah Ibrahim al-Charekh. Hamid Hamad Hamid al-Ali was blacklisted for helping finance al-Nusra and the Islamic State. Abou Mohamed al-Adnani was blacklisted for financing and perpetrating acts supporting the Islamic State group. The U.S. had earlier imposed sanctions against al-Jahani and al-

Ajmi. The U.S. Department of the Treasury said al-Jahani, an Islamic State spokesman, fought in Syria and worked with terrorists in Pakistan to obtain heavy weapons and trainers for al-Qaeda. The Department also said al-Ajmi agreed to finance al-Nusra if it placed Kuwaitis in leadership positions. Arif, an ex-Algerian army officer, escaped house arrest in France in 2013. He was believed to recruit foreign fighters for al-Nusra in France and northern Africa. Al-Charekh, a Saudi, reportedly led al-Qaeda operations in Syria. UN diplomats said Al-Ali, a Kuwaiti, bought arms and equipment for al-Nusra and paid for travel for foreign fighters.

August 15—Afghanistan—Gunmen kidnapped 5 members of the International Committee of the Red Cross who were delivering sheep to local villages in Herat Province. 14081501

August 16—Central African Republic—Muslim Seleka gunmen killed 34 people during the previous week in attacks on remote villages.

August 16—Iraq—Islamic State terrorists killed more than 80 Yazidi men in Kocho village, then abducted their wives and children and took them to Tal Afar, which the group controls.

August 16—Mali—A suicide attacker killed 2 members of the UN peacekeeping mission and wounded 7 others on patrol in Ber in the Timbuktu region. 14081601

August 17—Yemen—One soldier and 4 AQAP terrorists died in a gun battle at a terrorist safe house in Hadramawt Province. Authorities arrested 5 AQAP members in the nighttime raid.

August 18—Egypt—Gunmen killed an Egyptian policeman on patrol and wounded another north of Cairo. The 2 patrolmen had approached a suspicious-looking car parked by the side of the road in Gharbiya Province, when the gunmen opened fire.

August 18—Syria—The *Associated Press* reported that the Islamic State had beheaded and shot 200–700 Shueitat tribesmen from eastern Syria during the previous fortnight.

August 19—Syria—Lebanese Hizballah planted a bomb in the car of a senior Islamic State explosives expert, killing Abu Abdullah al-Iraqi in Syria's rugged Qalamoun region near the Lebanese border.

Three other IS terrorists died in the ensuing gun battle. 14081901

August 19—Saudi Arabia—A Saudi court sentenced a man to death and 13 others to prison terms of 4 to 30 years for attacking government buildings, residential compounds and planning an assault on the U.S. and UK embassies. The *Saudi Press Agency* said that they were part of a 50-member terrorist cell that plotted to assassinate senior government officials and smuggled heavy weapons into the country from Iraq.

August 19—Syria—A London-accented masked spokesman for the Islamic State said in a video posting that the group had beheaded U.S. photojournalist James Foley, 40, in retaliation for U.S. airstrikes in Iraq. The video showed Foley saying that U.S. was “my real killers.” The video ran a clip of President Obama’s August 7 announcement that he had authorized U.S. airstrikes against the group in Iraq. Foley had disappeared on November 22, 2012, in Taftanaz, Syria, near the Turkish border.

A second hostage, identified as U.S. journalist Steven Joel Sotloff, then appeared in the video. The terrorist spokesman said “the life of this American citizen, Obama, depends on your next decision.” Sotloff, a freelancer who worked for several news organizations, disappeared in Syria around August 13, 2013, while covering Syria’s civil war. The group also posted a Twitter note on Sotloff, a Miami native who wrote for *Time*, *The National Interest*, and the *Christian Science Monitor*.

In November 2013, the terrorists used e-mail to demand a ransom of 100 million euros (\$132.5 million) from both Foley’s family and *GlobalPost* for Foley’s release. The parents of the Rochester, New Hampshire, native wanted to negotiate, but the U.S. rejected negotiating with terrorists. The group also demanded the release of unnamed Muslim prisoners.

U.S. officials announced that a rescue operation in Syria earlier in the summer by special forces had failed to find the hostages. The team killed several terrorists; one of the team was slightly injured.

The British press dubbed the spokesman Jihadi John, who was believed to lead 3 British IS jihadis who guard foreign hostages. The BBC's Frank Gardner reported that hostages had nicknamed them John, Paul and Ringo. The *Guardian* reported that he may have negotiated with 8 Western families for release of hostages, and was involved with the IS release of 2 Spanish journalists.

Fellow hostage Didier Francois told *Europe 1 Radio* that the British terrorists disliked Foley, particularly after finding out that his brother served in the U.S. Air Force. They performed mock executions of Foley, at one point forcing him into a crucifixion position against a wall in April 2014, according to the *Wall Street Journal*.

On August 12, 2014, Foley's family received its final e-mail from IS, which the *GlobalPost* published: "HOW LONG WILL THE SHEEP FOLLOW THE BLIND SHEPPARD... As for the scum of your society who are held by us, THEY DARED TO ENTER THE LION'S DEN AND WHERE EATEN! ... Today our swords are unsheathed towards you, GOVERNMENT AND CITIZENS ALIKE! AND WE WILL NOT STOP UNTILL WE QUENCH OUR THIRST FOR YOUR BLOOD.... You and your citizens will pay the price of your bombings! The first of which being the blood of the American citizen, James Foley! He will be executed as a DIRECT result of your transgressions toward us!"

The group posted a separate message threatening to attack Americans "in any place" in response to U.S. airstrikes. "We will drown all of you in blood."

Authorities were investigating several British jihadis, including London rapper Abdel Majed Abdel Bary, who traveled to Syria to fight with ISIS, as the spokesman. Bary's Egyptian father was suspected of involvement in the August 1998 bombings of U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya. He was extradited to New York in 2012 to face trial, charged with conspiring with members of al-

Qaeda to kill Americans and attack American facilities abroad.

The *Washington Post* reported on August 28, 2014, that the Islamic State had waterboarded 4 hostages, including Foley, in Raqqa, Syria. 12112201, 13089901

August 20—Nigeria—Police spokesman Emmanuel Ojukwu said the force was looking for 35 policemen who were missing after 2 attacks on police training camps in Borno State, one on August 7 and the follow-up on August 20. The second attack spurred a several-hour gun battle.

August 20—Northern Ireland—Police in Londonderry arrested 4 people—men aged 46 and 35, and women aged 44 and 21—suspected of organizing an Irish Republican Army campaign that sent at least 10 letter bombs during the past year. All were detected and dismantled safely. Targets in Northern Ireland and England included police commanders, a prison governor, a state prosecutor's office, British Army recruitment centers, and Northern Ireland's secretary of state.

Hours later, masked men loaded a suspected bomb on to a truck and ordered the driver to park it outside the city's police headquarters. Police evacuated a nearby school and businesses.

August 20—Afghanistan—A suspected Taliban member killed a coalition service member by stabbing him in the neck near Kabul international airport in the morning. Hours later, police arrested-low-level Taliban commander Abdul Fatah Jahadwal, who confessed. 14082001

August 20—Egypt—Residents of Sheikh Zuwaid in the Sinai Peninsula found 4 beheaded corpses of civilian men kidnapped 2 days earlier while traveling in a car in the town. The government blamed jihadis.

August 20—Gaza Strip— Hamas claimed an Israeli airstrike killed the wife and at least 2 children of Mohammed Deif, head of the al-Qassam Brigades, Hamas' military wing. Among the dead was his 7-month-old son, and one of his daughters. Another daughter was missing in the rubble. He was not killed.

August 21—Gaza Strip—CNN reported that an overnight Israeli airstrike on a house in Rafah, southern Gaza, killed Mohammed Abu Shamala, Raed al-Attar and Mohammed Barhoum, 3 of the 15-member military council of the al-Qassam Brigades, Hamas's military wing, and 7 civilians. Al-Attar was the commander of the al-Qassam Brigades in Rafah. The Israeli Defense Forces said on Twitter that al-Attar played a "major role" in the capture of Israeli soldier Gilad Shalit in 2006.

August 21—Malaysia—Ayob Khan Mydin, the police counter-terrorism division's deputy chief, told *Reuters* that 19 suspected Malaysian terrorists loyal to the Islamic State bought aluminum powder, which is often used as an ingredient in bombs, for proposed attacks on a Danish Carlsberg brewery in Petaling Jaya near Kuala Lumpur and on local pubs. He said the attacks were still at the "discussion" stage. It would be the first time local IS-inspired terrorists conducted an attack in Malaysia. Seven were charged under anti-terrorism and weapons law. The other dozen were released for lack of evidence tying them to specific plans for an attack or to join the banned Islamic State. The 19 suspects were arrested between April and June, and included a municipal council member, religious students and a food stall worker. They were aged from 20 to 54.

Malaysian officials were concerned that its citizens were joining the IS jihad in Iraq and Syria, pointing out that Malaysian citizen Ahmad Tarmimi, a 26-year-old factory worker, was believed to have carried out a suicide attack at a police station in Iraq in May.

August 21—Saudi Arabia—The official *Saudi Press Agency* reported that a Saudi court sentenced 18 men of undisclosed nationalities to prison terms of 10 months to 25 years for financing terrorism, collecting information about compounds where foreigners reside, providing hideouts for fugitives and possessing unlicensed weapons. They were part of a 50-person cell that conducted attacks to overthrow the kingdom a decade earlier.

Earlier in the week, the Riyadh court sentenced 31 other cell members for their role in deadly attacks, sentencing 3 to death and the rest to prison.

August 21—Kuwait—Police questioned 2 men designated by the U.S. Treasury Department as financiers of terrorist groups in Iraq and Syria. A police officer told the *Associated Press* that Shafi al-Ajmi was detained on August 17 and Hajaj al-Ajmi was detained the evening of August 20, both after returning from abroad. Attorney Mohammed Al-Jumia told the *AP* that his clients only raised charitable donations for Syrians.

August 22—Morocco—Authorities arrested 2 suspected members of the Islamic State group who had connections to foreign extremists and were planning to train in Syria with the group before returning to carry out attacks in Morocco.

August 22—France—The Paris prosecutor's office was investigating 2 girls, aged 15 and 17, for allegedly planning to join jihadis in Syria. One hailed from Tarbes in the southwest, the other from Lyon.

August 22—Iraq—A suicide bomber set off his explosives in the Sunni Musab bin Omair Mosque during Friday prayers. Islamic State gunmen then fired on worshipers in Imam Wais village in Diyala Province, killing 70 and wounding 17. The terrorists planted bombs, hampering response efforts. Four Shi'ite militiamen were killed and 13 wounded by the bombs.

August 22—Gaza—Gunmen killed 18 alleged spies for Israel. Gunmen shot 11 alleged informants, including 2 women, at the Gaza City police headquarters in the morning. They then lined up and shot 7 men behind the al-Omari mosque after midday prayers. The previous day, an Israeli airstrike on a southern Gaza house killed 3 senior Hamas military leaders. Earlier in the week, an airstrike killed the wife and 2 children of Mohammed Deif, chief of the Hamas military wing.

August 22—Israel—Aaron Sofer, 23, an ultra-Orthodox religious student from Lakewood, New Jersey, went missing during a hike with a friend in the Jerusalem Forest. Some media reports suggested he was kidnapped. He had been at the Rabbi Tzvi Kaplan rabbinical yeshiva since 2013. His body was found near Ein Karem village on August 28. Police spokeswoman Luba Samri said "There is no suspicion of foul play," but offered no further details on how he

died.

A mortar shell hit 2 cars in the parking lot of Nahal Oz, a small farming community near Gaza, killing a 4-year-old boy. Israel said the mortar was fired from next to a UN school serving as a shelter for Gazan refugees.

Five Israelis were hurt in several rocket strikes, one of which damaged a synagogue.

August 22—Kenya—Police announced they were holding Hassan Hanafi, a senior al-Shabaab member who was wanted in Somalia for the killing of journalists. He was arrested in early August, initially claiming to be Yusuf Hassan Abdisalam Yusuf. Somalia requested extradition. He held authentic Kenyan identification documents, which he fraudulently obtained. He entered Kenya on March 14 for treatment of old wounds he sustained from a bombing of an airstrip in 2011 which left him badly scarred and with shrapnel in his body.

August 22—Philippines—A woman wielding a pistol tried to enter the Philippine presidential Malacanang palace and demanded to see President Benigno Aquino III. She was disarmed and handed over to Manila police.

August 23—Iraq—Bombings in Baghdad and Kirkuk killed at least 42 people.

A suicide bomber crashed into the gates of the Iraqi intelligence service in Baghdad's Karrada district, killing 6 civilians and 5 security personnel and injuring 24.

Three bombs hit a crowded commercial district in Kirkuk, killing 31 people and wounding dozens.

Authorities believed a sticky bomb in Irbil injured 3 people.

August 23—China—The government-run *Tianshan Net* news portal said that 8 convicted terrorists were executed in Xinjiang. Three men were convicted of plotting a deadly assault in Beijing in 2013 in which the attacker—with his mother and wife as passengers—drove a sports utility vehicle through crowds, killing themselves and 3 bystanders, said. The others were convicted of attacking

police, bomb making, murder and arson. All 8 had Uighur-sounding names.

August 23—Syria—The Nusrah Front’s media arm, *al-Manara al-Baydha*, released a video showing 8 bearded Lebanese policemen and a soldier captured by the group earlier in August. The hostages said they would be killed if Hizballah did not withdraw its fighters from Syria. The kidnappers also called for the release of detainees held in Lebanon, some of whom were charged in connection to bombings that killed and wounded dozens of people over the past year. Lebanon’s Sunni-affiliated Association of Muslim Scholars tried to mediate the hostages’ release. Lebanese army commander Jean Kahwaji told *An-Nahar* newspaper that 20 soldiers were missing.

August 23—Nigeria—Boko Haram overran the church compound and rectory of the St. Denis Parish in Madagali, turning it into a headquarters. The Reverend John Bakeni, secretary of the Maiduguri Roman Catholic diocese, told the press, “Things are getting pretty bad. A good number of our parishes in Pulka and Madagali areas have been overrun in the last few days.”

August 24—Afghanistan—Two prisoners and a child died during an attempted Taliban prison break in Zabul Province. Explosives went off near a prison wall when a child triggered them; it was not clear whether the child did so intentionally. Two Taliban prisoners then tried to grab guards’ weapons, but were shot to death. Two guards were wounded.

August 25—Nigeria—Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau released a video in which he announced that the city of Gwoza had been added to its Islamic Caliphate.

August 25—Iraq—An Islamic State suicide bomber at the Shi’ite Imam Ali Mosque in eastern New Baghdad killed 15 and wounded 32 following noon prayers.

Two Islamic State car bombs went off near a crowded restaurant in Baghdad’s Utaiyya commercial district, killing 15 people and wounding 21.

A car bomb in Karbala killed 12 civilians and wounded 31.

Two car bombs went off in 2 districts in Hillah, killing 11 and wounding 26.

August 26—Iraq—A car bomb went off during morning rush hour near outdoor pet and vegetable markets and a traffic police office in a commercial area in mostly Shi'ite eastern New Baghdad, killing 11 people and wounding 31.

August 26—South Sudan—Rebel commander Peter Gadet said his group had shot down a UNMISS Mi-8 cargo helicopter in rural Bentiu after he had warned the UN to stay out of the area. Three Russian crew members died in the crash brought on by a rocket-propelled grenade, according to the government. There was one injured survivor. The rebels said the UN aircraft transported government troops. 14082601

August 26—Syria—American citizen Douglas McAuthur McCain, 33, died the previous weekend fighting for the Islamic State against the al-Nusra Front in the Aleppo suburbs. He was a Minneapolis convert to Islam and a Robbinsdale Cooper High School friend of Troy Kastigar, who died in Somalia in September 2009 while fighting for al-Shabaab. McCain lived in Kastigar's house in 2000–2001. Both had minor criminal records, including charges of disorderly conduct, traffic violations and giving false names to police officers. 14082602

August 27—Pakistan—Maulana Qasim Khurassani announced that his group had broken from the Pakistani Taliban and created the Jamaat-ul-Ahrar.

August 27—Internet—Jihadis released a 22-minute video, named as “Part 1” of an interview of American suicide bomber Moner Mohammad Abu-Salha, alias Abu Hurayra al-Ameriki, saying that he fled to Syria in 2013 because he believed he was under FBI surveillance. He praised the lectures of Anwar al-Aulaqi. “I went back to my home state, which is Florida. I stayed with my friend's family. And it was no good. The reason I had to stay with them is that the state I was in, I finally realized I was being watched ... [I went to Florida] to throw [the FBI] off, to make them think I was somewhere else in the United States.... I put my [faith] in Allah. In a lecture, Anwar al-Aulaqi said when you make [a journey for jihad]

it's like a cliff, jump off the cliff and you don't know if the water is deep or shallow. Don't know if there's rocks or if it's going to be very deep. You just have to jump and put your faith in Allah that it's going to be deep and you won't be harmed, that you're going to be safe after you land in the water."

August 27–28—Netherlands/Germany—Dutch police announced the arrests of 2 men suspected of recruiting people to fight in Syria and Iraq. One man was picked up in The Hague, Netherlands, on August 27; a second man was detained in Germany on August 28. A woman from The Hague was arrested on August 28 in Germany on suspicion of incitement and spreading hate online aimed at provoking a terror act.

August 28—Golan Heights—At 7:30 a.m., 150 Nusra Front gunmen detained 44 Fijian UN peacekeepers in the Golan Heights; 81 Philippine peacekeepers were trapped in Ar Ruwayhinah and Burayqah. On August 30, some 35 peacekeepers were escorted out of the UN encampment in Breiqa by Irish and Filipino forces on board armored vehicles. On August 31, 40 Filipino peacekeepers escaped their Rwhana outpost after a 7-hour gun battle with the gunmen.

On September 2, 2014, Fiji's military commander, Brigadier General Mosese Tikoitoga, said that Syrian Nusra Front rebels issued 3 demands for the release of 45 Fijian peacekeepers: deletion from the UN terrorist list, delivery of humanitarian aid to Damascus, and compensation for 3 of its members killed in a shoot-out with UN officers. The UN sent hostage negotiators to Syria to take over discussions from military leaders. Tikoitoga named the 45 detained soldiers, whom he said are led by Captain Savenaca Siwatibau Rabuka. On September 11, 2014, the kidnappers released the 45 Fijian peacekeepers. UN spokesman Stephane Dujarric said "no demands were made and no concessions were made. No ransom was paid." Qatar said it helped mediate the negotiations.

August 28—Syria—The Islamic State posted videos of its executing 160 Syrian troops it had captured. At least 120 had been grabbed on August 27 near the Tabqa air base; another 40 were

taken prisoner at other bases in the Hamrat region near Raqqa city.

August 28—Egypt—The al-Qaeda-inspired Ansar Beit al-Maqdis (Champions of Jerusalem) group posted a 30-minute online video showing the beheading of 4 men in the Sinai Peninsula accused of spying for Israel. Their bodies were found earlier in August. The group said information from the foursome led to Israeli drone strikes that killed its members, including Khaled el-Menaei, the brother of the group's leader Shadi el-Menaei. Egyptian authorities said Khaled and others were killed in clashes with security forces in late July.

August 29—Germany—Authorities detained Mehmet D., a 45-year-old Turkish man, on charges of membership in a foreign terrorist organization, on suspicion that he was a regional leader of the banned Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) separatist group. He was accused of leading the PKK's operations in central Germany since January 2013 under the pseudonym Kahraman, and its northern German operations since later that year. Prosecutors said his responsibilities included coordinating fundraising, business activities and propaganda.

August 29—Iraq—Hour-long gun battles in Latifiyah between Iraqi soldiers and the Islamic State killed 14 terrorists and 4 soldiers.

August 29—UK—Britain raised the terror threat level from substantial to severe, the second-highest of 5 levels, meaning that a terrorist attack is considered highly likely, although there was no specific information on a threat.

August 29—France—The Paris Prosecutor's Office said it was investigating a 14-year-old French girl from Quimper in Brittany for planning to carry out jihad. She faced 5 years in a juvenile prison. She was in contact via social networks with 2 other girls, aged 15 and 17, who lived in other regions in France.

August 30—Iraq—A suicide car bomber crashed into an army checkpoint in Youssifiyah, killing 11 people, including 4 soldiers, and wounding 24 people. Several cars were burned.

Hours later, a roadside bomb hit an army patrol in Latifiyah,

killing 2 soldiers and wounding 5 others.

August 30—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide truck bomber set off his explosives at the National Directorate of Security's Jalalabad headquarters, killing at least 2 NDS employees and setting off an hour-long gun battle with security forces. Najibullah Kamawal, a senior provincial health official, said 6 bodies had been brought to the hospital and 45 people were wounded.

In the early morning, Taliban gunmen stopped a vehicle and killed 9 male Baluchi laborers in Farah Province on their way to the Iranian border. Four other men were wounded.

August 30—Austria—Police in Haidenreichstein near the Czech border detained a 29-year-old Chechen man suspected of having fought with jihadis in Syria as he was planning to leave the country.

August 31—Somalia—In the morning, an al-Shabaab suicide car bomber attacked Mogadishu's high security Godka Jilacow prison, a key interrogation center for Somalia's intelligence agency and where many suspects were believed to be held. Gunmen then attempted to get inside the prison, throwing grenades. Guards fired back. The 7 terrorists, 3 soldiers, and 2 civilians died in the gun battle.

September—Iraq—On October 24, 2014, *AP* quoted 3 Iraqi officials who claimed that the Islamic State had used bombs with chlorine gas-filled cylinders during fighting with security forces and Shi'ite militiamen in the towns of Duluiya and Balad north of Baghdad in September. Some 40 troops and militiamen showed symptoms consistent with chlorine poisoning, such as difficulty in breathing and coughing.

September—Libya—Tunisian journalists Sofiene Chourabi and Nadhir Ktari disappeared and were believed to have been kidnapped. Captured terror-ists later said that they were killed by the Islamic State. On May 19, 2015, Tunisian Foreign Minister Taieb Baccouche said that they could still be alive. 14099901

September 1—Iraq—During the night, a car bomb exploded on a commercial street in Baiyaa, killing 9 and wounding 20.

September 1—Nigeria—Nigerian troops announced that they had

killed about 70 Boko Haram terrorists when the group attacked Bama in the morning using armored tanks and trucks.

September 1—Yemen—AQAP in Hadramout Province executed 3 men accused of helping the U.S. with drone strikes, saying, “The greatest help they give to the crusaders against the holy warriors is the placing of trackers for American spy planes.”

September 1—Somalia—The Pentagon announced that U.S. drones fired missiles at 2 al-Shabaab vehicles near Barawe in a forest near Sablale district, killing 6 al-Shabaab terrorists. On September 5, the Pentagon confirmed the death of Mukhtar Abu Zubeyr, alias Ahmed Abdi Godane, 37, al-Shabaab’s leader since December 2007, who was in one of the 2 vehicles leaving a meeting of the group’s top leaders.

September 1—Philippines—Relying on an informant’s tip, police arrested 3 linked to a group that was planning to set off firebombs at Manila’s international airport and a major mall in the city to protest the government’s alleged “soft” stance in its territorial dispute with China. Authorities seized 4 homemade incendiary devices from their car at one of the airport’s parking lots. One bomb was to go off at a parking lot restroom; the other 3 were aimed at a shopping mall that is owned by ethnic Chinese entrepreneurs. Authorities said the “ultra-rightist” albeit “misguided group” planned to strafe the Chinese Embassy in Manila and a building owned by a company operating a power plant that allegedly employed Chinese workers illegally. The 4 were to be charged with possession of explosive materials, a non-bailable offense. The Justice Department also was considering filing conspiracy to commit terrorism charges against 3. Rommel Vallejo, head of the Anti-Organized Crime Division of the National Bureau of Investigation, said each firebomb consisted of a firecracker with an 8-second wick taped to a plastic bottle containing gasoline.

September 1—Afghanistan—The Taliban attacked an army post in Herat Province’s Chishti Sharif district, sparking a gun battle that killed 10 Taliban and 4 Afghan soldiers.

September 2—Mali—Four UN peacekeepers were killed and 15 wounded—6 seriously—when their convoy hit a mine as they were

returning from Kidal. 14090201

September 2—Egypt—A remotely-detonated underground roadside bomb hit an armored police vehicle traveling in el-Wefaq in the Sinai Penin-sula, killing 11 policemen, including an officer, and wounding 2 officers. Ansar Beit al-Maqdis claimed responsibility days later in a video showing its preparation and execution as jihadis shouted “God is great.”

September 2—Tunisia—Six masked gunmen raided the Kasserine home of parliamentarian Mohammed Ali Nasri, a member of the Nida Tounes (Tunisia’s Call) secular party, early in the morning. He fled to the second floor and leaped across to a neighbor’s home, breaking his leg. The Interior Ministry said the attackers came from Mount Salloum, a hideout of al-Qaeda linked jihadis who have attacked Tunisian security forces. No arrests were reported.

September 2—Afghanistan—A suicide car bomber drove into a group of Afghan security forces in Nangarhar Province’s Ghani Khil district in the morning, killing 3 policemen and wounding a civilian and a local policeman.

September 2—Saudi Arabia—During the previous several days, police arrested 88 men suspected of being part of an al-Qaeda cell that was plotting attacks inside and outside the country. At least 59 detainees had previously served prison sentences for similar offenses. Three men were Yemenis, 84 were Saudis, and one remained unidentified.

September 3—Denmark—Police detained a man and 2 women on suspicion of supporting the Islamic State, in violation of the country’s anti-terror laws. Authorities seized 100,000 kroner (\$18,000) during the raid. Ali Daghim, 35, of Palestinian descent, said he sold 20 car bumper stickers, each costing 50 kroner (\$9), which he said had nothing to do with the IS group. He denied supporting IS, saying the logo on the black-ribbon stickers—white Arabic text on a black background—is used by many Muslims, including the terrorist group. They faced preliminary charges of financially supporting a terrorist organization and could be sentenced to 10 years in prison if convicted.

September 3—Somalia—The government offered amnesty to al-

Shabaab members, giving them 45 days to take up the offer.

September 3—Nigeria—The UN High Commissioner for Refugees reported that more than 10,000 Nigerian refugees had fled from northeast Nigeria into Cameroon, trying to escape Boko Haram's efforts to establish an Islamic Caliphate. Another 1,700 Cameroonians also left their homes to go further inland since Boko Haram began attacking their villages. In one attack, BH slit the throats of 3 people found in a Catholic Church in the Cameroonian village of Assighassia. The UNHCR said Cameroon hosted about 39,000 Nigerian refugees and Niger some 50,000, in addition to an estimated 645,000 Nigerians displaced within Nigeria.

September 3—Afghanistan—A midnight Taliban attack by terrorists wearing Afghan army uniforms led to the deaths of 5 Afghan soldiers and 6 Taliban terrorists in the west.

September 3—Bosnia-Herzegovina—Some 200 Bosnian police in 17 locations around the country detained 16 people suspected of “recruiting (Bosnian) nationals for Syria and Iraq and funding and organizing their travel,” “participating in armed conflicts in Syria and Iraq where they fought alongside radical terrorist groups and organizations,” and funding other Balkan men to join IS jihadis there. Police seized weapons, ammunition, computer equipment, telephone cards and propaganda materials.

September 3—Egypt—Gunmen shot to death an off-duty 32-year-old police first sergeant who was walking home after work in el-Arish in the Sinai Peninsula.

September 3—Saudi Arabia—The official *Saudi Press Agency* reported that the Specialized Criminal Court sentenced an American, a Yemeni, and 22 Saudis to prison on charges of creating a terrorist cell and planning to attack foreigners in Saudi Arabia and Bahrain and oil pipelines, financing terrorism, embracing “deviant ideology,” disobeying the king, using the media to support terrorism, providing shelter to wanted people and training for combat. Sentences ranged from 2 to 27 years. The American was sentenced to 17 years; 6 of the years were for cyber-crimes. He was to be deported after finishing his sentence. Years served would be counted. The Saudis were banned from travel after their prison

release.

September 3—Internet—Al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri posted a 55-minute online video in which he announced creation of an India-based wing of the group to spread Islamic rule and “raise the flag of jihad” across the subcontinent. The new group “is the fruit of a blessed effort of more than 2 years to gather the mujahedeen in the Indian subcontinent into a single entity ... which was part of the Muslims’ territories before it was occupied by the infidel enemy.” He also pledged loyalty to Taliban leader Mullah Omar. He said creation of al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent was a glad tiding for Muslims “in Burma, Bangladesh, Assam, Gujarat, Ahmedabad, and Kashmir” and said the new wing would rescue Muslims there from injustice and oppression. He called for unity among jihadis and criticized “discord,” a term used in describing Islamic State clashes with rival jihadi organizations in Syria. He also warned “If you said that you are doing jihad to defend the sanctities of the Muslims, then you must not transgress against them or their money or honor, and not even transgress your mujahideen brothers by word and action. Discord is a curse and torment, and disgrace for the believers and glory for the disbelievers. If you say that by your jihad you do not want but the pleasure of Allah, then you must not race for governance and leadership at the first opportunity.”

Essam Omar, head of the new Qaedat al-Jihad, released an audio with al-Zawahiri’s video, saying that Jews and Hindus were “apostates of India” who will “will watch your destruction by your own eyes.” He said the group would “storm your barricades with cars packed with gunpowder” to avenge the region’s “injustice toward Muslims.”

September 3—Tunisia—Sofiene Chourabi, host and producer of Tunisia’s *First TV*, and Nadhir Ktari, a photographer, went missing and were presumed kidnapped. They were freed on September 7 thanks to the intervention of the Tunisian Ambassador to Libya. The duo were taken hostage again on September 8, 2014. On January 8, 2015, *UPI* reported that they were executed by an Islamic State group in Libya. IS posted a photo showing the journalists walking with a gunman wearing camouflage and a scarf over his

face. The group posted to jihadi websites that the IS had “applied the law of Allah” against the duo, whom IS said were fighting religion and spreading corruption. 14090301, 14090801

September 4—Iraq—*NBC News* reported that 3 senior members of the Islamic State, including Abu Hajar al-Sufi, an aide to Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, were killed in a U.S. airstrike in Mosul. An airstrike killed an explosives operative and the military leader of the nearby town of Tel Afar, according to the Iraqi Defense Ministry.

September 4—Iraq—Islamic State gunmen kidnapped 50 men from Tal Ali village, 170 miles north of Baghdad. The men were loaded onto trucks and driven away.

September 4—Afghanistan—*Reuters* reported that the Taliban conducted a dawn attack that included 2 truck bombings on a government compound in Ghazni, killing 18 people, including 10 policemen asleep in their nearby quarters, and wounding 200, including 17 policemen. At least 21 gunmen died in a gun battle with police. The bombings destroyed Ghazni’s city library and 2 museums. One truck bomb targeted the local office of domestic intelligence, while the other targeted the police force’s sleeping quarters. The Interior Ministry said 2 civilians were killed.

A NATO service member was killed in an attack in eastern Afghanistan.

September 5—Iraq—A roadside bomb hit a convoy of a militiamen in Iskandariyah, killing 4 fighters and wounding 7.

A bomb exploded near an outdoor market in Baghdad’s Shi’ite district of Obeidi, killing 3 shoppers and wounding 12.

A car bomb exploded on a commercial street in Baghdad’s mainly Shi’ite Zafaraniyah district, killing 7 people and wounding 15.

Islamic State terrorists killed Sunni tribal chief Maiser al-Waqaa and 2 brothers in the village of al-Houd, south of Mosul. He ran in parliamentary elections earlier in 2014 but failed to win a seat.

September 5—Tunisia—Interior Ministry spokesman

Mohammed Ali Aroui announced the arrest of 12 men accused of planning attacks to disrupt the October 26 elections. Authorities seized a 4-wheel drive vehicle near the border with Libya filled with rockets, assault-rifle ammunition and explosives destined for Mount Chambi. The SUV was heading from the Ben Guerdane border town to Sidi Bouzid, where the suspects were arrested.

September 5–6—Nigeria—Hundreds of Boko Haram gunmen in stolen military armored personnel carriers, trucks and motorcycles took over Gulak, an administrative headquarters of Adamawa State and the nearby towns of Duhu, Shuwa, Kirshinga and others along Nigeria's northeastern border with Cameroon.

Further north, soldiers fought off rebels advancing on Maiduguri and attacked the rebels' camp at a village outside Kondudga, killing dozens of terrorists.

September 6—Syria—The *Washington Post* reported that the Islamic State issued a video challenging Russian President Vladimir Putin, saying "This is a message to you, oh Vladimir Putin, these are the jets that you have sent to Bashar, we will send them to you, God willing, remember that. And we will liberate Chechnya and the entire Caucasus, God willing. The Islamic State is and will be and it is expanding God willing. Your throne has already teetered, it is under threat and will fall when we come to you because Allah is truly on our side." Russia's only naval facility on the Mediterranean is in the Syrian port of Tartus.

September 6—Lebanon—The Islamic State released a video showing that it had beheaded Abbas Medlej, 20, a kidnapped Lebanese soldier. Another 2 dozen Lebanese soldiers remained hostages of the group. They had been seized in Aarsal in August 2014. 14089901

September 6—Somalia—Al-Shabaab commander Abu Mohammed announced that the group had unanimously selected Ahmad Umar, alias Sheikh Ahmad Umar Abu Ubaidah, to succeed Ahmed Abdi Godane, who was killed by a U.S. airstrike earlier in the month. "Avenging the death of our scholars and leader is a binding obligation on our shoulders that we will never relinquish nor forget no matter how long it takes."

September 6—Germany—German authorities arrested 3 German men arriving at Frankfurt airport from Kenya on suspicion of membership in al-Shabaab. They were identified as Steven N., 26, Abdullah W., 28, and Abdulsalam W., 23. The trio went to Somalia in 2012 and 2013 to join al-Shabaab, and received weapons and combat training.

September 6—Pakistan—The news media initially reported that the Pakistani Taliban attacked a naval dockyard in Karachi. Three terrorists and a sailor died and 7 sailors were injured. Seven terrorists were arrested. Taliban spokesman Shahidullah Shahid said some naval officials helped them to carry out the attack, which was revenge for an ongoing army operation in the North Waziristan tribal region. On September 19, 2014, CNN reported that the newly-formed al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent had infiltrated Pakistan's navy and tried to hijack the Pakistani navy vessel *PNS Zulfiqar* which it would use to launch rocket attacks on American ships in the Indian Ocean. AQIS spokesman Usama Mahmoud said on Twitter that the Pakistani naval officers could be likened to U.S. Army Major Nadal Hasan, who was convicted of killing 13 people at Fort Hood during a November 5, 2009, rampage. Mahmoud said the attack would avenge the "bloodshed of Muslims" from Afghanistan to Syria and U.S. control and superiority over "ours straits, our channels and our waters." AQIS posted a picture and schematic of the Pakistani naval ship on Twitter, saying, "These mujahideen had taken control of the Pakistani ship, and they were advancing towards the American fleet when the Pakistani army stopped them. As a result, the mujahideen, the lions of Allah and benefactors of the Ummah, sacrificed their lives for Allah, and the Pakistani soldiers spoiled their hereafter by giving up their lives in defense of the enemies of the Ummah the Americans." Later, authorities raided a Quetta safe house, arresting 3 naval officials who were trying to escape to Afghanistan.

September 6–7—Cameroon—On September 9, Cameroon's state media claimed that the armed forces killed 100 Boko Haram terrorists who traveled from Nigeria to attack Fotocol across the border over the weekend.

September 7—Iraq—Gunmen kidnapped Raad al-Azzawi, a

cameraman for Iraq's *Salahuddin Television*. In September 2014, the Islamic State threatened to kill the father of 3 for refusing to join the group. On October 10, 2014, *AP* reported that the Islamic State killed him in Tikrit.

September 7—Democratic Republic of Congo—Sister Lucia Pulici, 75, Sister Olga Raschiatti, 82, and Sister Bernadetta Boggian, 79, all Italian members of the Xaverian Missionary Sisters of Mary, were beaten and killed with a knife in their convent in the Kamenge area of Bujumbura. At least one was beheaded. Reports conflicted as to whether they were raped. They had lived in Burundi for the last 7 years, offering health care, spiritual and social support to the local communities. They had served in Africa for more than 50 years, spending most of the time in the Congo. On September 12, police said Christian Butoyi Claude, 33, confessed, saying the convent was built on his family's land. He had 2 keys the sisters used to enter the convent and a mobile phone belonging to one of the sisters, according to the police.

September 7—Gaza Strip—On July 9, 2015, Israeli military authorities released a gag order to announce that 2 Israeli citizens were being held in the Gaza Strip; at least one of them was held by Hamas. On September 7, 2014, Ethiopian immigrant Avraham Mangisto, from Ashkelon, “independently” crossed into the Gaza Strip through a gap in the border fence. The Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories said that he was being held “against his will” by Hamas. It said “Israel has appealed (to) international and regional interlocutors to demand his immediate release and verify his well-being.” *Channel 2 TV* reported that Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said that Lior Lotan, a retired Israeli army colonel, was handling negotiations to return Mangisto to Israel. The TV station said Mangisto was depressed following the death of his brother. The second man being held was an Arab Bedouin citizen of Israel from the Negev desert.

September 7—Somalia—Al-Shabaab was believed to have fired mortar shells into Mogadishu's Hamarjajab residential neighborhood, wounding 5 residents.

September 7-9—Internet—The Islamic State threatened Twitter staffers, calling on U.S.- and Europe-based lone wolves to

assassinate employees. One posting said “#The_Concept_of_Lone_Wolf_Attacks The time has arrived to respond to Twitter’s management by directly attacking their employees and physically assassinating them!! Those who will carry this out are the sleepers cells of death.”

September 8—Iraq—A roadside bomb injured the mayor of Haditha and Anbar Province’s Governor Ahmed al-Dulaimi.

A suicide bomber killed 16 people at a tribal gathering north of Baghdad.

September 8—China—The *Associated Press* reported that at least 323 people died in Xinjiang-related violence since April 2013. Nearly half of those deaths were inflicted by police.

September 8—Afghanistan—In an evening attack on police headquarters in Arghistan District in Kandahar Province, a Taliban suicide bomber killed district police chief Abdul Manaf and his 2 guards and wounded 6 other police officers.

September 8—Somalia—An al-Shabaab suicide bomber set off his car bomb next to a convoy of African Union troops moving near 2 minibuses in the Elasha Biyaha settlement in Lower Shabelle, killing 12 civilians and wounding 2 soldiers. A second suicide car bomber crashed into a convoy escorting Abdifatah Shaweye, the Mogadishu intelligence commander, who was in the area to inspect the scene of the first blast, slightly wounding him and causing no deaths.

September 8—Chile—Chilean officials said a bomb apparently exploded at 2 p.m. in a Santiago subway, injuring 14 people, including a cleaning woman who lost a finger. The Fire Department Commander said fragments flew from a fire extinguisher placed in a trash bin in front of a food stall at the Los Militares subway stop. Two suspects escaped in a car.

At least 28 bombs exploded in Santiago since January 1, 2014. Several anarchist groups claimed credit, demanding freedom for 2 anarchists imprisoned in Spain.

On September 18, Chilean officials arrested 2 men and a woman who were part of an anarchist cell. One of them was suspected of

carrying out the subway attack, while the other 2 were suspected of acting as accomplices. They were also believed involved in the July 12 bombing of a Santiago subway station that caused damage but no injuries.

The anarchist Conspiracy of the Cells of Fire claimed credit, but said it tried to avoid casualties, observing, “We called (the emergency number) more than 10 minutes before the blast, waiting for police to react by evacuating, but they ignored it, detonating the device and causing several injuries, which we lament. Our target was not consumers or workers, but the structures, properties and enforcers of power ... a shopping mall for the bourgeoisie.”

The Anarchist Revolution Current wrote on Facebook: “Anarchism is a response of the oppressed class to the injustices of capitalism. That’s why no anarchist action can be directed toward harming workers. We repudiate the explosion in the shopping area next to the subway station.”

September 9—Austria—Police prevented a 14-year-old girl and a 15-year-old girl from going to Syria or Iraq to join jihad, returning them to their parents in Vienna. The mother of a third girl in Graz notified police that they tried to persuade her daughter to join them in the Mideast.

September 9—Iran—Border guards detained 3 foreigners traveling through Iran believed planning to join IS jihadis in Iraq. Interior Minister Abdolreza Rahmani Fazli said Afghan and Pakistani nationals were arrested.

September 9—Egypt—The Cairo Criminal Court convicted Muslim Brotherhood leader Mohammed el-Beltagy, ultraconservative cleric Safwat Hegazy and 2 Muslim Brotherhood physicians of kidnapping, unlawfully detaining and torturing 2 police officers in a makeshift tent last summer and leading a terrorist organization. Hegazy and el-Beltagy were sentenced to 20 years in prison. The physicians were sentenced to 5 years in prison.

September 9—U.S.—U.S. District Judge Marcia Cooke resentence Jose Padilla to 21 years, up from the earlier 17-year

sentence, saying the original term was too lenient. He was convicted in 2007 on charges of supporting al-Qaeda and terrorism conspiracy. He was arrested by the FBI in 2002 on an al-Qaeda mission to detonate a radioactive “dirty bomb” inside the U.S. Those accusations were later dropped and Padilla was added to another terrorism case.

September 9—UK—Northern Ireland Secretary Theresa Villiers announced that the British government had nullified confidential letters sent to 187 Irish Republican Army fugitives as part of Northern Ireland’s peace process, saying that they will not protect recipients from arrest for outstanding crimes.

September 9—Syria—A suicide bomber killed Hassan Aboud, leader of the ultraconservative rebel group Ahrar al-Sham as its leaders were meeting in Ram Hamdan in Idlib Province. Another 40 members of the group, including 4 other leaders, also died.

September 10—Australia—Police arrested 2 men, Agim Kruezi, 21, an unemployed resident of Logan, and Omar Succarieh, 31, a driver from Brisbane, for preparing to fight in Syria, recruiting jihadists and raising money for the Nusra Front, an al-Qaeda offshoot. Australian Federal Police Assistant Commissioner Neil Gaughan said 180 police took part in the raids on 9 properties in Brisbane and Logan. The duo were charged in a Brisbane court on September 11 with making preparations for incursions into Syria with intentions of engaging in hostile activity. Kruezi was charged with recruiting people to engage in hostile activities for the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. Succarieh was charged with providing funds to Jabhat al-Nusra (the Nusra Front). They did not enter pleas or request bail. They were remanded in custody to appear in the same court in October. Succarieh is the older brother of an Australian car bomber who died in Syria in 2013.

They were linked to the iQraa Islamic Center in Logan, which was among the properties raided. The center is a not-for-profit book and clothing store, as well as a cafe, and has been linked in the media to jihadists. Police seized a “significant amount of electronic data,” a firearm and some crossbows.

On October 17, 2014, the Brisbane Magistrates Court charged Kruezi in an Australian court with transporting a firearm and possessing machetes, knives, balaclavas and military fatigues in preparation for a terrorist act. The duo were joined in court by Louis Maestracci, 32, of Logan, who was charged with dealing with money that could have been used to fund terrorist operatives overseas. Maestracci was free on bail. None entered a plea. Magistrate John McGrath adjourned charges against all 3 until December 19. Kruezi and Succarieh faced potential life prison sentences.

September 10—Iraq—Two car bombs killed 14 people, including 3 traffic policemen, and injured 46 near pet and vegetable markets in southeastern New Baghdad.

September 10—France—During the night, authorities at Paris's Charles de Gaulle Airport arrested Mourad Fares, 30, a "particularly dangerous" recruiter of young jihadis for the civil war in Syria, according to the Interior Ministry. He was detained in Turkey on August 16, 2014. He hailed from Thonon-les-Bain in the foothills of the Alps. He visited Syria in July 2013, establishing links to the predecessor of the Islamic State group, the most brutal among myriad jihadi organizations, then the al-Qaeda-linked Nusra Front, according to the Interior Ministry. The Ministry said his role was "determining" in cases in Toulouse and in Strasbourg. A judicial investigation was opened in July, when an international arrest warrant was issued.

September 10—Lebanon—Gunmen attacked a camp for 200 Syrian refugees, setting tents afire. The attack was attributed to individuals seeking revenge after the Islamic State beheaded Abbas Medlej, one of several Lebanese soldiers they had kidnapped.

Drive-by shooters in the northeastern village of Qaa injured 2 Syrians.

Gunmen on a motorcycle fired during the night at a gathering of Syrian refugees without wounding anyone, causing no injuries.

A Syrian in Bar Elias was hospitalized after being stabbed in the

back.

A car owned by a Syrian was firebombed in Zawatar. 14091001–05

September 11—Iraq—A car bomb went off on a commercial street in Diwaniyah, killing 6 people and wounding 16.

A car bomb hit a bus stop in Karbala, killing 3 and wounding 12.

A car bomb exploded near a restaurant in Najaf, killing 5 people and wounding 12.

Shortly before sunset, a bomb killed 3 people and wounded 14 near restaurants in Baghdad's Bayaa district.

September 12—Nigeria—The government announced that its soldiers had killed scores of jihadis as they advanced on a town near Maiduguri. Among the terrorists killed in Konduga was a commander known as Amir, a suicide bomber, and a Boko Haram video journalist.

September 12—Morocco—Authorities dismantled a terrorist recruiting network in Fez.

September 12—U.S.—Eric Frein was believed to have ambushed a Pennsylvania State Police barracks, killing Corporal Byron Dickson. On November 13, 2014, he was charged with terrorism. He had earlier been charged with first-degree murder after telling his captors that it was an "assassination." Police found a letter on a thumb drive addressed to Mom and Dad in which he said that only a revolution "can get us back the liberties we once had."

September 13—Syria—The Islamic State released a video showing the beheading of British aid worker David Cawthorne Haines, 44, who was kidnapped in Syria in March 2013. At the end of a previous video showing the beheading of American journalist Steven Sotloff, the group had threatened to kill Haines. In the Haines video, entitled "A Message to the Allies of America," the group threatened to kill Alan Henning, another British hostage. Haines's murderer appeared to be the same man speaking with an East London accent as in the previous videos announcing the

killings of Americans James Foley and Steven Sotloff. He told the UK government that its alliance with the U.S. will only “accelerate your destruction” and will drag the British people into “another bloody and unwinnable war.”

September 13—Uganda—The U.S. Embassy in Kampala warned U.S. citizens “Today Ugandan authorities reported the discovery of an al-Shabaab terrorist cell in Kampala, Uganda. We remain in close contact with our Ugandan counterparts as investigations continue into what appears to have been planning for an imminent attack. We urge that you exercise all possible caution, remaining at home or in a safe location until the all clear is issued. At this point we are not aware of specific targets, and the Ugandan authorities have increased security at key sites, including Entebbe International Airport.” By September 15, authorities had arrested 19 Somali suspects and seized explosives at a Kampala hotel and a flat in the Kisenyi slum.

September 13—Syria—The *Associated Press* reported that the Khorasan Group, working with the Nusra Front, were planning on attacking U.S. aviation. *AP* said they were sent by al-Qaeda head Ayman al-Zawahiri to recruit Europeans and Americans to board U.S.-destined planes with bombs designed by Yemeni-based AQAP bombmakers.

September 14—Mali—A UN vehicle hit a land mine near Aguel’hoc, killing a Chadian soldier and injuring 4 others.
14091401

September 15—Iraq—During the afternoon, a roadside bomb hit a Sahwa antiterrorist patrol in Madain, killing 3 vigilantes and one civilian.

Later that day, a sticky bomb attached to a minibus exploded in Baghdad’s Abu Dashir district, killing 4 passengers and wounding 6 people.

September 15—Germany—The Frankfurt trial began of Kreshnik Berisha, 20, a German who once played for a Jewish football club, on charges of membership in the Islamic State. Days earlier, Germany banned Islamic State symbols and propaganda.

Prosecutors said that in 2013 he went to Syria, where he fought with IS before returning to Germany 5 months later. He faced 10 years in prison for membership in a foreign terrorist organization.

September 15—Afghanistan—A man wearing an Afghan National Army uniform fired on ISAF members in western Afghanistan. 14091501

September 16—Afghanistan—At 8:10 a.m., a Taliban suicide bomber exploded his small car next to an armored International Security Assistance Force vehicle in a military convoy on Kabul International Airport Road near the U.S. Embassy and the Supreme Court compound in Kabul, killing 3 troops—2 Americans soldiers and Polish Sergeant Rafal Celebudzki, 38, who was driving a vehicle—injuring 16 civilians and 5 soldiers, and damaging 17 civilian cars. Celebudzki had served in Iraq. He was the 44th Polish soldier killed in Afghanistan. 14091601

In the east, an individual in an Afghan army uniform shot and killed an ISAF soldier.

September 16—Egypt—In the morning, a bomb hidden deep under the asphalt of a highway killed 5 Egyptian police conscripts and an officer in Wadi Halfa near Rafah in the Sinai Peninsula. The victims were part of a joint police and army explosives detection force that was passing by.

September 16—Pakistan—Terrorists crossed the border from Afghanistan and attacked a Pakistani army post in the North Waziristan tribal region. The ensuing shoot-out killed 11 jihadis and 3 soldiers. Authorities captured a gunman. 14091602

September 16—Colombia—National Police General Rodolfo Palomino said that the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia bombed a truck carrying 14 police officers on a road in Tierradentro in Cordoba Province, killing 7 police officers and seriously injuring 5. Two officers were unharmed.

September 16–17—France—Interior Minister Bernard Cazeneuve announced the arrests of 5 people in Lyon suspected of membership in a ring that recruits young women to join jihadis in Syria.

September 17—Canada—*CBCNews* reported that Hiva Mohammad Alizadeh, a man police called the ringleader of a group accused of plotting attacks in Canada, pleaded guilty to explosives possession with the intent to cause harm as part of a terrorist conspiracy. Justice Colin McKinnon sentenced him to 24 years, minus time served, in a plea agreement in an Ottawa court. He thus was to spend 18 years in a federal prison. He was one of a trio of men charged with terrorism-related counts after a 2010 RCMP investigation. Misbahuddin Ahmed, an Ottawa X-ray technologist, awaited sentencing after he was found guilty in July 2014 of conspiring to knowingly facilitate a terrorist activity and participating in the activities of a terrorist group. Former London, Ontario, pathologist Khurram Sher, whose voice was recorded in police surveillance, was found not guilty in August 2014 of planning terrorist activity.

As part of the plea, Alizadeh admitted attending a terrorist training camp in Afghanistan in 2009 for 2 months, receiving training in the use of firearms and assembling remote-controlled improvised explosive devices (IEDs). He smuggled back violent propaganda videos, instructional materials on constructing triggering devices and 56 electronic circuit boards designed specifically to remotely detonate IEDs. He maintained contact with Kurdish insurgents linked to the Taliban and a man who helped foreigners receive terrorist training in Afghanistan and Pakistan. They communicated via pay-as-you-go cellphones and payphones plus a public library Internet account under a false name. Upon returning to Canada, Alizadeh sought to start his own group in Ottawa. He met with Ahmed in February 2010 and attempted to radicalize him. In July 2010, the 2 men also met with Sher and attempted to recruit him. Alizadeh solicited money in Canada to help his brother in Iran buy a rocket-propelled grenade device. A police search of Alizadeh's apartment revealed a President's Choice grocery bag containing a partially-assembled circuit board for an IED with 7 components soldered on.

September 17—Afghanistan—The Taliban killed 6 Afghan

policemen and wounded 6 other police officers in an ambush in Herat Province. Eight Taliban died in the fight.

September 17—Iraq—The Islamic State released a 52-second video entitled “Flames of War” warning the U.S. that jihadis await it in Iraq if President Barack Obama sends troops there. The professionally-produced video showed jihadis blowing up tanks, wounded American soldiers and others about to be killed.

September 17—Iraq—The Islamic State kidnapped rights lawyer Samira Salih al-Nuaimi from her home after allegedly posting messages on Facebook that were critical of IS’s destruction of Mosul religious sites. IS publicly killed her in Mosul on September 25 after finding her guilty of apostasy in a self-described sharia court. The UN Assistance Mission in Iraq said IS tortured her for 5 days before murdering her. “By torturing and executing a female human rights lawyer and activist, defending in particular the civil and human rights of her fellow citizens in Mosul, ISIL continues to attest to its infamous nature, combining hatred, nihilism and savagery, as well as its total disregard of human decency,” Nickolay Mladenov, the UN envoy to Iraq, said.

September 17—Lebanon—Gunmen crossed the border with Syria and kidnapped soldier Kamal al-Hujairi, who was visiting his parents’ farm outside Aarsal. The state-run *National News Agency* said the terrorists also stole several cows. 14091701

September 17—Finland—Prosecutors charged 4 people with financing terrorism by collecting thousands of euros to fund terrorist activities by al-Shabaab from 2008 to 2011. This was the first terrorism case file in Finland. One defendant was charged with recruiting members for al-Shabaab. If convicted they could face up to 8 years in prison.

September 17—France—French judges threw out terrorism-linked charges against 9 members of the exiled Iranian opposition group Mujahedeen-e-Khalq, closing an 11-year-old case.

September 17—Iraq—After sundown, a suicide bomber drove his car into an abandoned building used by security forces in Tarmiyah, killing 5 soldiers, 3 police officers and 16 members of security forces.

An explosion on a commercial street in Baghdad's Khazimiyah district killed 3 people and injured 8.

September 17—Nigeria—Two suspected Boko Haram suicide bombers killed 15 students and hospitalized 34 at the Federal College of Education-Kano. Four men in a tricycle taxi opened fire when security guards insisted on searching the vehicle. One attacker ran to a filled lecture hall and set off his bomb. A second set off his bomb outside another lecture hall.

Meanwhile, the armed forces claimed to have killed 100 jihadis in a battle at Konduga, 28 miles from Maiduguri, the previous week.

September 17—Saudi Arabia—The 21-member Council of Senior Religious Scholars, the country's most senior body of religious scholars, issued a fatwa that deemed terrorism a "heinous crime" and saying perpetrators including Islamic State jihadis deserve punishment in line with Islamic law. The fatwa condemned the Shi'ite Houthi rebel group in Yemen and Saudi Hizballah.

September 18—Mali—A roadside bomb went off under a car carrying Chadian troops north of Aguel'hoc, near Kidal, killing 5 UN peacekeepers and wounding 3. 14091801

Earlier in September, 4 UN peacekeepers died and several were wounded when their convoy hit a mine in the same region. Another mine killed a peacekeeper earlier in the week.

September 18—Australia—Some 800 state and federal police arrested 15 people in raids on more than 2 dozen locations in Sydney, Logan, and Brisbane after receiving intelligence that a terrorist attack on Australian soil was planned. One person was charged with serious terrorism-related offenses and was scheduled to appear in court. A few days earlier, the government had raised its terrorism threat level from "medium" to "high" on a 4-tier scale on the advice of the Australian Security Intelligence Organization. Prime Minister Tony Abbott announced that "exhortations" were coming from an Australian who is senior in the Islamic State to support networks in Australia to "conduct demonstration killings." The next day, 2 men were charged in connection with a terror plot to carry out a public beheading of a randomly chosen person, then

draped the victim in an Islamic State flag. A 24-year-old man from Merrylands was charged with possession of ammunition without a license and unauthorized possession of a prohibited weapon. He was released on bail and ordered to appear in court the following week. A second man, Omarjan Azari, 22, of Sydney, was charged with conspiracy to commit acts in preparation of a terrorist act and financing terrorism. Mohammad Ali Baryalei, 33, believed to be Australia's most senior member of the Islamic State, was named as a co-conspirator. Police issued an arrest warrant for Baryalei, a former Sydney nightclub bouncer. Two women were issued notices to appear later in court. Nine detainees were released. Police assumed security at Parliament House in Canberra, announcing that the building, "government and government people" had been identified as targets.

September 18—Iraq—A bomb killed 4 and wounded 10 on a shopping street in northwest Baghdad's Toubachi neighborhood.

A bomb exploded near a Baghdad car repair shop, killing 3 and wounding 8.

A bomb at a Baghdad wholesale produce market killed 3 and wounded 11.

A roadside bomb hit an army patrol in Baghdad, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 4.

Mortar shells landed on houses in southern Baghdad, killing 3.

A suicide bomber rammed his car into a security checkpoint in Baghdad's Khazimiyah district, while other terrorists fired 3 mortar shells in different parts of the district, hitting houses and a bus station, wounding 31 people.

A bomb went off in Baghdad during the night, killing 6 and wounding 15.

September 18—Yemen—Shi'ite Houthi rebels attacked the Sana'a headquarters of Yemeni state television and Iman University. At least 120 people were killed in fighting in the capital.

September 18-19—Libya—Assassins killed 10 rights activists,

journalists, and members of the security forces in the country's east. The dead included 2 activist bloggers and 4 current and former military and police officers. Three other people survived assassination attempts in Benghazi.

September 19—U.S.—At 7:20 p.m., Omar Jose Gonzalez, 42, armed with a Spyerdco VG10 knife, jumped the White House fence, ran 70 yards across the North Lawn, opened the unlocked front double doors of the North Portico, entered the vestibule, overpowered a Secret Service officer, sprinted past a stairway that leads up half a flight to the first family's living quarters, reached the doorway to the Green Room, and walked along a first floor corridor before an off-duty Secret Service agent tackled him on the far southern side of the 80-foot-long East Room. His folding knife had a 3 1/2-inch serrated blade. His family members said that the Texan was a homeless Iraq War veteran with PTSD. His public defender said he had served 3 tours in Iraq; his former stepson said he was a sniper for 6 years with Army Special Forces. Prosecutors said he had 800 rounds of ammunition, 2 hatchets and a machete in his car, which was parked blocks away. The president and his daughters had helicoptered from the South Lawn 10 minutes earlier en route to Camp David.

The former resident of Copperas Cove, Texas, was taken for evaluation to the psychiatric ward at George Washington University. He told arresting agents he was worried that the "atmosphere was collapsing" and he needed to get the president to tell the people. He had been living in his car for the last 2 years.

The next day, he appeared before D.C. Superior Court Judge Judith Bartnoff, accused of entering a restricted building or grounds while carrying a dangerous or deadly instrument. The case was transferred to U.S. District Court on September 22, when he appeared before U.S. Magistrate Judge John M. Facciola on one charge of unlawfully entering a restricted building or grounds while carrying a deadly or dangerous weapon. He was represented by Assistant Public Defender Margarita O'Donnell, who noted that her client had no convictions, no arrest warrants, tested negative for

drug use and had served 18 years in the U.S. armed forces. He was also represented by Assistant Federal Public Defender David Bos. The judge ordered Gonzalez held until October 1, 2014, pending revocation of bond by authorities in an unrelated July 19 incident in Wythe County, Virginia, where he was arrested while allegedly carrying a sawed-off shotgun, 2 sniper rifles, an assault rifle, a bolt-action rifle, one sawed-off and one intact shot gun, 5 handguns, more than 7 loaded magazines of ammunition, and a map of the Washington area with the Masonic Temple in Alexandria, Virginia, circled and a line pointed toward the White House, according to a local prosecutor. On August 25, Secret Service officers saw Gonzalez carrying a hatchet in the back waistband of his pants along the south fence of the White House and questioned him.

The Army announced that Gonzalez served from 1997 until his discharge in 2003, and again from 2005 to December 2012, when he retired on disability. The Army identified him as a cavalry scout, serving in Iraq from October 2006 to January 2008. He had also been posted to Fort Hood, Texas and Joint Base Lewis-McChord in Washington state.

On October 1, 2014, Gonzalez pleaded not guilty to all charges during a 20-minute court appearance. U.S. Magistrate Judge Deborah A. Robinson of the District ordered him held in jail without bond. A federal grand jury charged Gonzalez with one federal felony count of entering a restricted building or grounds while carrying a deadly weapon—a knife—as well as D.C. charges of carrying a dangerous weapon outside a home or business and unlawful possession of ammunition. The federal charge carried a prison sentence of 10 years and the D.C. counts up to 5 years and one year in prison, respectively. Judge Robinson ordered that Gonzalez undergo a mental competency screening before October 21.

Secret Service Director Julia Pierson resigned on October 1 amid a Congressional uproar.

September 19—Iraq—A parked car bomb exploded near the al-Mubarak mosque in Baghdad's Karradah district, killing 9 people and wounding 18.

Two car bombs killed 9 and wounded 23 in 2 outdoor markets in Baghdad; one exploded in Baghdad's Shi'ite Nahrawan suburb, the other in the Baghdad's Shi'ite Bayaa district.

A car bomb exploded in a parking lot in Mahmoudiyah, killing 3 and wounding 10.

A motorcycle bomb exploded near a gun shop in Kirkuk, killing 10 and wounding 14.

The Islamic State announced formation of a police force in Mosul, saying, "The Islamic State has restored the Islamic police system and has assigned hundreds of mujahedeen to protect the Muslims and their properties."

September 19—Paraguay—Army Colonel Victor Urdapilleta told the news media that 3 members of the newly formed Agrupacion Campesina Armada fighters died fighting a joint police, military and anti-drug unit 270 miles north of Asuncion. The group was formed 2 months earlier, splitting from the Paraguayan People's Army rebels, which specialized in kidnappings for ransom in the name of political change to help the rural poor. It has killed 3 members of the military, 13 police officers and 22 civilians since it formed in 2008.

September 19—Germany—Authorities in Berlin arrested a 40-year-old man suspected of having traveled in January 2014 to Syria, where he underwent weapons and explosives training before taking part in combat operations for the Islamic State in Syria's civil war. The man returned to Germany in August.

September 19—Germany—Federal prosecutors charged a man and 2 women with supporting the Islamic State. Karolina R., 25, a German and Polish citizen, is married to an Islamic State member. She was accused of using an intermediary to provide IS with 1,100 euros (\$1,400) worth of cameras and accessories to produce propaganda videos in October 2013. Prosecutors said she traveled

to Syria and delivered 3 more cameras and 5,000 euros in cash. After she returned in December 2013, prosecutors said she sent another 6,000 euros, some raised with help from the other 2 people charged, Germans Ahmed-Sadiq M., and Jennifer Vincenza M., both 22.

September 19—Lebanon—Terrorists set off a roadside bomb near a passing Lebanese Army truck near Aarsal across from the Syrian border, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 3. Jihadis were blamed.

Lebanese police questioned 3 Syrians who entered the country illegally on suspicion of a connection to the Islamic State's beheading of a Lebanese soldier.

September 20—Egypt—An Egyptian court convicted and sentenced 5 people to death on charges of forming a terrorist group and attacking a church, killing a policeman. *MENA* reported that 2 others received life sentences. The group began attacking Christians and security forces in October 2013. Three defendants were tried in absentia.

September 20—Lebanon—The state-run *National News Agency* reported that a suicide car bomber set off his explosives at a Hizballah checkpoint near the border town of Khreibeh during the evening, killing 3 people. The Hizballah-run television station reported that he did not kill anyone.

September 20—Germany—Authorities arrested 2 suspected al-Shabaab members—German-Tunisian dual citizen Mounir T., 30, and German citizen Abdiwahid W., 22—after they landed at Frankfurt airport. They were detained in Kenya in August and deported to Germany.

September 20—Argentina—*Reuters* quoted Argentine President Cristina Fernandez as saying during her Vatican visit that the Islamic State had threatened her because of her friendship with Pope Francis and for recognizing Israel and Palestine.

September 20—U.S.—In the afternoon, another would-be intruder was arrested for trespassing after trying to get onto the White House grounds. Kevin Carr, 19, from Shamong, New Jersey, approached a White House gate on foot, then showed up a little

while later in his car at another gate at 15th and E Streets, NW. He entered the vehicle screening area and refused to leave. Authorities did not treat this incident as seriously as the previous day's fence-jumper case.

September 20, October 12, October 24—Central African Republic—On November 26, 2014, Cameroonian special forces freed 15 Cameroonians and Polish priest Mateusz Dziedzic who were being held by Democratic Front of the Central African People rebels in the Central African Republic. Lieutenant Leonard Kamdika of the rebel group claimed that the kidnappers freed the hostages, including 10 Central Africans, as a gesture of goodwill in their efforts to win the freedom of their leader, who is jailed in Cameroon. The rebels earlier were linked to Seleka, a coalition of Muslim armed groups that ousted the president last year. The 15 Cameroonians were abducted in the eastern region by CAR rebels between September 20 and October 24; the priest was kidnapped on October 12. Congo-Brazzaville's President Sassou Nguesso acted as a mediator. Poland's Pontifical Mission Societies said the Democratic Front of the Central African Republic had been responsible for Dziedzic's kidnapping, and had hoped to exchange the priest for FDPC leader Abdoulaye Miskine. Miskine, a Seleka, was arrested in Cameroon in September 2013 on suspicion of planning to launch attacks against CAR from Cameroon. 14092001, 14101202, 14102402

September 20–21—China—Chinese state media, including news portal *Tianshan Net*, reported that 50 people, including 40 assailants, were killed and many others were wounded in a series of explosions over the weekend at 2 police stations, a produce market and a store in Luntai county in the far western region of Xinjiang, in what officials deemed a severe terror attack. The attack killed 2 police officers, 2 police assistants and 6 bystanders, and 54 others were injured. During police actions, 40 assailants were either shot dead or died in explosions. Police captured 2 attackers. Police determined that one of the dead men, Maimaiti Tuerxun, was responsible for the attack.

September 21—Egypt—The Soldiers of Egypt (Ajnad Misr) claimed credit for setting off a roadside bomb at 10:45 a.m. at a

police checkpoint near the back gate of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry in Cairo, killing 2 senior policemen—Lieutenant Colonels Khaled Saafan and Mohammed Abu Sreeah—and wounding 7 people, including other police officers. Ajnad Misr said it attacked “officers of the criminal apparatus” deeming the incident “a new penetration operation to reach the foreign ministry’s perimeter and plant the explosive device.” It warned that the attacks would continue until “the ruling tyrants fall and God’s Shariah is established ... and that when a hero dies he will be replaced by several heroes who will follow his path.”

September 21—Iraq—Three mortar shells hit a residential section of Sabaa al-Bour, a town north of Baghdad, killing 6, including a 12-year old-boy, wounding 17, and damaging several cars.

A bomb went off on a commercial street in Baghdad’s Shaab district, killing 4 and wounding 11.

A bomb went off at night on a commercial street in Baghdad’s Bayaa district, killing 3 and wounding 7.

September 21—China—The *Tianshan* news portal reported that several explosions went off at 5 p.m. in 3 locations in Luntai County in Xinjiang Province, killing 2 and injuring many others.

September 21—Algeria—During the night, the former al-Qaeda splinter group Jund al-Khilafah (Soldiers of the Caliphate) kidnapped French citizen Herve Gourdel, 55, in the Tizi Ouzou region and posted an Internet video in which it warned French President Francois Hollande that it would execute the hostage if France did not end its air strikes against the Islamic State group in Iraq within 24 hours. Gourdel appeared in the video flanked by 2 armed masked men and said he was taken hostage by the group on September 21.

Gourdel was a mountain guide from Nice, France, and was hiking with 2 friends through the Djura Djura mountains in Algeria’s rugged Kabylie area when he was abducted. The trio had spent the night at a ski lodge near Tikdjda, 65 miles from Algiers. The terrorists released his 4 Algerian companions.

On September 24, an Internet video showed his decapitation. The killers also swore their allegiance to Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, head of the Islamic State.

The Jund al-Khilafah group broke away from AQIM in recent weeks and pledged allegiance to the Islamic State. It was led by Abdelmalek Gouri, alias Khaled Abu Slimane, 36, a veteran al-Qaeda commander from central Algeria who was behind a series of bloody attacks on Algerian soldiers. Gouri's gang killed 14 soldiers in April 2014 in an ambush near the kidnapping site.

The U.S. embassy in Algiers renewed its travel warning for Algeria, saying Americans should "exercise vigilance."

On September 30, Algerian Justice Minister Tayeb Louh said that some of the terrorists had been identified. Ministry spokeswoman Amina Had-dad added that the case was being handled by the Algiers Tribune and arrest warrants had been issued on charges of kidnapping, illegal detention and murder.

On November 26, 2014, Minister of Justice Tayeh Louh told journalists that in October, soldiers in a military operation killed one of the Jund al-Khilafah terrorists who beheaded Gourdel.

On December 11, 2014, Justice Minister Tayeb Louh said a second Jund al-Khilafah kidnapper was killed by the army.

The Ministry of Defense announced on December 23, 2014, that during a nighttime operation, it had killed Gouri and 2 other terrorists in Isser, near Boumerdes, in the Kabylie region. He was visiting his parents 25 miles from Algiers. Gouri had joined jihadis nearly 20 years earlier, rising to become a senior AQIM commander in Algeria until he split from AQIM to form Jund al-Khilafah and pledged allegiance to the Islamic State. He had served in prison in the late 1990s before leaving for training in Lebanon.

On January 25, 2015, *Reuters* reported that Moroccan authorities said they arrested a suspected Algerian member of the Caliphate

Soldiers responsible for kidnapping and beheading Herve Gourdel. The individual was arrested in Beni Drar, near the Moroccan border city of Oujda. A companion fled. The Interior Ministry said the detainee “was carrying dangerous substances, telecommunication devices ... and guns.” 14092101

September 21—Algeria—The Defense Ministry announced that in a late night operation in the Kabylie region, the army had killed Mahmoudi, alias Le Mancho, a senior terrorist with AQIM links, deeming him a “leading terrorist responsible for many crimes” who had been fighting since the 1990s.

September 21—Syria—In a 42-minute Internet audio in Arabic released by Islamic State media arm *al-Furqan*, IS spokesman Abu Mohammed al-Adnani called on Muslims around the world to kill civilian citizens of the 40 members of the U.S.-led coalition seeking to destroy it. “Oh, believer, do not let this battle pass you by wherever you may be. You must strike the soldiers, patrons and troops of the tyrants. Strike their police, security and intelligence members.... If you can kill a disbelieving American or European—especially the spiteful and filthy French—or an Australian, or a Canadian, or any other disbeliever from the disbelievers waging war, including the citizens of the countries that joined a coalition against the Islamic State, then rely upon Allah, and kill him in any manner or way however it may be.” People should prevent their sons from joining U.S.-trained rebels to fight IS. Jihadis would make them “dig their graves with their own hands and have their heads cut off and homes destroyed.” Adnani warned the targeted civilians: “You will not feel secure even in your bedrooms.... We will strike you in your homeland, and you will never be able to harm anyone afterwards.” Among those believed threatened were citizens of the U.S., France—singled out as “spiteful and filthy”—Canada, Australia and Egypt. He observed that the U.S. and Europeans started “the transgression against us ... and will pay a great price.” The IS called on jihadis in the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula to target security forces and behead captured soldiers. The audio did not mention the UK. Russia went unmentioned, although the group referred to the Chechen jihadis.

French Interior Minister Bernard Cazeneuve told the media “This threat to kill civilians, added to the execution of hostages and to the massacres, is yet another demonstration of the barbarism of these terrorists, justifying our fight without truce or pause. France is not afraid because it is prepared to respond to their threats.”

September 22—Iraq—A car bomb on a busy Baghdad commercial district killed 10 people and wounded 25. Other suicide bombings in Sijir killed 40 soldiers. Another 68 Iraqi soldiers were captured in Sijir.

September 22—Turkey—Abdullah Ocalan, imprisoned leader of the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK), said through his attorney Mazlum Dinc, “I call on all Kurdish people to start an all-out resistance against this high-intensity war” against the Islamic State, which is fighting Kurdish forces in Syria. “Not only the people of Rojava [Syrian Kurdistan] but also all people in the north (Turkey) and other parts of Kurdistan should act accordingly.”

September 22—Spain—In an hour-long spree, a man stabbed 5 people—including a Chinese person, a Moroccan, a Pakistani, a Spaniard and a person from an unspecified South American country—in daylight in Lleida, leaving the knife in the back of the 5th victim. One person was in critical condition; the other 4 in serious condition. The next day, police arrested a 21-year old Spaniard who admitted to the attacks and was taken to a hospital for medical and psychiatric tests. Police said he appeared to attack his victims at random.

September 23—Chile—A court ordered 3 alleged anarchists held on suspicion of planting at least 4 bombs, including one that injured 14 people at a shopping area near a subway stop earlier in the month.

September 23—Pakistan—A suicide car bomber attacked a convoy of the deputy commander of the paramilitary Frontier Corps, Brig. Khalid Javed, as he was driving on a busy road in Peshawar, killing 5 people and wounding 29 others. He was unharmed, but a soldier and 4 bystanders died. “This suicide car bombing in Peshawar seems to be a reaction to the ongoing military

operation against Pakistani Taliban and foreign militants in North Waziristan,” he told the *AP*.

September 23—Australia—An Australian Federal Police officer and a Victoria State police officer, who were part of a Joint Counter Terrorism Team Police, shook hands with Numan Haider, 18, outside southeast Melbourne’s Endeavour Hills Police Station in relation to an ongoing terrorism investigation. The man then stabbed the 2 police officers before one of them shot him dead. Police found a second knife on Haider’s body. Police had cancelled his passport a week earlier on national security grounds. He had displayed what appeared to be an Islamic State flag at the Dandenong Plaza shopping center at 4 p.m. on September 18. He had come to police attention 3 months earlier. Pundits suggested that the terrorist was inspired by a statement issued by Islamic State spokesman Abu Muhammad al-Adnani calling on Muslims to use all means to kill a “disbelieving American or European—especially the spiteful and filthy French—or an Australian or a Canadian” or others whose countries are trying to disable the group. On September 25, Victoria Police Chief Commissioner Ken Lay said Haider might not have been acting alone.

September 23—Syria—Starting at 3:30 a.m., the U.S., Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Jordan and the United Arab Emirates conducted airstrikes on the Islamic State’s (Daesh) headquarters in Raqqa and other locations in eastern Syria. The coalition used land- and sea-based U.S. aircraft plus 47 Tomahawk cruise missiles launched from the USS *Arleigh Burke* and USS *Philippine Sea*, operating in international waters in the Red Sea and the northern Persian Gulf. U.S. Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps fighter jets, drones and bombers participated. This was the first time the U.S. used F-22 Raptor stealth aircraft in combat.

U.S. warplanes conducted 8 sorties in Aleppo to disrupt an “imminent attack plotting against the United States and Western interests,” including subways in Paris and the U.S.—according to media reports that were quickly denied by FBI and New York officials—by the Khorasan Group, a network of al-Qaeda veterans “with significant explosives skills,” according to Army General

Martin Dempsey, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The airstrikes hit training camps, an explosives and munitions production facility, a communication building and command and control facilities.

CNN reported that the Khorasan planned to use a bomb made of a nonmetallic device, toothpaste container, and clothes dipped in explosive material, possibly to be placed on airplanes or other targets.

The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights said at least 70 ISIS militants were killed and more than 300 were wounded.

September 23—U.S.—Suleiman Abu Ghaith was sentenced to life in prison.

September 24—Uganda—Authorities charged 10 suspects of Somali origin, including a woman, with belonging to a terrorist group and aiding terror activities following their arrest in a raid on a suspected al-Shabaab cell. They included 9 Somali citizens and a Kenyan, all accused of being active members of al-Shabaab from 2010.

September 24—Jordan—A 3-judge panel in Jordan's State Security court unanimously acquitted Omar Mahmoud Mohammed Othman, alias Abu Qatada, 53, of involvement in a plot to target Israeli and American tourists and Western diplomats in Jordan in 2000 "because of the lack of convincing charges against him," said Judge Ahmed Qattarneh. Abu Qatada was represented by attorney Husein Mubaidin. While in custody in Jordan, Abu Qatada became an influential critic of the Islamic State.

September 24—France/Turkey—Suspected French jihadis Abdelouahab el-Baghdadi, Imad Djebali and Gael Maurice turned themselves into police in Caylar, after a mix-up in which they went to Syria and then were sent home by Turkey without the knowledge of French police. French authorities had earlier incorrectly stated that the trio was detained at Orly Airport, later admitting that they had flown to Marseille, passed through a customs check and walked away free. Turkey detained them for visa violations.

On September 27, 2014, a French judge filed preliminary charges of criminal association involving a terror group against the trio who went to Syria and returned home after turning themselves in to Turkish border police. Djebali's lawyer, Pierre Dunac, told *AP* that trio returned after growing disillusioned about jihadist groups—including their mistreatment of civilians. The 3 went free earlier in the week following an erroneous transfer between Turkish and French police, but turned themselves in on September 24. El-Baghdadi is a brother-in-law of Mohamed Merah, a jihadi who killed 7 people in France in 2012 before police killed him in a shoot-out. Imad Djebali reportedly knew Merah for years.

September 24—Iraq—Islamic State gunmen hiding in orchards fired machine guns in an ambush of a convoy of Shi'ite militia traveling on a road in Babilan village north of Baghdad, killing 19 and wounding 39 people.

Three bombings in commercial areas of Baghdad killed 7 people and wounded dozens.

September 24—Czech Republic—President Milos Zeman told the news media that his office had received a threatening letter protesting his government's decision to help Kurdish forces in Iraq fight the Islamic State group. Police were analyzing a white powder that was contained in the letter. The Czech Republic sent the Kurdish military in Iraq 500 metric tons of ammunition and planned to help train Kurdish police.

September 24—Pakistan—A drone fired 4 missiles at a vehicle carrying Uzbek and local jihadis 500 yards from the Afghan border in Datta Khel in North Waziristan, killing 10 of them.

September 24—Nigeria—The Nigerian Defense Ministry said it had killed hundreds of Boko Haram jihadis, and that hundreds more had surrendered in Nigeria and Cameroon. Cameroon's Defense Ministry spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Didier Badjeck said more than 300 Boko Haram fighters surrendered there in the past 3 weeks.

September 24—Nigeria—Defense spokesman Chris Olukolade

claimed that Boko Haram fighter Mohammed Bashir, alias Abubakar Shekau, alias Abacha Abdullahi Geidam, alias Damasak, died in fighting in Konduga, Borno State. He had used aliases, and sometimes posed as Abubakar Shekau, whom the military said had died. The military had claimed Shekau, BH's commander, had died in July 2009 and in late June 2013. Some observers suggested that he died in 2003, and that his name was used by 2 successors, including Abdullahi Damasak, who was succeeded on his death by a Mustapha Chad.

September 24—Germany—German authorities arrested a 21-year-old man from Muelheim an der Ruhr on suspicion of preparing acts of violence after he returned in August 2014 from a long stay in Syria and claimed he spent time there with the Islamic State. He was suspended from a vocational college at the start of 2014 after showing up with a prayer rug and attempting to “proselytize” among fellow students. Authorities searched his apartment and arrested him after noticing “peculiar behavior.”

September 24–25—Syria—U.S.-led airstrikes hit Syrian oil installations held by the Islamic State during the night, killing 19 people. *NPR* reported that the Islamic State earned \$5–6 million daily smuggling refined oil from 11 Syrian oil fields.

September 25—Turkey—The U.S. Embassy urged Americans to be vigilant against possible terrorist attacks in Turkey's eastern and southeastern provinces in retaliation for U.S. airstrikes against the Islamic State, noting that although there was no information about any specific threats, the possibility of terrorist attacks in Turkey “remains high.”

September 25—Egypt—An Egyptian court sentenced telecommunications engineer Mahmoud Abdel Aziz, alias Hakeem al-Masry, 28, an alleged al-Qaeda bomb-maker with ties to AQAP and al-Shabaab, to life in prison. Prosecutors said he joined al-Qaeda in 2009, and was arrested in Kenya for being in the country illegally before being handed over to Egypt.

September 25—Chile—Sergio Guillermo Landskron Silva, 29, died when a homemade bomb detonated in his hands at 1 a.m. in downtown Santiago. His brother, Bastian Landskron, doubted that

his sibling was involved in planting a bomb, saying he was a drug addict who did not live with the family and had no friends. Prison records indicated Sergio Landskron had completed a 5-year sentence for theft and had been free since June.

Officials announced that anarchists had planted 200 bombs in the city in the past decade, 30 of them in 2014.

September 25—UK—The Metropolitan Police counterterrorism command raided 18 homes, businesses and community centers in London and Stoke on Trent and arrested 9 men, aged 22 to 51, on suspicion of membership in banned organizations and supporting and encouraging terrorism. Among them was Anjem Choudary, a former leader the banned al-Muhajiroun.

September 25—Malaysia—Police detained 3 Muslim men under the Security Offenses Act on suspicion of wanting to go to Syria to join the Islamic State. Police arrested the trio at Kuala Lumpur international airport while waiting for a flight to Turkey, which would be a gateway to Syria. The trio included an architect and a technician, both aged 26, and a 46-year-old shopkeeper. Authorities said the 3 were recruited through Facebook and other social media sites and were in contact with Malaysians fighting in Syria. Police continued their search for 5 jihadi suspects, including a former lecturer and a sundry shop owner, believed to be leaders of a local jihadi group that is recruiting, training and sending Malaysians to fight in Syria and Iraq.

September 25—Afghanistan—The Taliban beheaded 12 family members of local and national police and torched some 60 homes during attacks on several villages Arjistan district in Ghazni Province. The Taliban also set off a car bomb in front of an encampment where 40 police were posted.

September 25—Morocco—A Moroccan court handed down sentences of 3 to 5 years to 4 men convicted of recruiting people for terrorist groups.

September 25–26—Spain/Morocco—Spanish and Moroccan authorities dismantled a cross-border cell in the Spanish enclave of Melilla and the neighboring Moroccan city of Nador to recruit

jihadis to fight for the Islamic State. Spain's Interior Ministry said the cell's leader coordinated with his brother, a former Spanish soldier with expertise in arms and explosives who had joined the Islamic State. He originally was with the Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO) in 2012 in Mali. Moroccan officials said the cell also had contacts with AQIM and that the cell's leader was suspected of involvement in the theft and trafficking of stolen cars to raise funds for the Islamic State.

September 26—Afghanistan—*Reuters* reported that 700 Taliban attacked Ajrestan district in Ghazni Province, killing dozens of people in 5 days of fighting. A suicide car bomber hit a police checkpoint in the morning before provincial authorities lost contact with the district's police force. At least 100 people were killed, including 15 who were be-headed.

September 26—U.S.—*Reuters* reported that following a 6-week trial, a jury in the U.S. District Court in Riverside, California found Sohail Omar Kabir, 36, guilty of conspiring to provide material support and resources to al-Qaeda and conspiring to kill officers and employees of the U.S. government. They also convicted Ralph Deleon, 25, of the same charges, plus conspiracy to commit murder, kidnapping or maiming overseas. Kabir was acquitted of conspiring to commit murder, kidnapping, or maiming overseas. The jury was unable to reach unanimous verdicts on 2 other charges against Deleon. The duo faced life in prison without the possibility of parole when they are sentenced in February 2015. Prosecutors showed that Kabir introduced Deleon and another defendant, Miguel Alejandro Santana Vidriales, to radical Islamist theology in 2010 and, after traveling to Afghanistan in 2012, encouraged them to follow him there to join al-Qaeda. In 2012, Deleon and Santana recruited defendant Arifeen David Gojali to join them overseas to commit violent jihad. Prosecutors said that Santana, Deleon and Gojali trained at firearms and paint ball facilities in southern California to prepare. The FBI arrested Deleon, Santana and Gojali in November 2012 while the trio planned to drive to Mexico, then fly to Afghanistan. Kabir was taken into custody by American military personnel in Afghanistan. Santana and Gojali previously pleaded guilty and are awaiting sentencing. The Afghan-born Kabir

was a naturalized U.S. citizen. Deleon is a lawful permanent resident and citizen of the Philippines.

September 26—UK—British police arrested an 11th man on suspicion of assisting an offender in connection with an ongoing terrorism investigation.

September 26—U.S.—Alton Nolen, alias Jah'Keem Yisrael, 30, a recent Islamic convert, after being fired from a Vaughan Foods processing plant in Moore, Oklahoma, drove to the plant's entrance, beheaded Colleen Hufford, 54, with a knife and stabbed Traci Johnson, 43, several times before being shot twice by Vaughan Foods President Mark Vaughan, a reserve sheriff's deputy and the company's chief operating officer. Employees said Nolen had recently started trying to convert several employees to Islam. Nolen had served time in prison in Oklahoma and was on probation for assault and battery on a police officer. His religious tattoos included one referencing Jesus and one in Arabic that means "peace be with you." He was charged with first-degree murder and assault with a deadly weapon. His Facebook page included a photo of fighters holding weapons and all-caps messages about Islam and quotations from the Quran, such as "AMERICA SO CALL HELPS IRAQ (WHICH NOT)—WELL WHY CANT U HELP THE GAZA CITIZENS AGAINST ISRAEL LOL ... I UPLOAD THIS PIK BECAUSE AMERICA AND ISRAEL ARE WICKED. WAKE UP MUSLIMS!!!"

Nolen had a long rap sheet. *CNN* affiliate *KOKI* reported Nolen was arrested in 2006 when an officer saw him throw a bag of crack cocaine and a bag of marijuana out of a vehicle window as the officer pulled him over for traffic violations. Nolen was put on probation. In 2010, a state trooper stopped Nolen for an expired tag and discovered he had outstanding warrants. Trooper Betsy Randolph, told *CNN* that he started struggling after she handcuffed one wrist. Nolen ran and was arrested after a 12-hour manhunt. "He kept looking over his shoulder because he knew I wanted to shoot him, but obviously I couldn't shoot him in the back. If there had been any way to know the things he is alleged to have done a few

days ago I would have killed him when I had a chance.” Nolen was convicted of cocaine possession with intent to distribute in 2011. Governor Mary Fallin blocked parole in 2012. Nolen was in jail until March 2013 for possession of a controlled substance, escaping confinement and resisting an officer.

September 27—Iraq—A car bomb exploded in Mahmoudiyah, killing at least 10 people and wounding 24.

A roadside bomb hit an Iraqi military convoy in Tarmiyah, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 5.

September 27—Yemen—AQAP claimed credit for firing a rocket near the U.S. Embassy in Sana’a, wounding several embassy guards and destroying an armored vehicle. AQAP said a drone attack had wounded children in al-Jawf Province the previous day. Authorities said a man on a motorcycle fired the missile, but it caused no casualties and hit a building 2 blocks from the U.S. Embassy. 14092701

September 28—Spain—National Court judge Javier Gomez Bermudez ordered Mohamed Said Mohamed, a Spaniard from Melilla, detained on suspicion of membership in the Islamic State. Gomez said the suspect had a previous criminal record for violent armed robbery and there is evidence he was planning to travel to Syria or Iraq to fight for the Islamic State; 2 members of his group had already joined the Islamic State.

September 28—Pakistan—A bomb rigged to a motorcycle killed 8 people, including 3 children, and wounded 17 in a refugee camp housing internally displaced people outside Hangu. The people were displaced by a conflict in the tribal region of Orakzai. The Pakistani Taliban was suspected.

September 28—Yemen—An AQAP suicide car bomber rammed into a field hospital 100 miles northeast of Sana’a run by Shi’ite Houthi rebels, 7 and wounding 24, 3 critically.

September 28—Syria—In a 25-minute audio posting, Nusra Front leader Abu Mohammed al-Golani said the group would fight back against airstrikes and warned that the conflict would reach Western

countries joining the alliance. “We will use all that we have to defend the people of Syria ... from the Crusader alliance.... And we will use all possible means to achieve this end.... This is what will cause the battle to be transported to the hearts of your own homes; because Muslims will not stand idly by and watch Muslims be bombed and killed in their countries, while you are safe on your countries. The price of war will not be paid by your leaders alone. You will pay the biggest price.... Those of our men who were targeted in the shelling ... the effect of their loss will be witnessed by the entire conflict, not just on the [Nusra] Front alone.”

September 29—Germany—Early in the morning, an unidentified person threw a Molotov cocktail onto the steps of a side entrance of Berlin’s Reichstag parliament building but failed to start a fire after the liquid sputtered out. The attacker ran away. No injuries were reported.

September 29—Belgium—Some 46 suspects went on trial on charges of leading or being members of the Sharia4Belgium terrorist organization that allegedly recruited fighters for jihadi groups in Syria. Only 9 defendants were in court; several others were believed to be fighting in Syria or have died there. The purported leader, Fouad Belkacem, alias Abu Imran, 32, appeared in court. He faced a maximum sentence of 15 to 20 years. Prosecutors said Sharia4Belgium had links with like-minded groups in the UK, the Netherlands, France and Germany. They sought a 15-year sentence for Belkacem. On October 8, John Maes, his lawyer, told the *Belga* news agency that calling on Belgians to fight in Syria was no different from the feminist activities of Femen and Pussy Riot.

September 29—Netherlands—Judges in 2 courts ruled that 2 men suspected of fighting in Syria or recruiting fighters for Syria must remain in jail.

September 29—Syria—A Syrian Islamic State fighter, Abu Talha, 28, told *CNN* that airstrikes were having little effect because, “We’ve been ready for this for some time. We know that our bases are known because they’re tracking us with radars and satellites, so we had backup locations.... We have revenues other than oil. We have other avenues, and our finances are not going to stop just because of oil losses.... They thought they knew everything. But thank God,

they don't know anything. And God willing, we will defeat the infidels. They hit us in some areas, and we advance in others. If we are pushed back in Iraq, we advance in northern Syria. These strikes cannot stop us, our support or our fighters."

Islamic State defector Abu Omar, 29, told *CNN*, "they almost entirely emptied out the headquarters. Some equipment they hid in civilian neighborhoods. Some they hid underground." He observed that Western IS members were important. "The French, they have so much control—they're even more extreme than we are. They come from France, but it's as if they have been part of the 'Islamic State' for years." He left behind his wife and 3-year-old son to join IS. He grew disenchanted with the brutality. "I used to hope that they would fix their mistakes. If they had, it wouldn't be like this.... I saw a 70-year-old sheikh killed in front of me. The 'Islamic State' can't continue like this.... There are a lot of youth who are joining—14, 15 years old. Maybe my voice can make them think again."

September 30—Australia—In the early morning, Australian Federal Police and state Victoria Police counterterrorism squads raided 7 properties in the Melbourne suburbs of Seabrook, Kealba, Meadow Heights, Broadmeadows and Flemington, collecting a large amount of electronic data and capping off an 8-month investigation. The *Australian Broadcasting Corporation* reported that Hassan el-Sabsabi, 23, had been handcuffed and taken into custody for providing \$12,000 to a U.S. citizen to travel to Syria to fight alongside the jihadis. He appeared in court on 6 counts of intentionally making funds available to a terrorist organization, including the Islamic State and the Nusra Front. He did not enter a plea or apply for bail. El-Sabsabi and the American knew each other via social media. An FBI tip sparked an 8-month investigation that generated data from 25,000 pages of material from social media accounts and 500 telephone calls and messages. El-Sabsabi was represented by attorney Trieu Huynh. El-Sabsabi faced life in prison. On October 27, 2014, Magistrate Lance Martin of the Melbourne Magistrates Court refused to grant bail on 7 counts of providing an unidentified American with \$12,000 in 2014 to fund his travel to Turkey and then Syria. El-Sabsabi faced 25 years in

prison. Magistrate Martin said El-Sabsabi was a flight risk who could commit another offense. El-Sabsabi told police, “For me, it is not a crime.... I give this person money because I see him defending my innocent brothers and sisters.” Prosecutors quoted him as telling police when he was arrested at his home. Telephone intercepts showed El Sabsabi expressing support for the Islamic State. He was represented by attorney Rob Stary. A preliminary hearing was scheduled for February 3, 2015.

September 30—Iraq—A car bomb exploded in northwestern Baghdad, killing 8 and wounding 15.

A car bomb in Baghdad killed 7 and wounded 21.

A mortar attack in Baghdad killed 7 and wounded 13.

A car bomb in Karbala killed 4 civilians and 2 police officers and wounded 16 people.

A car bomb exploded in Iskandariyah, killing 5 civilians and wounding 13 others.

Attacks in Baghdad and outside Najaf killed 14 civilians.

Late September—Indonesia—Police arrested 3 suspected jihadis at Kuala Lumpur International Airport as they were about to board a flight to Turkey.

October—Syria—On January 20, 2015, *NPR* reported that IS threatened to kill 2 Japanese hostages if a \$200 million ransom was not paid within 72 hours. The *Washington Post* identified the hostages as Kenji Goto and Haruna Yukawa, 42. In August 2014, a Japanese citizen believed to be Yukawa, a private military company operator, was kidnapped after going to Syria to train with militants, according to his blog. Goto, a Japanese freelance journalist, went to report on Syria’s civil war in 2014 and was reported missing in October 2014. Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, on travel in the Middle East, said, “Their lives are the top priority.” The threat was made on a video released by the Islamic State’s *al-Furqan* media arm. An individual believed to be the British citizen Jihadi John said, “To the prime minister of Japan: Although you are more than 8,000 and 500 kilometers (5,280 miles) from the Islamic State, you

willingly have volunteered to take part in this crusade. You have proudly donated \$100 million to kill our women and children, to destroy the homes of the Muslims ... and in an attempt to stop the expansion of the Islamic State, you have also donated another \$100 million to train the (apostates).” Speaking to the Japanese people, the terrorist said, “Just as how your government has made the foolish decision to pay \$200 million to fight the Islamic State [ISIS], you now have 72 hours to pressure your government in making a wise decision, by paying that \$200 million to save the lives of your citizens.” Abe said he would send Yasuhide Nakayama, a deputy foreign minister, to Jordan to resolve the hostage crisis. On January 24, *Fox News* reported that an IS video claimed it had killed Yukawa and demanded a prison exchange for the other. On-camera reporter Catherine Herridge said IS tweets said both hostages were killed.

On January 24, 2015, *Newsweek* reported that the Islamic State released a video in which Japanese hostage Kenji Goto Jogo said it would free him in exchange for Jordanian prisoner Sajida al-Rishawi. The group had earlier asked for \$100 million each for Goto and Haruna Yukawa, who was beheaded earlier that day. Goto said “They no longer want money. So you don’t need to worry about funding terrorists. They are just demanding the release of their imprisoned sister Sajida al-Rishawi. It is simple. You give them Sajida and I will be released.... You bring them their sister from the Jordanian regime and I will be released immediately. Me for her.”

Newsweek reported that in 2005, al-Rishawi and her husband attacked a Radisson hotel in Jordan, but only his explosives detonated. She was arrested after fleeing. During a televised confession, she said her husband was the mastermind of the double suicide bombing plan. She was sentenced to death. She was believed linked to al-Qaeda, but some relatives might have Islamic State connections. The Jordanian government believes Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, a leader of al-Qaeda in Iraq whose group later became IS (after al-Zarqawi’s death), planned the 2005 hotel attack. His deputy was al-Rishawi’s brother. Al-Zarqawi in turn was linked to IS

leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi.

On January 27, 2015, the Islamic State was believed to have posted an online message warning that Japanese hostage Kenji Goto and Jordanian pilot 1st Lieutenant Mu'ath al-Kaseasbeh had less than "24 hours left to live." The message demanded that Jordan release Sajida al-Rishawi within 24 hours. The message said Goto had "24 hours left to live and the pilot has even less." Al-Kaseasbeh's Jordanian F-16 plane went down near Raqqa, Syria in December. Goto was seized in late October 2014 apparently while trying to rescue Haruna Yukawa, who was captured in August 2014 and purportedly beheaded in January 2015. The mother of another Jordanian prisoner, Ziad al-Karboli, told the *AP* that her family was told that the Islamic State also was seeking his release. *AP* reported that al-Karboli, an aide to a former al-Qaeda leader in Iraq, was sentenced to death in 2008 for killing a Jordanian citizen. *UPI* added that the message was entitled "The second public message of 'Kenji Goto Jogo' to his family and the government of Japan," and included Goto saying, "I've been told this is my last message, and I've also been told that the barrier of extracting my freedom is now just the Jordanian government delaying the handover of Sajida," referring to Sajida al-Rishawi. "Tell the Japanese government to put all their political pressure on Jordan. Time is now running very short. It is me for her. What seems to be so difficult to understand? She has been a prisoner for a decade, and I've only been a prisoner for a few months. Her for me. A straight exchange." He added, "any more delays ... will mean they're responsible for the death of their pilot, which will then be followed by mine." The Islamic State captured Jordanian pilot Moaz al-Kasasbeh on December 24, 2014, after his F-16 plane came down over Syria. "I only have 24 hours to live.... Please don't leave us to die. The ball is now in the Jordanians' court." On January 28, *AP* and *ABC News* reported that the Islamic State released an English-language audio purportedly by Goto extending the deadline for al-Rishawi's release to sunset the next day or Jordanian pilot Mu'as al-Kasaseabeh would be killed.

On January 31, 2015, the *Washington Post* reported that the Islamic State released a video, entitled “A Message to the Government of Japan,” showing a British-accented individual beheading Goto. The terrorist says, “Abe [Japan’s Prime Minister], because of your reckless decision to take part in an unwinnable war, this man will not only slaughter Kenji, but will also carry on and cause carnage wherever your people are found. So let the nightmare for Japan begin.” 14109901

October 1—Afghanistan—In the early morning, 2 pedestrian Taliban suicide bombers hit 2 buses carrying Afghan National Army soldiers in Kabul, killing 11 and wounding 21. The first bomb went off in west Kabul, killing 7 and wounding 15. The second suicide bomber hit a bus in northeastern Kabul, wounding 6. There was no explanation of the difference in numbers. Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid said new President Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai’s Bilateral Security Agreement with the U.S. had given the Taliban “more morale.... They need to give more sacrifices to make their homeland free.” The group separately labeled the treaty an “American plot” and observed “such fake documents will never hold back the lawful jihad.”

October 1—UK—Prosecutors dropped terrorism charges against Moazzam Begg, a former Guantanamo Bay detainee who was scheduled to stand trial the next week on 7 counts relating to the war in Syria. A judge at London’s Central Criminal Court acquitted him of all charges after prosecutors said new evidence meant “there is no longer a realistic prospect of conviction in this case.” He had been in prison since his February 2014 arrest. He was detained in Pakistan in 2002, then sent to Guantanamo in 2003. He was released without charge from Gitmo in 2005.

October 1—Syria—The Britain-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights said the Islamic State beheaded 9 Kurdish fighters, including 3 women, who were captured in fighting for the northern Syrian town of Kobani, also known as Ayn Arab, near the Syria-Turkey border. Social media networks showed women’s heads placed on a cement block in the northern Syrian city of Jarablous.

Two bombs went off near an elementary school in Homs, killing 32 people, including 10 children, and injuring 115 people. One bomb exploded while the children were leaving school; the second hit the first responders.

October 1—Spain—At 5 a.m., a bomb exploded outside the Baralla town hall in Galicia, causing substantial damage to the building and nearby houses but no injuries. Spain's Interior Ministry blamed the separatist Galician Resistance, a small but violent group that seeks independence for the region. No group claimed credit and no warning call was made.

October 1—Iraq—A car bomb exploded near pet and vegetable markets in Baghdad, killing 15, wounding 40, and damaging several cars.

Earlier that day, a suicide car bomb crashed into a police checkpoint on a highway south of Baghdad, killing 4 civilians and 3 policemen and wounding 24 people.

October 1—Yemen—SABA reported that terrorists set off a bomb inside the car of Yemeni military intelligence officer Nasser Megrih, killing his son, Ameen, on the sea road linking the Almansoura and Khour Maksar districts. Megrih works within the 4th military zone. AQAP was suspected.

October 2—India—On December 5, 2014, AP reported that during the night in a village in Assam, Assam Police and the Indian National Investigation Agency arrested Shahnor Alom, a key suspect behind the October 2 explosion that killed 2 bombmakers in Burdwan, West Bengal, which borders Bangladesh. He also was a possible member of the group that planned to assassinate Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina and stage a coup there. Alom was a member of the banned Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen Bangladesh, which is active in eastern India. Alom was arrested in a relative's home in Nalbari district. He was scheduled to appear in a Guwahati court on December 6. Police arrested Alom's 36-year-old wife on similar charges in Guwahati on November 8. The Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen had been quiet since it set off nearly 500 bombs almost simultaneously on one day in 2005 across Bangladesh. 14100201

October 2—Afghanistan—In the morning, a Taliban suicide bomber hit an army minibus taking soldiers to work in Kabul, killing 3 Army officers and wounding 7.

October 2—Pakistan—A bomb exploded under a seat on a minibus in the Peshawar suburbs, killing 7 passengers and wounding 4 people.

October 2—Egypt—The army killed Mohammed Abu Sheeta, a leader of the al-Qaeda-inspired group Ansar Beit al-Maqdis, in Rafah. The government claimed that he had led the kidnapping of Egyptian soldiers to obtain the release of his detained brother. Soldiers found an underground field hospital and a store packed with explosives.

October 2—Greece—Police destroyed a suspicious parcel containing gunpowder and batteries that was discovered in the mail room of the Athens Stock Exchange. Trading was unaffected.

Greek police later raided safe houses in Athens and Thessaloniki, arresting 6 suspects, seizing weapons and ammunition, and foiling an attack planned by leftist terrorists for October 4 against the headquarters of the country's ruling center-right New Democracy party, on the day it planned to celebrate its 40th anniversary. Police arrested and jailed Greek citizen Antonis Stamboulos, 31, on terror-related charges, including membership in a terrorist organization. He was accused of being an associate of Nikos Maziotis, a leader of the far-left Revolutionary Struggle, which has previously planted bombs and fired a rocket-propelled grenade at the U.S. embassy. Stamboulos sent a message after his arrest to a far-left website proclaiming himself a revolutionary anarchist.

Authorities found a list of potential targets, including ship owners, the chairman of Greece's industry federation and the chairman of the country's largest soccer club, Olympiakos.

October 2—Venezuela—Congressman Robert Serra, 27, an attorney and rising star the ruling socialist party, was stabbed to death in his home. Interior Minister Miguel Rodriguez Torres deemed the attack "an intentional homicide, planned and executed

with great precision.” Serra was elected to Congress in 2010 as a member of the ruling party after organizing youth to counter student protests in 2007. Neighbors found his body and that of Maria Herrera in his house in the working class La Pastora district of Caracas during the night. A neighbor became suspicious after seeing 2 large white motorcycles with their motors running in front of the house and the doors to the home open.

October 2—Nigeria—*Agence France-Presse* said it had obtained a 36-minute Boko Haram video that featured a man who appeared to be Abubakar Shekau, whose death had been reported the previous month. “Here I am, alive. I will only die the day Allah takes my breath. Some people asked you if Shekau has 2 souls. No, I have one soul, by Allah.” The video also showed the beheading by ax of a pilot of a Nigerian Air Force jet that the group claimed to have shot down. The pilot said he was a wing commander, and had not seen the co-pilot since the shootdown. Two pilots and an Alpha jet had been missing since September 11. It also showed a man being stoned to death for adultery under sharia law.

October 2–3—Libya—Several terrorist attacks in Benghazi killed 24 soldiers and wounded 120. Two suicide bombers crashed into positions manned by troops loyal to renegade General Khalifa Hifter, whose loyalists were cornered in Benghazi’s Benina airport, killing 7 troops and wounding 12 people. Local media reported that other suicide bombers used ambulances packed with explosives. A spokesman for the February 17 Brigade, part of an Islamist coalition, said 10 of its fighters were wounded in the airport battles.

October 3—Peru—The Shining path was suspected of firing assault rifles before dawn on 4 vehicles carrying 28 police officers near Machente in Ayacucho region, killing 2 police officers and wounding another. The convoy was transporting ballot boxes for the October 5 regional and municipal elections.

October 3—Iraq—The Islamic State fired a rocket launcher at an Iraqi Mi-35 helicopter that crashed outside Beiji, home to the country’s largest oil refinery, killing the 2 pilots.

October 3—Syria—The Islamic State released a video showing the beheading of British hostage Alan Henning, 47, whom it had

kidnapped on December 26, 2013, after his aid convoy had crossed into Syria from Turkey. 13122602

October 3—Mali—CNN reported that heavily armed men on motorcycles ambushed a convoy of UN peacekeepers near Menaka in Gao region, killing 9 Nigerien soldiers. 14100301

October 4—Pakistan—A remote-controlled bomb exploded under a moving bus at a bus station in Kohat in northwest Pakistan, killing 5 and wounding 3. Hundreds of passengers in the station were on their way to celebrate Eid al-Adha.

A suicide bomber set off his explosives at a checkpoint near a livestock market in Quetta's Shi'ite-dominated Hazara Town neighborhood, killing 5, including a woman, wounding 20 people, including 2 women and 4 children, and damaging the school's outer wall and 2 vehicles. Authorities found the severed head of the bomber at a nearby girls' school. The explosion also partly damaged the outer wall of the school and 2 vehicles.

October 4—Iraq—The Islamic State attacked an Iraqi army checkpoint in Mansouriya, killing 4 people and injuring 14.

An Islamic State roadside bomb hit an Iraqi military convoy in Tarmiyah, killing 3 civilians and 2 soldiers and wounding 8 people.

October 5—Russia—Russian news agencies, *Reuters* and *AP* reported that a suicide bomber wearing a police uniform and presenting police identification killed 4 police officers and injured 4 others at a metal detector at the entrance to a concert hall during a planned celebration of Grozny's city day holi-day, which is also the birthday of pro-Kremlin Chechen leader Ramzan Kadyrov. A police officer told *RIA*, "Police officers who were manning metal detectors at the entrance of the concert hall noticed a suspicious young man. When the police officers decided to check the individual, the man blew himself up."

October 5—Iraq—The Islamic State publicly killed 6 Iraqi soldiers—one in uniform and 5 in civilian clothes—in Hit, 85 miles west of Baghdad, by lining them up against a wall and shooting each in the head. The terrorists later bombed a police station.

October 5—Egypt—*MENA* reported that authorities in Port Said arrested 4 Egyptians who confessed to recruiting fighters for the Islamic State in Syria. Another 4 Egyptians were already in Syria.

October 5—Lebanon—The al-Qaeda affiliate Nusra Front attacked Hizballah positions along the Syrian border, killing 8 Hizballah members, 4 on each side of the border. The Nusra Front captured the Ein el-Saa observation post before Hizballah took it back 2 hours later. It was unclear how many casualties the Nusra Front sustained. 14100501

October 6—Japan—Public broadcaster *NHK* and *Kyodo News* service reported that Tokyo Metropolitan Police investigators questioned a 26-year-old male Hokkaido University student and several men who shared a house with him regarding alleged plans to travel to Syria to join the Islamic State. The student is on leave of absence from the school. Police believe he responded to a poster at a used-book store in downtown Tokyo, offering positions for “work in Syria.” Police searched the house and the bookstore but did not arrest the men. The penalty for preparing and plotting for private combat is up to 5 years in prison.

October 6—Indonesia—*AP* reported that Chep Hernawan, 63, owner of hotel and manufacturing companies, claimed to have been named the leader of the Indonesian affiliate of the Islamic State during a meeting on March 16. He claimed he had overseen the travels of scores of fighters to Syria and Iraq. Police were unable to charge him with a crime when he was arrested recently. He was linked to BahrumSyah, who in July 2014 appeared in an Islamic State propaganda video with other Indonesians in Syria.

October 6—U.S.—*CNN* reported that the FBI arrested Mohammed Hamzah Khan, 19, at O’Hare International Airport over the weekend. He was accused of attempting to provide aid to the Islamic State, according to a statement by the U.S. attorney’s office for the Northern District of Illinois on October 6. He was charged with one count of attempting to provide material support to a foreign terrorist organization. He had a round-trip ticket from Chicago to Istanbul. He told the FBI and his parents that he would not return and would join the Islamic State. In a search of Khan’s home in Bolingbrook, Illinois, the FBI found documents expressing

support for the Islamic State and jihadis. He faced 15 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine. Khan told FBI agents that a person he met online had given him a phone number to call upon arrival in Istanbul.

October 7—Egypt—Egyptian soldiers killed 16 members of Ansar Beit al-Maqdis and arrested 4 of its leaders in raids against hideouts in 3 villages south of Sheikh Zuweyid and in the Mahdiya village near Rafah, on the border between Egypt and the Gaza Strip.

October 7—UK—London police conducted several raids, arresting 4 suspected Islamic terrorists, 2 aged 20 and 2 aged 21, on suspicion of preparing or instigating acts of terrorism inside the UK, possibly for the Islamic State. Police fired a stun gun at a 21-year-old suspect. One suspect had traveled to Syria; one was a medical student. On October 9, 2014, CNN reported that a 5th man was arrested on suspicion of planning an act of terrorism. On October 13, Scotland Yard arrested 3 more men, aged 21 to 25, in central London on suspicion of being “concerned, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism.” Two of the 5 earlier arrested were released the same day. Police searched a business in west London and planned to search 4 northwest London residences. On October 17, 2014, British authorities charged Tarik Hassane, 21; Suhaib Majeed, 20; Nyall Hamlett, 24; and Momen Motasim, 21; with terror offenses including obtaining a gun, conducting surveillance on a police station and taking an oath of allegiance to IS. The Metropolitan Police force said the men were charged with preparing acts of terrorism between July 8 and October 7. Prosecutors said they took an oath of allegiance to the banned Islamic State group, obtained a Baikal handgun and ammunition and used Google Street View to surveil a police station and an army barracks in west London. Police said the men “considered, discussed and decided to act on the fatwa of al-Adnani.” Abu Mohammed al-Adnani is an Islamic State spokesman. Authorities charged Nathan Cuffy, 25, with a firearms offense. Police said that the group planned to shoot and kill police officers or soldiers on the streets of London. Prosecutors also said the group kept an image of 2 Metropolitan Police officers and possessed jihadi material, including articles with images of the beheading of American-Israeli journalist Steven

Sotloff. Judge Emma Arbuthnot scheduled their next hearing for October 27.

October 7—Israel/Lebanon—The Israeli Defense Force said that 2 soldiers on patrol on the Lebanese border were wounded by an explosive.

October 7—Lebanon—A homemade bomb exploded, killing a Lebanese soldier.

October 7—Iraq—A car bomb exploded in Baghdad's al-Mashtal commercial neighborhood, killing 13, most of them civilians, and wounding 31, many of them police officers.

October 7—Libya—A gunman in a car in Derna killed Osama al-Mansouri, a politician who led a political group that opposes Islamic militants controlling the city and advocates autonomy for the east.

October 7—Syria—The *Syria Deeply* independent news site reported that Islamic State's media office had issued rules for journalists in the Deir al-Zour region, including:

1. Correspondents must swear allegiance to the Caliph [Abu Bakr] al-Baghdadi ... they are subjects of the Islamic State and, as subjects, they are obliged to swear loyalty to their imam.

5. Journalists are allowed to cover events in the governorate with either written or still images without having to refer back to the IS media office. All published pieces and photos must carry the journalist's and photographer's names.

6. Journalists are not allowed to publish any reportage (print or broadcast) without referring to the IS media office first.

7. Journalists may have their own social media accounts and blogs to disseminate news and pictures. However, the IS media office must have the addresses and name handles of these accounts and pages.

Al-Arabiya, *al-Jazeera* and *Orient* were deemed "channels that fight against Islamic countries," and journalists are forbidden from working with them.

October 7—Mali—Eight rockets hit a joint UN-French base in Kidal during the afternoon, killing a UN peacekeeper from Senegal and slightly injuring 2 other Senegalese peacekeepers. 14100701

October 7—Cameroon—The *Voice of America* reported that Cameroonian soldiers killed 8 suspected Boko Haram members disguised as Nigerian refugees who had crossed the border, when BH attacked a Cameroonian military jeep on patrol in a refugee camp near the Amchide border village. Several real Nigerian refugees and Cameroonian citizens were also killed in the battle. 14100702

October 8—Afghanistan—A suicide car bomber set off his explosives near the house of the former police chief in Lashkar Gah, Helmand Province, killing 5 people and wounding the former police chief and 18 others. The Taliban was suspected.

October 8—Iraq—The Islamic State used a shoulder-fired missile to shoot down an Iraqi military Bell 407 attack helicopter near the Beiji refinery, killing the pilot and co-pilot.

October 8—Yemen—AQAP was suspected of conducting 6 car bomb attacks on security bases and government offices in Baida Province that killed 32 people, including 3 civilians, 14 troops and 15 terrorists. Targets included the province's security headquarters, a special forces camp, an intelligence agency office, a government communication office and an Education Ministry administrative building.

October 8—France—Anti-terrorism prosecutors suspected an 11-member family, including a grandmother, had left the country to participate in jihad in Syria after they disappeared from their Nice homes.

October 8—Philippines—Two men on a motorcycle fired a grenade at the main gate of a Protestant United Church of Christ in the Philippines church in Pikit town in North Cotabato Province in the south, injuring at least 4 congregants, 2 critically. The terrorists escaped. Muslim rebels were suspected.

October 8—South Africa—The body of Nouredine Fatmi, first secretary in charge of consular affairs at the Moroccan Embassy, was

found stabbed to death in the guesthouse where he was staying.

October 9—Yemen—In the morning, a suicide bomber set off his explosives belt as he approached a security checkpoint run by Houthi rebels on Tahrir Street in Sana'a, killing 47 and injuring 75, including 6 children who were critically wounded. The Houthis were about to conduct a protest rally against the new prime ministerial choice, Ahmed Awad bin Mubarak. At least 4,000 Houthis participated in the rally.

Another suicide car bomber crashed into a security outpost in Mukalla, killing 20 soldiers and wounding 15.

October 9—Malaysia—Just before dawn, a grenade was thrown outside a night club in the Bukit Bintang tourist area in Kuala Lumpur, killing a Malaysian man and wounding 12 others, including a Singaporean man, a Thai man and 4 Chinese women who were hospitalized. Authorities attributed the explosion to a gang fight. Police found a second unexploded hand grenade under a car.

October 9—UK—Mounir Rarmoul-Bouhadjar, 26, one of 2 terrorist suspects facing a secret trial in London in a few days, pleaded guilty to possessing a document entitled “bomb making.” Fellow defendant Erol Incedal, 26, still faced charges of preparing a terrorist act and possessing bomb-making instructions. Rarmoul-Bouhadjar was to be sentenced at the end of the trial. At the opening of his trial on October 14 in London’s Central Criminal Court, prosecutors said that Incedal had the address of former Prime Minister Tony Blair in his car. Incedal was arrested in October 2013. Prosecutors told the court on October 15 that police had discovered a checklist labeled “Plan A” on top of a wardrobe in the bedroom of Incedal’s home. It listed, “3 to 4 workers, 2 tennis [rackets], one month’s surveillance, rent nearby flat, transport, assess security, assess risk, legitimacy, action etc.” On October 27, Incedal denied plotting indiscriminate Mumbai-style shootings or to attack a “significant” individual.

October 9—Iraq—A suicide car bomber attacked a police security checkpoint in Baquoba in the afternoon, killing 9, including several policemen, and wounding 11 people.

October 9—Central African Republic—Gunmen attacked a UN convoy in Bangui in the evening, killing one peacekeeper, severely wounding another, and slightly injuring 7. 14100901

October 9—Lebanon—*AFP* reported that gunmen on a motorbike killed a Lebanese soldier in the Akkar region.

October 10—Central African Republic—Gunmen fired at UN peacekeepers monitoring an 8 p.m. protest by 300 youths near the Bangui Airport, wounding 6 constables. The protestors were calling for the resignation of transitional President Catherine Samba-Panza. 14101001

October 10—Afghanistan—A remote-controlled bomb placed on a bicycle exploded in Khost, killing 2 police officers and a civilian and wounding 3 policemen and another civilian.

Late that afternoon, a roadside bomb exploded under a civilian vehicle in Chora District in Uruzgan Province, killing 3 civilians and injuring 11.

October 11—Iraq—A car bomb exploded at a checkpoint at the entrance to the al-Shaula neighborhood in northern Baghdad, killing 7 people and wounding 18. Another suicide car bomber hit a security checkpoint in al-Shaula, killing 18 and wounding dozens.

At night, a car bomb exploded at a checkpoint at the entrance of al-Kadhimyah in northern Baghdad, killing 13 people, including 3 police officers, and wounding 28.

A car bomb exploded in Baghdad's al-Mashahda neighborhood.

Soldiers killed 4 Islamic State terrorists, including an Indonesian citizen, who were attempting to attack the Camp Speicher military base in Tikrit. The terrorists tried to conduct a suicide truck bombing, but guards killed them before they could get into the camp. 14101002

October 11—Algeria—The Army killed 5 suspected jihadis in the mountainous Lakhdaria region.

October 11—UK—London Mayor Boris Johnson British told the

Daily Telegraph that counterterrorism forces were monitoring “thousands” of potential extremists in the city.

October 11—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide bomber wearing a police uniform set off his explosives inside a police headquarters in Lashkar Gah, Helmand Province, killing an officer and wounding 3 others. The terrorist walked into the compound but was stopped before entering a building where a security meeting was being conducted.

Gunmen killed 2 Afghan truck drivers working for a local construction company on a road in Bak district, Khost Province.

October 12—Iraq—A roadside bomb hit a convoy in Ramadi, killing Brigadier General Ahmed al-Dulaimi, the police chief of Anbar Province.

An Islamic State suicide bomber set off his explosive belt at the gate of a compound for Kurdish Asayish security forces and a Kurdish political party. Two suicide car bombers then drove into the compound and set off their explosives near a government building. The attacks killed 58 security force members and injured 107 people in Qara Tappah in eastern Diyala Province. The Islamic State said 3 foreign jihadis were the bombers. 14101201

October 12—Afghanistan—Two gunmen wearing police uniforms opened fire in a police headquarters in northern Balkh Province, killing 2 officers. Police intercepted and killed the terrorists at the second security gate of the police headquarters in Mazar-e-Sharif. Nine policemen were wounded during the gun battle.

The Taliban attacked a police checkpoint in the Monogai district of Kunar Province. In the gun battle, 3 police officers and 6 Taliban terrorists died and 3 police officers and 6 terrorists were wounded.

Terrorists fired a rocket in the Alishing district of Laghman Province, killing 3 construction company workers.

A suicide car bomber in Sayed Abad District in Wardak Province killed 3 civilians and 3 army soldiers and injured 6 civilians and 2

soldiers.

October 12—Somalia—A remotely-detonated car bomb exploded outside the Aroma café in Mogadishu, killing 15 people and wounding 8. Al-Shabaab was suspected.

A Somali television reporter was hit by 3 shots fired by gunmen as he tried to flee.

October 12—Syria—CNN reported that the Islamic State's 4th edition of its 56-page *Dabiq* English-language online magazine included an article "The revival (of) slavery before the Hour," which claimed that kidnapping women as sex slaves was consistent with Islam, observing, "One should remember that enslaving the families of the kuffar—the infidels—and taking their women as concubines is a firmly established aspect of the Shariah, or Islamic law." This included female members of the Yazidi sect, an ethnic Kurdish minority.

The magazine also included an article by an Islamic State captive, British journalist John Cantlie, who wrote that he expected to be killed soon, and "unless something changes very quickly and very radically, I await my turn." The group's video included him mentioning the beheading of British aid worker David Haines, but not that of Alan Henning.

October 12–13—Afghanistan—The Taliban ambushed local troops in Laghman Valley in the mountains of Kohistanat District in Sar-e-Pul Province, killing 20 soldiers and 2 police officers in fighting that spread over 2 days. Another 8 troops were wounded and 7 were reported captured.

October 13—Afghanistan—At 7 a.m., a Taliban suicide car bomber crashed into a NATO convoy on the Jalalabad Road outside Kabul, killing at least one person and wounding 3. The road winds between a U.S. military base and a housing compound for U.N. and other international contractors and aid workers. Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Majahid tweeted that the target was a foreign military convoy.

A suicide bomber hit an Afghan army patrol in Nangarhar

Province, killing 2 Afghan civilians and wounding 6 others, including an Afghan army officer.

October 13—Iraq—A suicide car bomber crashed into a police checkpoint in Baghdad's Habibiya district, killing 15 and wounding 34 during the celebration of the Eid al-Ghadeer holiday, which commemorates the Shi'ite Imam Ali, the Prophet Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law.

A car bomb exploded near a bus stop in northern Baghdad, killing 11 and wounding 22.

A bomb went off in a vegetable cart in Sadr City, killing 4 and wounding 18.

The Islamic State took credit for 2 bombings in Baghdad that killed 44 people.

October 14—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb went off under a civilian vehicle in western Kabul, killing 2 civilians and wounding 3 others.

The National Directorate of Security arrested Anis Haqqani, a brother of the network's leader, and Hafiz Rashid, a senior commander of the network, in a special operation in Khost Province. NDS said Anis Haqqani was an expert in computers and use of propaganda through social networks. He served as a deputy to his brother, network leader Sirajuddin Haqqani.

October 14—Pakistan—The chief spokesman for the Pakistani Taliban and 5 regional commanders declared allegiance to the Islamic State and its chief, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi and apparently renounced fealty to the Afghan Taliban's supreme leader, Mohammad Omar. Shahidullah Shahid, the chief spokesman for the Pakistani Taliban, said, "I show allegiance to the commander of faithful, Caliph Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi Qureshi al Hussaini, and will listen and obey every order of you and will follow your orders regardless of what circumstances may be."

October 14—Saudi Arabia—CNN reported that a gunman fired at the car of American contractors stopped at a Riyadh gas station,

killing a contractor and wounding another. Police wounded and arrested the gunman. The Americans worked for Vinnell Arabia, an American defense contractor supporting the Saudi Arabia National Guard. Vinnell Arabia is partly owned by Northrop Grumman Corporation. The gunman, Abdulaziz Fahad Abdulaziz Alrashid, had been fired earlier for drug-related offenses.

October 14—Iraq—An Islamic State suicide car bomber crashed into a Baghdad police checkpoint in northern Khazimiyah neighborhood, killing 23, including Shi'ite parliamentarian Ahmed al-Khafaji, and wounding 52. IS said al-Khafaji was a politician who “long fought the Muslims and waded deep in their blood.”

October 14—Germany—The Interior Minister for the German state of Hesse, Peter Beuth, confirmed that on May 1, Hassan M., 24, a Salafi, had left for Syria, despite being under limited house arrest and wearing an electronic ankle tag. In December 2013, he was fitted with the tag after being investigated for serious bodily harm and burglary.

October 14—Tunisia—Interior Ministry spokesman Mohammed Ali Aroui announced that authorities stopped a car bomb assassination plot against politician Ahmed Nejib Chebbi and arrested 12 people, including a woman, Fatma Zouaghi, who allegedly had financed the plot and was running the media arms of the banned Ansar al-Sharia militant group.

October 14—Egypt—A homemade bomb exploded in the night near a Cairo courthouse and a subway station, injuring 12, just after a court was sentencing 7 jihadis, all but one in absentia, to death for killing 25 soldiers in 2013. The jailed jihadi was Adel Ibrahim, alias Adel Habarra, who was previously convicted in connection to bombings in the Red Sea resort of Taba in 2004. Authorities said he was a senior member of Ansar Beit al-Maqdis. A final ruling was scheduled for December 6.

October 14—Afghanistan—During the night, Taliban gunmen killed district chief Mohammad Anwar Khan and a security guard in Helmand Province's Nad Ali district and wounded 6 police officers.

October 14—UK—Hampshire police arrested Mustakim Jaman, 23, of Portsmouth. On October 26, 2014, *AP* reported that British

police charged him with the preparation of terrorist acts. An October 27 court date was set.

October 15—Malaysia—Police in central Selangor State said over the last 3 days they had detained 14 Muslims, including 2 women, suspected of being linked to the Islamic State. The detainees included a student, a chef, an engineer, a graphic designer and a housewife. Three were believed to be leaders of a cell responsible for recruiting, sponsoring and sending Malaysians to fight in Syria. One ran a Facebook page to attract followers and recruited female students at local universities. A 34-year-old suspect who returned to the country in April after joining the jihadis in Syria for a few months acted as an adviser to encourage Malaysians to fight there. An engineer who worked as a civilian servant was suspected of sponsoring Malaysians to travel to Syria and was linked to 3 other jihadis who joined Abu Sayyaf in the Philippines. Police said 5 detainees were from the same family and were believed to have been readying to go to Syria to join the Islamic State. Police seized books on jihad and militant activities in a raid on one of their homes.

October 15—Germany—Yemeni citizen Faisal bin Ali Jaber filed suit with an administrative court in Cologne against the German government for permitting the U.S. to use Ramstein Air Base to conduct drone strikes, including one that killed his brother-in-law, preacher Salim bin Ahmed Ali Jaber, and nephew, policeman Waleed, in a Yemeni village in August 2012. He was represented by Kat Craig, legal director of Reprieve, and a second human rights group.

October 15—Somalia—A car bomb went off near the presidential palace while children walked by, killing 5 people and wounding 7, most of them children leaving a video arcade during the evening in Mogadishu.

October 15—Congo—Beni Mayor Nyonyi Bwana Kawa said Allied Defense Forces rebels from Uganda crept into houses and attacked civilians, killing at least 30 people.

Lt. Col. Felix Prosper Basse, spokesman for the U.N. peacekeeping mission, said Allied Defense Forces gunmen from

Uganda killed 9 people in Oicha in North Kivu Province. The Maimai-Simba group kidnapped 40 women and 7 boys the previous week.

October 15—Yemen—Sunnis were suspected of throwing a grenade at a house used as the Houthis' neighborhood headquarters in Sana'a during the night, killing 2 Houthis and wounding 2 more.

During the night, gunmen killed Shi'ite Zaydi Colonel Ali Zeid-al-Dhary in Sana'a.

October 15—Syria—Lebanese cameraman Samir Kassab and Mauritanian reporter Ishak Mokhtar, both of whom worked for *Sky News Arabia*, were kidnapped by the Islamic State while working near Aleppo. 14101501

October 16—Ireland—Two girls aged 1 and 11 were seriously burned in the night after a gasoline bomb was thrown through the living room window of their family home in Waterford. Police arrested a man in his mid-20s on suspicion of involvement. Gangland activity was suspected.

October 16—Austria—Austrian police arrested a 20-year-old man and his 33-year-old partner for training with radical Islamic fighters in Syria. Germany requested extradition on terrorism charges. The 2 were on a train en route to Germany. Police handed an 8-year-old traveling with the duo to childcare authorities.

October 16—Egypt—During the evening, 2 bombs went off behind a mosque in Tanta during the Sufi Festival of Sheikh el-Sayyed el-Baddawi, wounding 11 with flying shrapnel. Police disarmed a third device.

October 16—Iraq—Terrorists killed at least 50 people and wounded dozens.

The Islamic State simultaneously detonated 2 parked car bombs in a commercial area in Baghdad's Dolaie neighborhood, killing 16 civilians and wounding 35 others. IS said it was targeting Iraqi soldiers and Shi'ite militiamen allied with them.

At 2:30 p.m., a suicide car bomber crashed into a police

checkpoint in Baghdad's Talibiyah neighborhood, killing 12 people, including 7 police officers and 5 civilians, and wounding 28 people.

A car bomb went off on a commercial street in Baghdad's Hurriyah district, killing 6 civilians and wounding 16.

Five mortar rounds hit a residential area in Baghdad's northern Shula neighborhood, killing 6 civilians and injuring 21.

Before sunset, a car bomb went off at the Shi'ite part of Mahmoudiya, killing 7 and wounding 12.

A roadside bomb hit an army patrol south of Baghdad, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 4.

A bomb exploded near shops in downtown Baghdad, killing 3 and wounding 4.

October 16—Internet—The Islamic State released a video in Syria in which 3 alleged Europeans said they would fly the IS flag over the White House and avenge "every drop of blood spilt" by the U.S.-led coalition. The speakers claimed to be Abu Abdullah from the UK, Abdul Wadoud from France, and Abu Dauoud from Germany. Abu Abdullah, speaking English and Arabic, observed, "We will chop off the heads of the Americans, chop off the heads of the French, chop off the heads of whoever you may bring." Abu Dauoud, speaking German and Arabic, advised, "Do not sit with the filth.... My dear brothers, come home. Come home, to the land of the Muslims, to the Islamic State, to the Islamic caliphate. Support us. Support your homeland, with your numbers, with your presence. And fight in the path of Allah." He said "filthy" Chancellor Angela Merkel sent "gifts to Israel." *Bild* said he was a convert from North-Rhine Westphalia. Abdul Wadoud, speaking in French and Arabic, called President Francois Hollande of France "you French swine!" The trio also pilloried President Obama, British Prime Minister David Cameron and Russian President Vladimir Putin.

October 16—Yemen—Two suicide bombers killed nearly 70 people. One hit an anti-government rally by Houthi supporters.

October 16—Ireland—Sinn Fein party leader Gerry Adams

denied that he had covered up child-abuse crimes by a Belfast officer of the outlawed Irish Republican Army. Mairia Cahill, grand-niece of Joe Cahill, a founding commander of the modern Provisional IRA, appeared alongside former foreign minister Micheal Martin, who leads opposition party Fianna Fail, outside Ireland's parliament to accuse Adams of conspiring to suppress her reports of being raped by IRA commander Martin Morris from Adams's home district in 1997, when she was 16. In 2012, Morris was charged with IRA membership and 13 counts of sexual assault. Another 4 individuals were charged with IRA membership based on her claim that they interrogated her several times in 1999 and 2000 about her accusations against Morris. Prosecutors withdrew the case earlier in 2014. Adams's brother was convicted in 2013 of raping his daughter when she was aged 4 to 9 and received a 16-year prison sentence. Adams admitted knowing of those crimes for 2 decades but not telling police.

October 16—Sudan—Gunmen attacked Ethiopian soldiers guarding a water borehole in Korma, North Darfur, killing 2 peacekeepers serving in the joint United Nations-African Union force; a third later died from his injuries.

October 17—Syria—CNN quoted the London-based Syrian opposition group Syrian Observatory for Human Rights as indicating that the Islamic State had 3 MiG fighter jets at the al-Jarrah military airport east of Aleppo in northern Syria, and were being trained how to fly by former Iraqi air force pilots. On October 21, Syrian Information Minister Omran al-Soubi told Syrian TV that the Syrian air force had bombed the jets as they were landing at the air base, destroying 2 jets. The terrorists hid the third jet.

October 17—Lebanon—AFP reported that gunmen fired on a military bus, killing Jamal Jean Hashem, a teen soldier, as the bus was going to the soldier's post in the northern Akkar region.

October 17—Congo—Governor of North Kivu Province Julien Paluku said that 22 people were hacked to death with machetes by suspected rebels of the Ugandan Islamic group, the Allied Democratic Forces in Erengeti, near the town of Beni. The dead included a Congolese soldier, 3 civilian men, 10 women and several children.

October 17—Nigeria—The chief of the defense staff, Air Marshal Alex Badeh, announced that the government and Boko Haram had agreed to an immediate ceasefire that would include release of the 200+ schoolgirls kidnapped on April 14, 2014. Government sources said the talks were held with Danladi Ahmadu, Boko Haram's secretary general. On October 31, 2014, Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau released a video in which he denied agreeing to a ceasefire and observed "The issue of the girls is long forgotten because I have long ago married them off."

October 17–18—Nigeria—CNN reported that Boko Haram was suspected in 5 attacks on 2 villages and a town near the border with Niger, killing dozens and kidnapping others. Gunmen ambushed travelers in Shaffa in Borno State, killing 8 and kidnapping others. Gunmen also attacked Waga village in Adamawa State, abducting several residents, including women. Gunmen also attacked Abadam, near Niger, killing several residents. An attack on Dzur village in the morning killed 8 people. Gunmen also attacked 3 small towns in the Michika area of Adamawa State.

October 18—Yemen—Shi'ite Houthi rebels attacked the home of a local politician from the rival Islamist Islah party, killing 2 of his relatives in the Yarim in Ibb Province. Eight terrorists and 2 bystanders died in a gun battle. The politician was not at home.

A roadside bomb hit a convoy bringing rebel reinforcements to battle Sunni tribesmen in Yarim and Ibb city, killing 4 rebels.

Eight people died in gun battles between AQAP and the Houthis.

October 18—Afghanistan—A suicide car bomber set off his explosives in the suburbs of Lashkar Gah, capital of Helmand Province, killing 2 Afghan police officers and a soldier and including a civilian and 5 soldiers.

A roadside bomb in Khost Province killed a district police chief and wounded 3 police officers and a civilian.

October 18—Germany—Police in Aachen arrested Tunisian citizen Kamel Ben Yahia S. and Russian national Yusup G. on

suspicion of supporting the Islamic State and searched the homes of 13 others. Police temporarily detained one of the latter suspects. The Tunisian was accused of providing clothing worth over 1,100 euros (\$1,400) and 3,400 euros in cash to IS, and smuggling a 17-year-old boy from Germany to Syria to join it. The Russian was accused of participating in the smuggling. Police also searched the homes of 7 suspected Ahrar al-Sham supporters; Ahrar al-Sham is an ultraconservative Syrian rebel group.

In the secondary searches, police detained German-Moroccan dual national Mounir R., for also giving to IS with clothing worth 1,100 euros (\$1,400) and transferring 1,000 euros to an IS member in Syria. He was believed to have planned to leave for Syria soon. Police also detained Lebanese national Kassem el-R. for organizing the delivery of military clothing and boots to Ahrar al-Sham.

October 18—Kenya—Kenyan soldiers killed 5 al-Shabaab bombers who were attempting to cross into Kenya from Ethiopia in a car carrying explosives and 6 suicide vests. Authorities seized 100 kilograms of TNT from the vehicle which was intercepted at Dolo along Kenya's border with Ethiopia. The car had Kenyan registration. The terrorists were prevented from entering Kenya at another border location. 14101801

October 19—Pakistan—Gunmen killed 8 people and injured another in Punjab Province. The dead were poultry workers who had been kidnapped in Baluchistan Province. Two others were freed unharmed.

October 19—Egypt—A roadside bomb hit an army vehicle traveling south of el-Arish in the Sinai, killing 7 troops, including 2 officers, and seriously wounding 6 others. The troops were on their way to a natural gas pumping station to search for suspected jihadi activities.

October 19—Iraq—CNN reported that a suicide bombing of a Shi'a mosque in Baghdad's predominantly Shi'a al-Harithya neighborhood killed 21 and injured 25.

October 19—Afghanistan—The Taliban was suspected in attacks on several army checkpoints in eastern and southern Afghanistan

that killed at least 4 troops and wounded several people. The 4 soldiers died in Logar Province. Four attackers died in attacks on police checkpoints in Gezab District in Uruzgan Province.

October 19—South Sudan—U.S. Ambassador Charles Twining said a South Sudanese soldier fired 2 bullets at close range from a military motorcade into an armored U.S. Embassy follow car traveling behind his car at 7:30 p.m. The South Sudanese motorcade was carrying Vice President James Wani Igga. South Sudan army spokesman Col. Philip Aguer said the guard was arrested. No one was injured.

October 20—Nigeria—On October 24, 2014, the *Los Angeles Times* reported that Boko Haram was suspected of kidnapping 40 women from Gavya and killing 26 people. *ThisDay* newspaper said 60 women and girls were abducted. Nigerian news reports added that gunmen attacked the villages of Waga Mangoro and Garta in Adamawa State a day after the ceasefire announcement, and attacked Pelachroma on October 20

AP reported that the extremist Islamist militia calls itself Jamaatu Ahlis Sunna Lidda Awati Wal-Jihad, popularly known as Boko Haram.

October 20—Iraq—Four car bombs exploded in commercial areas and parking lots near government offices in the Shi'ite city of Karbala, killing 26 and wounding 55.

A suicide bomber hit a Shi'ite mosque in Baghdad after noon prayers, killing 17 and wounding 28.

October 20—Yemen—A suicide car bomber hit the house of Abdullah Idris, a top local official with the party of ousted President Ali Abdullah Saleh, which was used by Shi'ite Houthi rebels in the Raad area in Baydah Province south of Sanaa, killing at least 10 and injuring 15.

October 20—Canada—Martin Couture Rouleau, 25, of Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec, whom Royal Canadian Mounted Police said had become radicalized, struck 2 members of the Canadian Forces armed services with his car in a Montreal suburban mall parking lot. The Islamic convert died a few hours

after being shot after a car chase in Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu. During the police chase, Rouleau lost control of his car, which rolled over several times. He exited the car and was shot. Police found a knife on the ground. The next day, Warrant Officer Patrice Vincent, 53, from Canadian Forces Base Saint-Jean Garrison, died of his injuries. One of the murdered soldiers had been in uniform.

Rouleau started a water-pressure cleaning company in St-Jean-sur-Richelieu in 2012 with 2 other people. He converted in 2013. Police had recently seized his passport after learning that he intended to go to Syria. RCMP Commissioner Bob Paulson told the news media, “He was part of our investigative efforts to try and identify those people who might commit a criminal act traveling abroad for terrorist purposes.” Police said Rouleau sat in his car in the parking lot outside a veterans’ support center for 2 hours before the hit and run.

October 21—U.S.—*CNN* reported that German authorities at Frankfurt airport stopped 3 American teenage girls—2 sisters of Somali descent, aged 15 and 17, and a 16-year-old friend whose family is Sudanese—before they could go to Syria via Turkey to join the Islamic State. They were believed to be between 15 and 17 years old. They were flown back to a Denver suburb after their parents tipped off the FBI, who flagged their passports.

October 21—Syria/Australia—The *Sydney Morning Herald* reported that Abdullah Elmir, alias Abu Khaled, 17, who ran away from Australia to join jihadists in Iraq and Syria in June 2014, reappeared in a video issued by the Islamic State, vowing to “not stop fighting.” He was shown wielding a rifle and saying to Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbott “To Tony Abbott, I say this. These weapons that we have, these soldiers, we will not stop fighting. We will not put down our weapons until we reach your lands and until we take the head of every tyrant and until the black flag (of the Islamic State group) is flying high in every single land.” Elmir’s family lives in the southwestern Sydney suburb of Bankstown. He had told them in June that he was going fishing, later phoning his mother to say that he was in Turkey about to “cross the border.”

October 21—Afghanistan—In the morning, the Taliban remotely detonated a roadside bomb under a military bus carrying army troops to the Defense Ministry in Kabul, killing 4 soldiers and wounding 6 soldiers and 6 civilians.

October 21—Iraq—In the afternoon, 2 car bombs exploded in the Habaybina restaurant in the Shi'ite-majority district of Talibiya in eastern Baghdad, killing 8 people and wounding 20.

A bomb hit an outdoor market in the southern district of Abu Dashir, a mostly Shi'ite neighborhood in Baghdad, killing 4 and wounding 9.

A bomb exploded near a small restaurant in central Baghdad, killing 5 and wounding 12.

A bomb went off at a commercial street in Madain, killing 2 and wounding 4.

October 22—Syria—Othman Abu al-Qiyan, an Israeli Bedouin believed to be in his late 20s, who worked as a hospital intern in the minority Arab village of Hura, was reported to have died in Syria fighting for the Islamic State. He was to begin further study at Beersheba's Soroka hospital in May when he vanished after claiming that he was going on vacation in Turkey with a cousin, Shafiq, who also vanished. He then phoned his family from Syria, telling them where he left his belongings and saying he would meet them next in paradise. They later received an anonymous call in August saying that he had been killed in U.S. air raids against the Islamic State. Observers suggested that he was radicalized while studying in Jordan or was recruited online. Shin Bet arrested Abu al-Qiyan's brother, Idris, on suspicion of aiding him.

October 22—Israel—Gunmen on the Egyptian side of the border fired an anti-tank missile and gunshots at an Israeli military vehicle in the southern Negev Desert, wounding 2 soldiers—a female officer and a male soldier. 14102201

October 22—Canada—At 10 a.m., homeless Quebec native Michael Zehaf-Bibeau, 32, a masked, black-clad gunman, fired 4 shots, killing Army Reserve Corporal Nathan Cirillo, a guard at the

tomb of the unknown soldier at Canada's National War Memorial, then walked into the Parliament Building, firing 30 more shots (several of the shots might have been from responding guards), initially in the foyer, then a minute later in a hallway near the entrance to the library. A plainclothes constable who was working security at Parliament was shot in the leg. Zehaf-Bibeau, a recent Islamic convert, was shot to death by the ceremonial sergeant at arms, Kevin Vickers, 58. Shots were also fired at the nearby Rideau Centre mall in Ottawa. At least 3 people were hospitalized from the attacks. Parliament was locked down. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police asked people to "stay away from windows and off roofs." Ottawa Police Constable Marc Soucy said, "We believe there is more than one" gunman, but police later said the terrorist acted alone.

Zehaf-Bibeau was born in Montreal as Michael Joseph Hall on October 16, 1982, to a Libyan businessman father and Canadian mother who divorced in 1999. His mother serves as deputy chairwoman of the immigration division of the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, where she had worked since 1990 as a refugee protection officer, legal adviser and manager of operational support. Zehaf-Bibeau worked as a miner and a laborer while battling drug addiction in Calgary and Vancouver. In 2004, he was charged in Quebec with drug possession, pleaded guilty, and sentenced to 60 days. In 2011, he was found guilty of uttering threats in Vancouver and sentenced to a day in jail; he was found not guilty of a robbery charge. In a December 2011 psychiatric evaluation prior to the trial in Vancouver, Zehaf-Bibeau said "he wants to be in jail as he believes this is the only way he can overcome his addiction to crack cocaine." The assessment said, "He has been a devoted Muslim for 7 years and he believes he must spend time in jail as a sacrifice to pay for his mistakes in the past.... I am unable to find any features of signs of a mental illness. Although he seems to be making an unusual choice, this is insufficient basis for a diagnosis of mental disorder."

The killer's rap sheet included convictions for assault, robbery,

drug and weapons offenses, and other crimes.

A police commissioner said his “email was found in the hard drive of somebody who was charged with a terrorist-related offense.” He was believed to have connections to other jihadis in Canada, including Hasibullah Yusufzai, who went to fight in Syria.- Zehaf-Bibeau had hoped to travel to Libya—from where his father hailed—but was unable to get a passport. He had complained that Vancouver’s Masjid al-Salaam mosque, which he attended in 2011, was too liberal and inclusive, according to Assam Rashid, spokesman for the British Columbia Muslim Association. He was told not to return.

He visited the U.S. 4 times, including in 2013.

He had been in Ottawa since October 2, staying at the Ottawa Mission shelter.

On October 26, 2014, Royal Canadian Mounted Police Commissioner Bob Paulson said the killer had prepared a confessor video outlining his ideological and political motives.

AP reported on March 6, 2015, police released a cellphone video Michael Zehaf-Bibeau recorded before the attack, saying he was protesting Canada’s military involvement in Afghanistan and Iraq. “This is in retaliation for Afghanistan and because Harper wants to send his troops to Iraq.... So we are retaliating, the Mujahedin of this world. Canada’s officially become one of our enemies by fighting and bombing us and creating a lot of terror in our countries and killing us and killing our innocents. So, just aiming to hit some soldiers just to show that you’re not even safe in your own land, and you gotta be careful. Thank you.” RCMP Commissioner Bob Paulson said Zehaf-Bibeau used the Internet and payphones to stay in contact with people in Ottawa and in British Columbia. The autopsy toxicology report showed Zehaf-Bibeau, a crack addict, was not under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

October 22—Israel—Abdel-Rahman Shaloudi, 21, a Palestinian

man from East Jerusalem with a history of anti-Israel violence, crashed his car into a crowded train station near the national headquarters of Israel's police force in Jerusalem, killing Haya Zissel Brau, a 3-month-old baby girl and wounding 8 people. The driver exited the car and tried to escape before he was shot by a police officer. The driver lived in the east Jerusalem neighborhood of Silwan. The killer was in serious condition and later died of his injuries. He has served time in Israeli prison on terrorism charges. The baby was a dual Israeli-American citizen. Israeli police deemed the incident a "terrorist attack." On October 26, Israeli police said Ecuadorean tourist Karen Mosquera, 22, died of her wounds. She had been completing converting to Judaism in Israel. At Shaloudi's funeral, youths carrying his casket chanted "God loves him because he is a shahid (martyr)." 14102202

October 22—Denmark—The Copenhagen City Court acquitted 10 men accused of terror financing for providing money to the separatist Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), which the U.S. and European Union consider a terrorist organization. The court ruled that the prosecution failed to prove that 130 million kroner (\$22 million) transferred to Kurdish organizations between 2009 and 2012 went to the PKK.

October 22—Egypt—A rudimentary bomb exploded outside Cairo University, injuring 10 people, including 6 policemen (4 officers and 2 conscripts) and 4 civilians.

A Cairo court sentenced 12, including Muhammad Jamal el-Kashif, designated as a terrorist by the U.S. State Department and on a UN sanctions list of individuals suspected of links to al-Qaeda, to life in prison on charges of plotting attacks against police, military, foreign missions and ships passing through the strategic Suez Canal. Thirteen others were sentenced to between 7 and 15 years in prison. One was acquitted.

El-Kashif was arrested in 2012 in Egypt. He was accused of setting up training camps for jihadis in Egypt and Libya. He was released from an Egyptian prison in 2011. The State Department designated him a terrorist in 2013, noting that he had trained in

Afghanistan in the late 1980s and returned to Egypt in the 1990s.- El-Kashif developed links to various al-Qaeda-related groups in the region, including AQAP. The UN said he was involved in the deadly attack on the U.S. mission in Benghazi, Libya, on September 11, 2012.

October 22—UK—London's Metropolitan Police arrested a 25-year-old woman in Bedfordshire, north of London, on suspicion of planning a terror act. Police raided 2 properties as part of the investigation. A 32-year-old man was arrested on suspicion of attending a place used for terrorist training. Two London addresses were searched.

To date, police said they had made 220 terrorism arrests in 2014.

October 22—Nigeria—*Reuters* reported that Boko Haram was suspected in the kidnapping of 25 girls in a nighttime attack on a remote town in northeastern Nigeria. The victims included 3 daughters of John Kwaghe and 2 daughters of Dorothy Tizhe. The kidnappers forced all females to go with them, but later released the older ones.

A bomb hidden in a bag exploded during the night at a bus station in Azare in Bauchi State, killing at least 5 and wounding 12. Boko Haram was suspected.

October 22—U.S.—During the night, Dominic Adesanya, 23, of Bel Air, Maryland, jumped the White House north fence and was immediately stopped by 2 Secret Service K-9s, Hurricane and Jordan. The dogs were sent to a local vet for treatment of bruises sustained when the perpetrator kicked and hit them. Authorities said Adesanya has mental health problems; his father said his son is paranoid and hears voices. He was arrested 2 months earlier on a misdemeanor for a previous White House security breach. He was charged with 2 counts of felony assault on a police officer for attacking the K-9 dogs, 4 counts of resisting and unlawful entry, and one count of making threats. He was unarmed at the time of his arrest. During a 5-minute court hearing on October 27, he was charged with unlawfully entering the restricted grounds of the White House and harming 2 law enforcement dogs and ordered to

undergo psychiatric evaluation and treatment for 45 days.

October 23—U.S./Afghanistan—The *AP* reported that Irek Hamidullan, a Russian believed to have led several attacks in 2009 that killed or wounded U.S. troops, who was held since 2009 at the Parwan prison near Bagram Air Base, was flown to the U.S. to be prosecuted in federal court in the Eastern District of Virginia. He was wounded in 2009 firefight. He was the first foreign combatant captured in Afghanistan to be sent to a U.S. trial. He had also fought against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Authorities believed he was in his mid-50s. U.S. officials suggested he had links to Chechen jihadis.

October 23—Pakistan—Four gunmen riding 2 motorcycles fired on a minibus carrying Shi'ite Hazaras outside a vegetable market in the Quetta suburbs, killing 8, including 6 men on the minibus and another 2 they chased down, and injuring 2 other people on the bus.

Hours later, a bomb rigged to a motorcycle exploded near an army patrol 2 kilometers away from the shooting site, killing 2 civilians and wounding 10 other people, including 2 paramilitary soldiers.

At dusk, a suicide bomber set off his explosives vest next to a bullet proof car carrying Maulana Fazlur Rehman, chief of the-Taliban-linked Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam religious party, killing 2 people and wounding several others. Rehman had just addressed a rally of thousands of supporters in Quetta; he survived this and 2 earlier assassination attempts.

October 23—U.S.—*CNN* reported that self-radicalized Islamic convert Zale H. Thompson, 32, attacked 4 rookie New York City police officers in Queens, who were posing for a photo, with an 18.5-inch-long metal hatchet, leaving one officer in critical condition. He hit Officer Joseph Meeker, 24, in the right arm and Officer Kenneth Healey, 25, in the head. The untouched officers shot him to death. A 29-year-old female bystander was struck by a bullet in her lower back. The attacker had been hiding behind a bus shelter. They said he had a criminal record in California and had

been discharged from the Navy for misconduct. Police later said it was a terrorist attack by an individual who had converted 2 years earlier. The unemployed attacker apparently was not affiliated with any group, but his social media postings showed views that were “anti-Western, anti-government and in some cases anti-white,” according to the police. His recent Internet searches were for beheadings, al-Qaeda, ISIS and al-Shabaab.

October 23—Denmark—In separate morning raids, police arrested 2 men in possession of one kilo-gram of explosive material. Authorities believed the incidents were not terrorism-related. Police found 2 packs of 500 grams of explosives in the apartment of a 33-year-old man of Pakistani descent. The other suspect, aged 31, had ties to the Danish military.

October 23—Tunisia—Early in the morning, police arrested 2 men armed with assault rifles in Kebili following a clash that killed a bystander. Interior Ministry spokesman Mohammed Ali Aroui said the men were planning a terrorist attack.

The Ministry of Defense announced that a bomb went off near a military patrol in the mountainous Kef region near the Algerian border, causing no injuries.

October 23—Nigeria—Boko Haram killed 17 people in the village of Ndongo.

October 23–24—Tunisia—Authorities surrounded the home of a terrorism suspect in the Oued Ellil suburb of Tunis, starting a shoot-out that killed one security officer and injured several people, including another police officer. Police were negotiating for the release of women and children—family members of the gunmen—held inside the house. Interior Ministry spokesman Mohammed Ali Aroui said the gunmen wanted to disturb the scheduled October 26 election. On October 24, authorities stormed the home, ending a 24-hour standoff that left 5 women and one man dead. In the morning raid, one gunman died and another was captured. A child and a security forces member were wounded. Interior Ministry spokesman Mohammed Ali Aroui said all the dead were “terrorists.” Aroui said that the women were planning on traveling to Syria to join extremist groups and that one of them held the child in her

arms while shooting at the soldiers. The mother of the children and another man were arrested. Aroui said the hideout was discovered after the father of the children was arrested with another man in Kebili on October 23 while carrying assault rifles and planning terrorist attacks.

October 24—Afghanistan—In the morning, gunmen fired on a car carrying 7 civilians traveling through Khogyani district in Nangahar Province, killing 5 and wounding 2. The Taliban was suspected.

October 24—Nigeria—Gunmen kidnapped a German man working for the Nigeria-based construction company Julius Berger and killed another German construction expert as they were being driven to work in Ogun State. On October 30, *AP* reported that the hostage was freed. There was no announcement of a ransom.
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October 24—Egypt—At 3:30 p.m., a car bomb, possibly set off by a suicide bomber, hit a checkpoint in the Sinai Peninsula. A mortar round and rocket-propelled grenades hit a tank carrying explosives and ammunition, causing a secondary explosion at an army post in el-Arish in an area called Karm el-Qawadis. Roadside bombs hit 2 army vehicles carrying rescuers, seriously wounding a senior officer. The attacks killed 31 people and wounded 28, several critically. The National Defense Council declared a 3-month state of emergency in areas near borders with Israel and the Gaza Strip in the northern part of Sinai Peninsula and ordered a 3-hour curfew, and closed the Rafah crossing. On November 14, 2014, *AP* and the *New York Times* the next day reported that Ansar Beit al-Maqdis issued a 30-minute video in which it claimed credit, saying, “this is just the beginning” and calling Egypt’s President Abdel-Fattah el-Sissi a “tyrant, and servant of the Jews.” The group said it was the Sinai Province franchise of the Islamic State. The apparent suicide bomber said in a confessor statement, “We will be the swords that cut off your heads.”

October 24—Turkey—The Istanbul consulates of Canada, Belgium and Germany were evacuated after receiving suspicious packages. Seven people from the Canadian consulate were hospitalized after one of them opened a package and was exposed to a yellow powder. Eventually, more than 30 staff members of the

consulates were hospitalized. The U.S. consulate in Istanbul also received an envelope with the yellow powder, but was not evacuated. The French and Hungarian consulates also received the packages; 6 Hungarians were hospitalized on October 26. On October 27, Turkey's Health Ministry announced that the packages tested negative for anthrax, ricin, botulism, tularemia and a plague bacteria. The next day, Health Ministry Undersecretary Eyup Gumus said the material was similar to chalk dust.

October 24—Nigeria—*AFP* reported that during the night gunmen kidnapped Osio Agama, whose sister Diezani Alison-Madueke leads Africa's largest oil industry, as she approached her car in the oil hub of Port Harcourt.

October 24–25—Nigeria—*SkyNews* reported that Boko Haram was suspected in the kidnappings of 30 children, including 11-year-old girls, in Mafa in Borno State.

October 25—Iraq—In the afternoon, a suicide bomber set off his explosives belt at a meeting of Shi'ite militiamen in Taji, killing 8 of them and wounding 17 people.

October 25—Afghanistan—Gunmen attacked several checkpoints in Wardoj District, Badakhshan Province, killing 4 police officers and wounding 7.

Two roadside bombs in in Maiwand district in Kandahar Province killed 4 civilians and injured 8.

October 26—Brazil—A gunman shot to death Robson Diego de Moura Soares, 20, who was waiting in line to enter a polling station at a public school in Rio Grande do Norte State to vote in the presidential election. The killer fled. Police Sergeant Alfredo Carneiro told the *G1* news portal that the 2 men apparently belonged to rival gangs in Mossoro. Dias Toffoli, president of the Superior Electoral Tribunal, said that the killing was not related to the election.

October 27—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide bomber set off his explosives vest and blew up a car at a prosecutor's office compound in Kunduz city. Three gunmen then stormed the compound, killing 17 prosecutors, 2 police officers, and a civilian and wounding 10.

Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid said the attack was punishment for recent death sentences handed to Taliban prisoners.

October 27—Iraq—*Reuters* reported that a suicide car bomber driving a military Humvee hit a checkpoint manned by Iraqi troops and pro-government Shi'ite militiamen near Jurf al-Sakhar south of Baghdad, killing 27 and wounding 60.

The IS attacked policemen and Shi'ite militiamen in al-Mansuriyah, killing 6 members of the Iraqi security forces.

During the night, a car bomb hit shops and restaurants in downtown Baghdad, killing 14 and wounding 23.

October 27—Syria—IS released its 5th video of hostage John Cantlie.

October 27—Jordan—Security forces arrested jihadi ideologue Abu Mohammed al-Maqdesi after calling on rival militant groups to unite against an international coalition that has been carrying out airstrikes against the Islamic State in Syria and Iraq. He was charged with violating the country's anti-terrorism law. He was represented by attorney Moussa al-Abdallat. Al-Maqdesi was picked up 4 months after serving 5 years in prison.

October 28—Australia/Iraq—The Islamic State released a second YouTube video of Australian runaway Abdullah Elmir, 17, called the Ginger Jihadist by the media, wearing Arabian clothing and holding an assault rifle and standing on the bank of the Tigris River in Mosul, Iraq. He left his Sydney home in June 2014, telling his family he was going fishing.

October 28—Austria—State prosecutor's office spokeswoman Michaela Obenaus announced the arrest in St. Poelten, west of Vienna, of a 14-year-old boy on suspicion of planning to place a bomb in a busy Viennese train station. The Austrian citizen of Turkish descent had lived in Austria for 8 years and could be charged with membership in a terrorist organization. The individual told police that he wanted to fight with jihadis, had researched building a bomb on the Internet and had mentioned Vienna's downtown Westbahnhof rail station as a possible target.

October 28—Pakistan—Gun battles between jihadis and security forces led to the deaths of 21 gunmen and 8 Pakistani soldiers in the Khyber tribal region. Several other terrorists were wounded in the Spinqamar area of North Waziristan. Troops seized 146 tons of explosives, thousands of weapons and a large cache of ammunition.

October 28—Peru—Police arrested Lebanese citizen Mohamed Hamdar, 28, after he entered the country with false documents. Authorities said he was a Hizballah member. Police found traces of explosives on his possessions. On November 13, 2014, Judge Angel Mendivil ordered him held for 18 months for investigation. Hamdar denied that he had any violent intention and said he did not belong to Hizballah. He claimed investigators tried to coerce a confession.

October 28–29—India—Army spokesman Lt. Col. N.N. Joshi announced that 2 gunmen were killed on October 28 and an army officer and suspected rebel died the next day in fighting in a forested area in the Handwara region of Kashmir.

October 29—Israel—A gunman on motorcycle shot and seriously wounded Yehuda Glick, a U.S.-born hard-line Jewish activist who called for greater Jewish access to a sensitive Jerusalem holy site known to Jews as the Temple Mount and to Muslims as the Noble Sanctuary. Glick was coming out of a conference promoting Jewish access to the holy site, a hilltop compound in Jerusalem's Old City. The gun-man approached him, addressed in "heavy Arabic-accented Hebrew," fired at point-blank range and escaped. The incident set off battles between masked stone throwers and Israeli riot police in Jerusalem. The next day, Israeli police shot and killed the Palestinian gunman, Moatez Higazi, at his home in the Arab side of Abu Tor after he fired on police. Higazi was a jihadi who was recently freed from prison. Police arrested his brother and father. 14102901

October 29—Mali—During a morning operation against an armed terrorist group linked to AQIM in the Kidal region's Adrar des Ifoghas massif, a French air command parachute sergeant died.

October 29—Iraq—The Islamic State lined up and shot to death 30 men in Hit's al-Bakir district. Many were Sunni militia and security forces.

A roadside bomb hit an army patrol in a town south of Baghdad,

killing 3 soldiers and wounding 7.

A later bomb exploded on a commercial street in Baghdad's Ur district, killing 2 and wounding 8.

October 30—Niger—In the morning, gunmen simultaneously attacked a prison, a refugee camp for Malians, and a Niger security forces patrol near the border with Mali, killing 9 security forces. The gunmen freed numerous prisoners, possibly including Tuareg separatists. Four security forces were wounded in the attacks; 3 others were reported missing.

October 31—United Nations—A UN report said that fighters from more than 80 countries working with al-Qaeda associates in Syria and Iraq “form the core of a new diaspora that may seed the threat for years to come.” It said there were 15,000 foreign terrorists in Syria and Iraq. The report was submitted to the UN Security Council. The report warned that use of social media gives the Islamic State a “cosmopolitan” appearance.

October 31—Germany—The criminal police office in Hesse State announced the arrest of a suspected 49-year-old Spanish member of ETA in Mannheim. He was suspected of being a senior logistical expert and was accused of acquiring and producing explosives. He was earlier convicted by France of membership in a terrorist organization and preparing attacks. German authorities said he would be extradited to France.

October 31—Iraq—Bombs hit markets near Baghdad, killing 15 people.

A bomb exploded at noon at a sheep market in the western Baghdad suburb of Suweib, killing 5 people and injuring 13.

A bomb hit a commercial street in Baghdad's western Radhawniyah suburb, killing 2 people and wounding 9.

A bomb went off at an outdoor market in Madain, killing 4 and wounding 11.

A bomb hit an outdoor market in Youssifiyah, killing 4 and wounding 10.

The UN mission in Baghdad said 1,273 Iraqis were killed in violence in October. They included 856 civilians and 417 members of Iraq's security forces. Attacks wounded another 2,010 Iraqis. At least 379 civilians were killed in Baghdad alone. This compared to the UN's September figures of 1,119 Iraqis killed.

October 31—United Nations—The UN Security Council issued a press statement citing its “deep outrage” at the killings, kidnapping, rapes and torture by the Islamic State group in Iraq, noting that some of the actions “may constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity.” The Council called on the international community to increase its support of Iraq's government and security forces.

October 31—UK—The Foreign Office issued a general terror warning to all British travelers overseas because of fears that they could be targeted by the Islamic State seeking revenge for coalition actions.

October 31—Nigeria—Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau released a video in which he denied agreeing to a ceasefire and observed “The issue of the girls is long forgotten because I have long ago married them off. They are in their marital homes.... We have not made ceasefire with anyone.... We did not negotiate with anyone.... It's a lie. It's a lie. We will not negotiate. What is our business with negotiation? Allah said we should not.... Don't you know the over 200 Chibok schoolgirls have converted to Islam? They have now memorised 2 chapters of the Koran.” He threatened to kill a German hostage seized in July in Adamawa State, saying BH could “hack him or slaughter him or shoot him.”

Three bombs went off in a bus station in Gombe during the night, killing 8 people.

October 31–November 1—Yemen—Shi'ite Houthi rebels attacked the Islamist Islah Party headquarters in Ibb Province, killing 4 guards and blowing up the building during an overnight battle.

November 1—Israel—*Reuters* quoted Israeli military spokesman-Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Lerner claiming that a mortar fired from the Gaza Strip hit southern Israel, causing no injuries.

November 1—Iraq—*Reuters* quoted Albu Nimr tribal chief Sheikh Naeem al-Ga'oud as saying that the Islamic State had killed 300 tribal members in the past few days. IS killed 48 members of the tribe on October 30. Fifty members were killed near Tharthar Lake near a desert area in Anbar Province on October 31; the bodies of another 35 were found in a mass grave near Ramadi the next day. Ga'oud said 40 men, 6 women, and 4 children were killed in Tharthar Lake. The 35 bodies were handcuffed and blindfolded. IS also kidnapped 17 people.

A truck bomb went off at a vegetable market in Yusufiya, killing 13 people.

A bomb went off in Baghdad's Doura neighborhood, killing 7, including 4 police officers.

November 2—Pakistan—A suicide bomber set off 11 pounds of explosives at a Pakistani paramilitary checkpoint on the eastern Wagah border with India, killing 60 people and wounding more than 100. Hundreds of people were returning from a military parade outside Lahore. Paramilitary forces provincial Director General Tahir Javed said 3 soldiers died. The dead also included 10 women, 7 children, and 8 members of a single family. *UPI* reported that Jamaat-ul-Ahrar, a Pakistani Taliban splinter group, claimed credit, as did the Pakistani Taliban's Jundullah faction. Jamaat-ul-Ahrar spokesman Ehsanullah Ehsan said the bombing was "revenge of the killing of those innocent people who have been killed by Pakistan Army, particularly of those who have been killed in North Waziristan."

November 2—Iraq—Iraqi officials said a car bomb exploded among tea and water tents serving Shi'ite pilgrims celebrating Ashura religious commemorations in southwest Baghdad's al-Ilam area, killing 14 and wounding 32.

A roadside bomb hit an army patrol in Baghdad's western suburb of Abu Ghraib, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 4.

A bomb in a commercial street in Baghdad's al-Ameen district killed 3 people and wounded 4.

November 2—Philippines—Twenty Abu Sayyaf gunmen killed 6 soldiers who were guarding a road project on the outskirts of a farming village in Sumisop town on the island province of Basilan. During the 45-minute gun battle, one soldier was wounded. The attackers were led by AS commander Radzmi Jannatul.

November 2—Mali—A bomb went off in Almoustrate, near the town of Bourem, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 4 others.

November 2—Afghanistan—A gunman fired through the window of a classroom at Kandahar University, seriously wounding Abdul Qadeem Patyall, 32, the area's deputy governor who was studying to become a teacher. He later died in the hospital.

Gunmen shot to death Judge Abdul Majid, who was on his way home from a mosque in Feroz Koh, capital of Ghor Province.

A bomb exploded in the main bazaar of Gardez in Paktia Province, killing 3 civilians and wounding 14.

November 2—Nigeria—Gunmen freed 145 inmates from a prison in central Kogi State. One inmate died in the nighttime attack. By November 3, 12 escapees were recaptured. Boko Haram was blamed.

November 3—Egypt—A bomb near Egyptian troops demolished houses in Rafah on the border with the Gaza Strip, causing no casualties. Egypt was creating a 500-yard-wide buffer zone to halt weapons smuggling along the 13-kilometer border.

November 3—Iraq—The Islamic State publicly killed 36 Sunni tribesmen, women and children.

November 3—Nigeria—A Boko Haram suicide bomber hit a religious procession by the moderate Muslim Brotherhood in Potiskum, capital of Yobe State, killing himself and 32 civilians. Muslim Brotherhood members detained 2 suspects—one a policeman—and refused to hand them over to the military. When the crowd beat the suspects with fists and wooden clubs, soldiers fired several shots into the air, killing a Muslim Brotherhood member. The crowd then handed the suspects over to the police. At least 119 people, mainly women and children, were injured in the

bombing.

November 3—Australia—Shi'ite religious leader Rasoul al-Mousawi, 47, was hit by a shotgun blast in the face and shoulder in a drive-by shooting outside the Husainiyah Nabi Akram Center in suburban Greenacre outside Sydney. A witness said that men in the car had driven past the center several times before the shooting, calling out "IS lives forever" and "Shi'a dogs."

November 3—Saudi Arabia—The official *Saudi Press Agency* said that during the night, masked gunmen fired pistols and machine guns, killing 5 and wounding 9 in an apparent sectarian attack on the Shi'ite minority in the village of al-Dalwah in al-Ahsa Province. The victims were inside a Shi'ite shrine marking Ashoura, which commemorates the 7th-century death of Imam Hussein, a grandson of the Prophet Muhammad. On November 24, Interior Minister spokesman Mansour al-Turki said the attack was planned by a 77-person Islamic State cell which received orders from abroad. He said police killed 2 Saudis and one Qatari and seriously injured a Saudi resisting arrest, and arrested the others.

November 4—Syria—Human Rights Watch claimed that the Islamic State tortured and abused Kurdish children captured in May near the northern Syrian town of Kobani. HRW had interviewed several of the more than 150 Kurdish boys abducted from Kobani as they were returning home after taking school exams in Aleppo. Some 50 of the Kurds escaped early in their captivity, while the rest were released in batches—the last coming on October 29. Four children who were held in Manbij said the terrorists beat them with a hose and electric cable.

November 4—Turkey—*UPI* reported that at 9:30 a.m., Kurdish politician Ahmet Karakas was stabbed 7 times in the neck, leg and stomach as he prepared to enter the pro-Kurdish People's Democratic Party (HDP) headquarters in Ankara. Police arrested a suspect.

November 4—Yemen—On November 5, *CNN* reported that a drone strike killed 9 terrorists, including Shawki al-Badani, whom the U.S. State Department named a "specially designated global terrorist" in June, and Nabil al-Dahab, a senior member of the

Salafist group Ansar al-Sharia. The State Department said al-Badani was an AQAP leader who was reportedly assigned to target the U.S. Embassy in Sana'a. He was also implicated in the May 2012 suicide bombing that killed more than 100 Yemeni soldiers and a summer 2013 plot that led to the closure of 19 U.S. diplomatic posts in the Middle East and Africa.

November 5—Nigeria—During a 12-hour gun battle between soldiers and Boko Haram in Malum Fatori, at least 16 civilians and dozens of BH members were killed.

November 5—Tunisia—Gunmen attacked a bus carrying soldiers and their families in the mountainous northwest region near el-Kef, killing 4 service members and wounding 11 people.

November 5—Israel—Ibrahim al-Akari intentionally crashed his car into a crowded train platform in east Jerusalem, jumped out of the vehicle and attacked police with a crowbar. The car hit the train platform, then rammed into cars. He was shot and killed by police. On November 20, Israeli police gave demolition notices to families of 2 recent attackers: Ibrahim al-Akari and Moataz Hijazi, who seriously wounded an Israeli activist for greater Jewish access to a sensitive Jerusalem holy site.

November 5—Egypt—Shortly before midnight, a bomb exploded on a train traveling in the Nile Delta north of Cairo, killing 4, including 2 police officers, and wounding 9.

During the night, a bomb exploded on a commuter train in Cairo's al-Marg suburb, wounding 3.

November 5—Syria—CNN credited a U.S. airstrike with killing David Drugeon, 25, a French bombmaker for the Khorasan Group, in Sarmada near Idlib. He was also linked to core al-Qaeda in Pakistan. He was believed involved in efforts to make bombs from clothing dipped in explosive solution and explosives concealed in personal electronics, which would be used in aviation attacks. He was born in 1989 in a blue-collar and immigrant neighborhood near Vannes on the Atlantic coast of Brittany. His father, a bus driver, and his Catholic mother, a secretary, divorced when he was 13. At age 14, he converted and changed his name to Daoud. By 2010, he had

visited Egypt several times to learn Arabic and Islam. In April 2010, he left France for the last time, traveling via Cairo for the tribal areas of Pakistan, to join the jihad against U.S. forces in Afghanistan. *CNN* quoted French intelligence indicating the he joined the small al-Qaeda subgroup known as Jund-al-Khalifah in the Miran Shah area. He learned bombmaking in Pakistan, and changed his name to Souleiman. He left Pakistan in 2013–2014 and traveled to Syria to join Khorasan. U.S. officials told *CNN* he facilitated the movement of fighters to and from Europe, and in planning attacks in Europe.

November 5—Colombia—*AP* reported on November 5 that 300 Nasa Indians on their self-governed reservation in the southwestern department of Cauca detained 7 Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) members and planned to bring them to justice for the killing of 2 tribe members. They faced time in the stocks or forced labor for killing 2 tribe members on November 5 while removing banners commemorating the death 3 years ago of FARC leader Guillermo Leon Saenz, alias Alfonso Cano, during a military assault. *AFP* reported that at the end of the November 9 trial in front of 3,000 Nasa Indians, an indigenous court convicted 7 FARC members of murder and sentenced them to 40–60 years in jail and 20 lashes. The 60-year sentence went to Carlos Ivan Silva, who confessed to the murders. Four received 40 years for having “fired indiscriminately on other members of the community.” Two teens were sentenced to 20 lashes and were to be held at a rehabilitation center until age 18, at which point a new assembly would reconsider their cases.

November 6—Iraq—A suicide car bomber crashed into an army checkpoint near al-Baghdadi, killing 5 soldiers and wounding 12.

A bomb exploded at a commercial street in Baghdad’s western Ghazaliyah district, killing 4 and wounding 8.

Gunmen fired from a car on an army checkpoint in Baghdad’s western Abu Ghraib suburb, killing 2 soldiers.

November 6—Egypt—During the morning, a bomb exploded near the infrequently used al-Quba presidential palace in Cairo, slightly injuring a woman.

November 6—Nigeria—*Reuters* reported that Boko Haram was suspected when intruders arrived in 6 pick-up trucks at a cement factory owned by Lafarge subsidiary Ashaka Cement, fired weapons, and stole dynamite from a quarry. No one was injured.

The *Voice of America* reported that the Nigerian army released 42 suspected Boko Haram members after clearing them of involvement in attacks. They included 3 foreigners from Chad, Cameroon and Burkina Faso. The group had been arrested during military raids over the past 3 years.

November 6—UK—British police arrested Nadir Ali Sayed (variant Syed), Yousaf Shah Syed and Haseeb Hamayoon 3 days before Remembrance Sunday, an important annual national tribute to Britain's war dead. Sayed had purchased a foot-long chef's knife, which he claimed was a gift for his mother. On November 20, they appeared in London's Westminster Magistrates' Court charged with planning terrorism acts that reportedly included a plot to behead a member of the public. The men, aged 19 to 27, were remanded in custody. They did not apply for bail. On December 14, 2015, *AP* reported that Sayed, 22, was convicted at London's Woolwich Crown Court of planning an Islamic State-inspired knife attack in London. The jury had deliberated for more than 50 hours. Prosecutors said he was obsessed with beheadings and the killing of British soldier Lee Rigby in 2013. He tried to go to Syria in early 2014 but was prevented from leaving the country. Prosecutor Max Hill said an IS fatwa "inspired the defendant to plan his own attack in this country, emulating the attack on Lee Rigby." Sayed recorded a video showing himself stamping on a poppy, the symbol of wartime remembrance, indicating his "attitude to the poppy as the remembrance image in this country." Jurors failed to reach a verdict on Haseeb Hamayoon, 29, and Sayed's 20-year-old cousin Yousaf Syed. The 2 men faced a retrial. Nadir Syed was to be sentenced at a later date.

November 7—Israel—*Reuters* reported that small explosions hit the homes and vehicles of officials from President Mahmoud Abbas's Fatah movement in the Gaza Strip, causing minor damage but no injuries. One of the bombs went off at the wooden stage

where Fatah planned a November 11 commemoration of the 10th anniversary of Yasser Arafat's death. A letter left at the scene of one bombing was signed by Islamic State, but Fatah doubted their involvement.

November 7—UK—*Sky News* reported that police in west London and the Thames Valley arrested 4 men, aged 19–27, suspected of preparing jihadi-related terrorists acts. A 27-year-old was arrested on a west London street during the night. Two others were picked up in London's western area; the 4th in High Wycombe.

November 7—Nigeria—The *Voice of America* reported that bombs planted on 2 motorcycles exploded at an ATM in Azare in Bauchi State, killing 8 and injuring many others.

November 7—Pakistan—Two roadside bombs went off minutes apart, hitting a minibus and a motorcycle in the Mohmand tribal region, killing 5 minivan passengers and the motorcyclists and injuring 4 people. Among the dead were members of an anti-Taliban militia.

Following a nighttime battle after dozens of terrorists attacked a security checkpoint in the Spin Qamar area in Pakistan's Khyber tribal region, soldiers found 17 bodies of gunmen in 3 different locations the next day.

The Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan named Moham-mad Khurassani as its new spokesman, replacing Shahidullah Shahid, who in October announced his allegiance to Islamic State leader Abu Bakr-al-Baghdadi.

November 7—Egypt—Abu Osama al-Masri, leader of the Sinai-based Ansar Beit al-Maqdis (Champions of Jerusalem), released an audio on the group's Twitter account saying his group kills Egyptian soldiers because they were killing Muslims. "This is advice for you: ... Pull your sons from the ranks of the apostate army ... or order them to leave it to rescue them from death.... Come to Sinai to see ... what your sons have done."

November 7—Iraq—Late in the day, a suicide truck bomber

crashed into the convoy of Police Lieutenant General Faisal Malik during an inspection tour of troops in Beiji, killing Malik and 7 police officers and wounding 15 people.

November 8—Iraq—Two car bombs exploded on a commercial street in Baghdad's Amil neighborhood, killing 8 people and wounding 16.

A car bomb exploded in a commercial area of Baghdad's Sadr City, killing 11 and wounding 21.

A car bomb exploded in a commercial street lined with restaurants in al-Aman in southeastern Baghdad, killing 9 and wounding 18.

A car bomb exploded on a commercial street in Baghdad's al-Karadah district, killing 7 people and wounding 21.

A bomb exploded near a fruit and vegetable market in Yousifiya, killing 2 and wounding 4.

A car bomb exploded in Zafaraniya in southeastern Baghdad, killing 6 and wounding 13.

November 8—Mali—The French military said its Operation Barkhane in late October had killed 24 jihadis in Kidal in northern Mali. One French soldier died in the fighting. Soldiers seized materials used to make suicide bomber vests.

November 8—Iraq—Airstrikes hit senior Islamic State leaders in Qaim in Anbar Province, across the border from Bukamal, Syria. Several IS leaders, including 2 regional governors, were killed and a convoy of 10 trucks was destroyed. Among the dead was the IS ruler (wali) of Anbar Province, Abu Muhannad al-Sweidawi, and the head of Deir al-Zour Province in Syria, Abu Zahra al-Mahamdi. Al-Sweidawi had served in Saddam Hussein's Iraqi Army, later joining al-Qaeda. He had been detained by U.S. forces but later released, according to *New York Times* reporting.

On November 9, 2 Iraqi officials and state television reported that an airstrike wounded Islamic State group leader Abu Bakr al-

Baghdadi.

November 9—Afghanistan—A suicide bomber walked into Kabul's police headquarters and got within meters of the office of Chief of Police General Mohammad Zahir Zahir before setting off his explosives at 9 a.m. Zahir was not in the 3rd floor office at the time. Sediq Sediqqi, spokesman for the Interior Ministry, said "The man was wearing a civilian suit and had a file in his hand and the suicide vest under his clothes. He was asking police directions to the chief of police's office, saying he had papers to deliver to him. This is the procedure for anyone who wants to meet with the chief of police, so the police sent him in the right direction." Zahir's chief of staff, Colonel Mohammad Yasin, was killed and 7 others were wounded, including a small child.

Two hours earlier, a bomb exploded under an Afghan Army vehicle in Kabul, causing no casualties. The Taliban claimed credit.

November 9—Syria—*AFP* reported that gunmen shot to death 5 nuclear engineers—4 Syrians, one Iranian—who were on a bus in Barzeh in northern Damascus near the research center where they worked. 14110901

November 9—Libya—Two car bombs exploded in Shahat, near Bayda, where Bernardino Leon, an envoy from the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) was meeting with Libyan Prime Minister Abdullah al-Thinni. Senior security officials were also meeting in the city. Two suspects from Darna were arrested. Jihadis from Darna pledged allegiance to the Islamic State in October.

November 9—Egypt—The Sinai-based Ansar Beit al-Maqdis pledged allegiance to Islamic State leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi in an audio speech posted late Sunday on Ansar's official Twitter account and a jihadi website. The unknown speaker in the recording said Ansar decided to join the Islamic State group, "whose emergence resembles a new dawn raising the banner of monotheism." He observed that al-Baghdadi was "chosen by God" to establish a new caliphate after "Muslims suffered decades of humiliation.... Therefore, we have no alternative but to declare our pledge of allegiance to the caliph ... to listen and obey him ... and we call on all Muslims to pledge allegiance to him." He called on

Egyptians to fight “the tyrant,” apparently referring to President Abdel-Fattah el-Sissi. “What are you waiting for, after your honor has been aggressed upon and your sons’ blood has been shed at the hands of this tyrant and his soldiers?”

November 10—Northern Ireland—Police raided a suspected meeting of the outlawed Continuity IRA faction at a house in Newry and arrested 7 Irishmen, aged 30 to 75. On November 17, the group was charged with membership in Continuity IRA. A judge ordered them held without bail. Three suspects lived in British Northern Ireland, the other 4 in Ireland. Prosecutors introduced audio recordings of their private discussions produced covertly by MI5. Six men were charged with planning terrorist acts and conspiring to procure weapons. Five were charged with directing terrorism, a charge normally levied against suspected commanders.

November 10—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide attacker wearing a police uniform infiltrated the police headquarters in Logar Province’s capital of Puli Alim, then killed 6 police officers, including their commander, and wounded a civilian.

A bomb on a motorbike exploded near a police vehicle in Nangahar Province, killing 3 police officers.

November 10—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected when a suicide bomber wearing a school uniform and carrying a rucksack killed 48 students at a high school assembly in Potiskum. At least 2,000 students were attending the morning’s weekly assembly at the Government Technical Science College when the bomb went off at 7:30 a.m. At least 79 students were admitted to the hospital. Musa Ibrahim Yahaya, 17, was treated for head wounds at the general hospital. Many injuries required amputations. The overcrowded hospital sometimes put 2 victims in a single bed.

November 10—Israel—A Palestinian from the West Bank city of Nablus stabbed an Israeli soldier in a downtown Tel Aviv train. The soldier was reported to be in grave condition.

Later that day, a Palestinian stabbed 3 Israelis at a West Bank bus stop. A security guard shot the assailant.

November 10–11—Yemen—Shi'ite Houthi rebels attempted to establish their authority at Sana'a international airport, including interfering with airport affairs and trying to search passengers. An overnight clash with security personnel killed 4 people, including 3 security guards and a Houthi and wounding 2 guards and an airport employee.

November 11—UK—The jury in the Incedal trial was dismissed after 5 days of deliberation. On November 17, the court announced that the previous week a jury had found Incedal guilty of possessing a bomb-making document likely to be useful to a terrorist. The jury failed to reach a verdict on a related charge. He was to be retried in early 2015.

November 11—Pakistan—Gunmen attacked a security checkpoint in the northwestern Orakzai tribal region, killing 3 paramilitary soldiers. Other soldiers chased and killed several terrorists.

In Salarzai in the northwestern Bajur tribal area, a roadside bomb killed 2 police officers who were preparing to supervise a polio vaccine campaign scheduled to begin the next day.

A roadside bomb in Quetta went off when a local court judge passed by, killing a boy and wounding 25 people.

November 11—Iraq—In the afternoon, a suicide car bomber crashed into a military outpost in the northern Baghdad district of Tarmiyah, killing 7 soldiers, including the post's commander, a major, and 2 other officers, a captain and lieutenant and wounding 13 others. Three other bombs in Baghdad killed 9 and injured 24.

November 11–12—New Zealand—*UPI* reported that during the week, suspicious packages mentioning ebola were delivered to the U.S. Embassy in Wellington, the country's Parliament, and the *New Zealand Herald* newspaper in Auckland. The packages to Parliament and the *Herald* were found on November 11. The Embassy, closed during the celebration of Veterans Day, reported the package to police the morning of November 12, saying "a suspicious package was identified during the normal mail screening process." Auckland police said the *Herald* received a small bottle of liquid with a

document referencing ebola. Parliament received a small plastic bottle with some liquid inside. 14111101

November 12—Germany—Prosecutors detained 2 suspected supporters of the Islamic State and the Syrian rebel organizations Ahrar al-Sham and Junud al-Sham. Mirza Tamoor B., 58, a Pakistani, was arrested in the Cologne area following accusations that he helped take 2 fighters from Germany to the jihadi groups in Syria as well as providing 3,200 euros (\$4,000) and a vehicle. Authorities in Cologne also arrested German citizen Kais B.O., 31, for recruiting fighters for terror groups since 2013. Prosecutors say that 3 men joined terrorist groups in Syria at his instigation. Police also raided the western German homes of 6 other suspected accomplices.

November 12—Pakistan—Jundullah spokesman Fahad Marwat said an Islamic State delegation had visited Jundullah's leaders earlier in the week in southwestern Baluchistan Province to determine how to unite Pakistani jihadi groups.

Jundullah is a faction of the Pakistani Taliban (Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan).

November 12—Iraq—A suicide car bomber crashed into an army checkpoint in the Youssifiyah district south of Baghdad, killing 6 soldiers and injuring 16 people, including 10 civilians and 6 soldiers.

A car bomb exploded among shops in Baghdad's upscale Mansour district, killing 6 civilians and wounding 13. A few minutes later, a suicide bomber attacked the entrance of a nearby police station as officers were rushing out to the site of the first attack, killing 5 and injuring 10, all policemen.

November 12—Libya—*UPI* reported that 2 car bombs exploded at an intersection in front of an oil institute and near the intelligence headquarters in Tobruk, killing 3 and hospitalizing 21.

A bomb exploded at an air base used for civilian flights in al-Bayda, home of the Libyan government, killing 4 people.

November 12—Nigeria—Police Deputy Superintendent Ibrahim A. Gambari reported that at 12:45 p.m., a female suicide bomber set off her explosives outside the library of the Federal College of Education at Katongora, in the west Nigerian state of Niger, killing herself and injuring 3 people. It was the first attack in the state in more than 2 years.

November 13—Morocco—The Interior Ministry arrested 4 French citizens in Marrakech and Laayoune suspected of being jihadis. One man was of Polish origin; another of Rwandan origin. There were suspected of being linked to terrorist organizations. One suspect had engaged in “suspicious travel” to Egypt and Yemen and was known for his extremist rhetoric. Another had gathered information on public buildings.

November 13—Germany—DPA reported that the Duesseldorf state court convicted and sentenced 4 men of membership in an al-Qaeda terrorist cell that planned a bombing. Moroccan citizen Abdeladim el-Kebir, 33, was sentenced to 9 years for membership in a terrorist organization as the group’s ringleader. Two accomplices convicted of membership in al-Qaeda were given 7 years and 5 1/2 years in prison. A 4th man convicted of supporting the terrorist organization received 4 1/2 years. Prosecutors said El-Kebir and 2 others were making a bomb for an attack in Germany and were experimenting with explosives and detonators. They were arrested in 2011. The 4th man provided money and logistical assistance.

November 13—Egypt—Masked jihadis set up roadblocks with pickup trucks in the Sinai and halted vehicles with troops or policemen. In Sheikh Zuweyid, they dragged 3 soldiers out of their car and killed them. In a second attack in Rafah, they pulled 2 policemen from their vehicle and shot them to death. All 5 were off-duty and wearing civilian clothing.

A stun grenade/sonic bomb exploded in a train that had arrived at Cairo’s Ramses subway train station from the Nile Delta. Sixteen people were injured in the resulting stampede.

November 13—Libya—Car bombs exploded nearly simultaneously at the closed embassies of Egypt and the United Arab Emirates in Tripoli, causing some damage to the buildings. No

injuries were reported.

November 13—UK—Judge Nicholas Hilliard sentenced Amal el-Wahabi to 28 months in prison after convicting her of trying to send 20,000 euros (nearly \$16,000) in cash to her jihadi husband who was fighting in Syria after joining the Islamic State in July 2014. The court said she knew her husband was engaged in violent extremism and that the cash she was sending would be used for that purpose. Officials found the cash hidden in the underwear of a friend who had agreed to take the money on a flight to Turkey.

November 13—Internet—Six days after he was reportedly wounded in an airstrike, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi posted a 17-minute audio recording in which he said the Islamic State would fight the “crusader campaign” to the last man. He noted, “God has ordered us to fight. For that reason the soldiers of the Islamic State are fighting ... they will never leave fighting, even if only one soldier remains. They will never leave fighting, because they reject humiliation.” He said Muslims must “explode the volcanoes of jihad everywhere,” specifically killing “apostates” in Saudi Arabia and Yemen. It was not announced when the recording was made, but he mentioned events since the airstrike, including several pledges of allegiance by jihadi groups in Libya and Egypt. He said the coalition against him was failing, observing, “They thought and they estimated, they planned and they conspired, and they prepared to hit the Islamic State, and then they emerged with a failed plan that was to shell the sites of the Islamic State, and its brigades and its vehicles and its soldiers to halt its advance ... but quickly the failure of this plan was apparent. Soon the Jews and Crusaders will be forced to descend to earth, and to send its ground forces to its end and destruction, by God’s will.... And here is Obama, sending another 1,500 troops, claiming they are advisors, because the strikes of the Crusaders that continue night and day on the sites of the Islamic State have not halted its advance.” He predicted that his group would “reach Rome,” a jihadi symbol of Europe.

November 13—Syria—The Islamic State and the al-Qaeda affiliate Nusra Front agreed to fight foes together in Syria during a meeting at a farm house in Atareb, west of Aleppo in northern Syria on November 2, according to a senior Syrian oppositionist and a rebel

commander. The 4-hour meeting began at midnight. The meeting also was attended by the Khorasan Group, Jund al-Aqsa, and Ahrar-al-Sham.

November 13—Syria—*CNN* reported that the Islamic State planned to mint its own currency in gold, silver and copper to break from the “tyrant’s financial system.” They planned to issue 2 gold, 3 silver and 2 copper coins, removing Muslims from a “global economic system that is based on satanic usury.”

November 13—Nigeria—Members of Boko Haram arrived in pickup trucks and motorcycles and by 4 p.m. had taken control of Chibok. Thousands of residents fled. The Nigerian Army claimed on November 16 that it had reclaimed the town.

November 13—India—Central Reserve Police Force Inspector General Nalin Prabhat said that during an all-night clash between rebels and authorities in Indian-controlled Kashmir, 2 rebels and a civilian died.

November 13—Afghanistan—A suicide bomber hit a foreign convoy in the Behsood District of Jalalabad, killing an Afghan civilian and injuring another Afghan civilian. No foreign troops were harmed.

November 13—Turkey—On December 5, 2014, the *Washington Post* reported that Jordanian authorities detained suspected Libyan al-Qaeda member Abd-al-Baset Azzouz, whom the U.S. in September had designated as a global terrorist and who might have been involved in the September 11, 2012 attacks on U.S. diplomatic facilities in Benghazi. The U.S. Department of State said that he had lived in the UK and Afghanistan. He left the UK, where he had been briefly detained, in 2009 for Pakistan and Afghanistan. AQ leader Ayman al-Zawahiri in 2011 sent him to mobilize 200 members in Libya. State added, “He is considered a key operative capable of training al-Qaeda recruits in a variety of skills, such as IED [improvised explosive device] construction.” Turkish news media said he was captured on November 13 in Yalova, Turkey, 100 miles south of Istanbul, and that he was later deported to Jordan. Turkey’s *Daily Sabah* newspaper credited the CIA for providing tipoff information.

November 14—Nigeria—A car bomb exploded at a gas station on a main road in Kano, killing 6 people, including 3 police officers.

November 14—Afghanistan—A NATO service member was shot to death by a gunman in northern Afghanistan. At least 61 coalition forces, 45 of them Americans, had been killed in the country during 2014.

November 14—Philippines—In a gun battle between Philippine troops and Abu Sayyaf in Talipao in Sulu Province, 5 soldiers and 9 terrorists died and 26 soldiers and 30 gunmen were wounded. Another soldier was missing. Troops were chasing 300 Abu Sayyaf members who broke into smaller groups and fled. The gunmen were believed to be led by Radulan Sahiron, a one-armed Abu Sayyaf commander in his 70s. Military officials said another Abu Sayyaf group was led by Hatib Hajan Sawadjaan, who was behind the kidnapping of 2 German tourists who were freed on October 17 after a ransom payment. A government report said Sawadjaan shared the ransom with other Abu Sayyaf commanders, including Puruji Indama, who planned to use the money and borrow some more from Sawadjaan to purchase a number of lightweight artillery anti-tank weapons.

November 14—Lebanon—A roadside bomb exploded near an army patrol in Aarsal near the Syrian border, wounding 3 soldiers. A second patrol exchanged fire with gunmen, who later escaped into the mountains. The army found 2 other 15-kilogram bombs nearby. One was safely detonated and troops were trying to dismantle the other one.

November 14—Iraq—A nighttime car bombing in the busy Gorayaat market area in northern Baghdad killed 15 and injured 34.

Three other bombs went off in Baghdad, mostly in Shi'ite areas, killing another 19 and wounding 46.

November 15—Afghanistan—Iran's *Tasnim* news agency reported that the Taliban attacked security checkpoints in the Dowkalan area of Nari district in Kunar Province at 5 a.m. Three border policemen and 10 gunmen were killed and 2 border police and 10 Taliban were wounded, according to *Xinhua*. Tasnim said foreigners were among

the dead and injured in the 5-hour battle.

November 15—Morocco—The Interior Ministry announced the arrest of 5 suspected jihadis in Marrakech. Three had links to the Islamic State in Syria. The other 2 promoted “terrorist” ideas, such as conducting attacks in the country using suicide belts.

November 15—United Arab Emirates—The UAE Cabinet designated 83 groups as terrorist organizations, but excluded Lebanese Hizballah and Ha-mas. The definition of terrorism was broader than many, including the Washington-based Center for-American-Islamic Relations (CAIR), the Muslim American Society, Serbian non-profit group CANVAS and the Houthi movement in Yemen. The complete list included:

The UAE Muslim Brotherhood

Al-Islah (or Da’wat Al-Islah)

Fatah al-Islam (Lebanon)

Associazione Musulmani Italiani (Association of Italian Muslims)

Khalaya Al-Jihad Al-Emirati (Emirati Jihadist Cells)

Osbat al-Ansar (the League of the Followers) in Lebanon.

The Finnish Islamic Association (Suomen Islam-seurakunta)

Alkarama organization

Al-Qaeda in the Land of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM or Tanzim al-Qa idah fi Bilad al-Maghrib al-Islami)

The Muslim Association of Sweden (Sveriges muslimska forbund, SMF)

Hizb al-Ummah (The Ommah Party or Nation’s Party) in the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula

Ansar al-Sharia in Libya (ASL, Partisans of Islamic Law)

Det Islamske Forbundet i Norge (Islamic Association in

Norway)

Al-Qaeda

Ansar al-Sharia in Tunisia (AST, Partisans of Sharia) in Tunisia

Islamic Relief UK

Dae'sh (the Arabic acronym for the Islamic State, ISIS, ISIL)

Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen (HSM) in Somalia
(Mujahideen Youth Movement)

The Cordoba Foundation (TCF) in the UK

Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)

Boko Haram (Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'Awati Wal-Jihad) in
Nigeria

Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW) of the Global Muslim
Brotherhood

Jama'at Ansar al-Shari'a (Partisans of Sharia) in Yemen

Al-Mourabitoun (The Sentinels) group in Mali

Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (Taliban Movement of Pakistan)

The Muslim Brotherhood (MB) organization and groups

Ansar al-Dine (Defenders of the faith) movement in Mali

Abu Dhar al-Ghifari Battalion in Syria

Jama'a Islamia in Egypt (AKA al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya, The
Islamic Group, IG)

The Haqqani Network in Pakistan

Al-Tawheed Brigade (Brigade of Unity, or Monotheism) in Syria

Ansar Bait al-Maqdis (ABM, Supporters of the Holy House or
Jerusalem) and now known as Wilayat Sinai (Province or state in
the Sinai)

Lashkar-e-Taiba (Soldiers, or Army of the Pure, or of the Righteous)

Al-Tawhid wal-Eman Battalion (Battalion of Unity, or Monotheism, and Faith) in Syria

Ajnad Misr (Soldiers of Egypt) group

The East Turkistan Islamic Movement in Pakistan (ETIM), also known as the Turkistan Islamic Party (TIP), Turkistan Islamic Movement (TIM)

Katibat al-Khadra in Syria (The Green Battalion)

Majlis Shura al-Mujahideen Fi Aknaf Bayt al-Maqdis (the Mujahideen Shura Council in the Environs of Jerusalem, or MSC)

Jaish-e-Mohammed (The Army of Muhammad)

Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq Brigade in Syria

The Houthi Movement in Yemen

Jaish-e-Mohammed (The Army of Muhammad) in Pakistan and India

Talha Ibn 'Uбайд-Allah Company in Syria

Hizballah al-Hijaz in Saudi Arabia

Al-Mujahideen Al-Honoud in Kashmor/India (The Indian Mujahideen, IM)

Al-Sarim Al-Battar Brigade in Syria

Hizballah in the Gulf Cooperation Council

Islamic Emirate of the Caucasus (Caucasus Emirate or Kavkaz and Chechen jihadists)

The Abdullah bin Mubarak Brigade in Syria

Al-Qaeda in Iran

The Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)

Qawafil al-Shuhada (Caravans of the Martyrs)

The Badr Organization in Iraq

Abu Sayyaf Organization in the Philippines

Abu Omar Brigade in Syria

Asa'ib Ahl al-Haq in Iraq (The Leagues of the Righteous)

Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR)

Ahrar Shammar Brigade in Syria (Brigade of the Free Men of the Shammar Tribe)

Hizballah Brigades in Iraq

CANVAS Organization in Belgrade, Serbia

The Sarya al-Jabal Brigade in Syria

Liwa Abu al-Fadl al-Abbas in Syria

The Muslim American Society (MAS)

Al Shahba' Brigade in Syria

Liwa al-Youm al-Maw'oud in Iraq (Brigade of Judgment Day).

International Union of Muslim Scholars (IUMS).

Al Ka'kaa' Brigade in Syria

Liwa Ammar bin Yasser (Ammar bin Yasser Brigade)

Ansar al-Islam in Iraq

Federation of Islamic Organizations in Europe

Sufyan Al Thawri Brigade

Ansar al-Islam Group in Iraq (Partisans of Islam)

Union of Islamic Organizations of France (L'Union des Organisations Islamiques de France, UOIF)

Ebad ar-Rahman Brigade (Brigade of Soldiers of Allah) in Syria

Jabhat al-Nusra (Al-Nusra Front) in Syria

Muslim Association of Britain (MAB)

Omar Ibn al-Khattab Battalion in Syria

Harakat Ahrar ash-Sham Al Islami (Islamic Movement of the Free Men of the Levant)

Islamic Society of Germany (Islamische Gemeinschaft Deutschland)

Al-Shayma' Battalion in Syria

Jaysh al-Islam in Palestine (The Army of Islam in Palestine)

The Islamic Society in Denmark (Det Islamiske Trossamfund, DIT)

Katibat al-Haqq (Brigade of the Righteous)

The Abdullah Azzam Brigades

The League of Muslims in Belgium (La Ligue des Musulmans de Belgique, LMB)

November 16—Afghanistan—*AP* and *Reuters* reported that a car bomber attempted to crash into the car of prominent female parliamentarian Shukria Barakzai, 42, en route to work in Kabul, then set off his explosives, slightly wounding her and killing 3 people, including a young girl, and injuring a dozen others. Barakzai's driver was also hospitalized. She had been a lawmaker for 10 years and focused on women's rights and media freedom. She is a close ally of new President Ashraf Ghani.

November 16—Iraq—A bomb went off near a police patrol in Baghdad's Radwaniya suburb, killing 2 police officers and wounding 5.

A roadside bomb went off on a commercial street in Baghdad's Hay Jami'a neighborhood, killing 3 and wounding 9.

The Islamic State set off a car bomb at one of the first checkpoints at Baghdad International Airport, hitting a convoy of 3 UN vehicles passing by. No one in the convoy was wounded, but the blast injured 5 other people and caused extensive damage to cars in the parking lot. The group said the attacker was Abu Muawiya al-Falluji, who was targeting Americans leaving the airport.

November 16—Israel—A Palestinian was believed responsible for stabbing a Jewish man in his 30s in downtown Jerusalem. The man was stabbed in his upper body with a screwdriver. The assailant escaped.

November 16—Nigeria—A female suicide bomber hit a market in Azare, 125 miles south of Bauchi, killing 13 people and injuring 65.

November 16—Philippines—*UPI* reported that a bomb exploded at a pedestrian overpass near a school in Kabacan, a farming town in North Cotabato Province, killing one person and wounding at least 16 people, 4 critically. Soldiers defused 2 nearby bombs. Police suspected a splinter of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front.

November 16—Colombia—The government called off peace talks after the 34th front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia kidnapped Army General Ruben Dario Alzate, 55, and 2 civilians, including attorney Gloria Urrego, who were traveling by motor boat along a remote river in western Colombia to survey an energy project. A fourth soldier fled from the afternoon attack. Defense Minister Juan Carlos Pinzon said that the government had contacted the International Red Cross to mediate. The American-educated Alzate commanded the 2,500-man Titan Task Force, which is comprised of army and marine personnel sent to combat the rebels and drug traffickers in the remote swamps surrounding Quibdo. On November 19, the president's office said it would return to peace talks with FARC after FARC releases the general, 2 civilians, and 2 soldiers captured in a separate incident. Their release was announced in Havana by Rodolfo Benítez of host nation Cuba, and Rita Sandberg of Norway, the guarantors of the peace talks. *UPI* reported on November 25 that the FARC had released Colombian soldiers Cesar Rivera and Jonathan Diaz. The

International Committee of the Red Cross said, “They were transported in a helicopter with the ICRC logo to Tame, Arauca, where they were handed over to representatives of the Army.” The general, attorney Gloria Urrego, and Army Corporal Jorge Rodriguez Contreras remained hostages. On November 30, FARC ruling secretariat member Pastor Alape released General Alzate, an Army corporal, and attorney Urrego to the International Committee of the Red Cross. On December 1, Alzate resigned, saying he did not follow military protocol when he went up the FARC-controlled river without a bodyguard and in civilian clothes.

November 16—Northern Ireland—Shortly before midnight, the IRA was suspected of firing a rocket at a police patrol on the edge of Ardoyne, Belfast. The projectile exploded against the side of an armored vehicle, causing no injuries.

In Londonderry IRA extremists revoked their threat to kill 11 community safety workers for trying to talk youths away from involvement in crime, because they cooperate with police as part of their jobs.

November 17—Iraq—A car bomb exploded on a commercial street in eastern Baghdad’s Meshtal neighborhood, killing 8 and wounding 15.

A car bomb exploded on a commercial street in Baghdad’s western Amiriya district, killing 6 people and wounding 16.

November 17—Kenya—Some 500 police raided 2 Mombasa mosques, arresting 251 people and confiscating 8 grenades and a pistol. Police killed one person who tried to throw a grenade at them at the Masjid Musa mosque. Some of the detainees were believed linked to al-Shabaab. The government indefinitely closed 4 mosques for suspected terror activities.

Joshua Muteti, a local church pastor, died of a machete blow to the back of his head as Muslim gangs seeking revenge beat and stabbed people, killing 3 others.

November 17—U.S.—CNN reported that jailed al-Qaeda terrorist Zacarias Moussaoui hand wrote 2 notes while in the supermax

federal prison in Florence, Colorado in which he claimed that Saudi Embassy officials were involved in a plot to shoot down Air Force One to assassinate Bill Clinton and/or Hillary Clinton during a trip to the United Kingdom. He also said that while he was taking flying lessons in Norman, Oklahoma, he met with a Saudi prince and princess and that she “gave me money,” and funded the 9/11 hijackers. He also said that he was attacked in prison on orders of fellow jailed terrorist Ramzi Yousef, who wanted to stop him from testifying against the Saudis. Moussaoui requested new lawyers and to be moved out of the H-unit within the prison, which he calls a “Saudi stronghold.” In 2006, prominent psychiatrist Michael First told jurors that Moussaoui also suffers from paranoid and grandiose delusions and disorganized thinking. Moussaoui’s 2 sisters were diagnosed with forms of schizophrenia and took drugs to control their symptoms. Moussaoui’s father had been hospitalized in France with bipolar disorder.

November 17—Ireland—Dublin police charged 2 men with IRA activities following weekend raids in which police confiscated handguns, a sawed-off shotgun, a Kalashnikov assault rifle and bomb-making equipment.

November 17—U.S.—The *Washington Post* reported that federal authorities arrested and charged Heather Elizabeth Coffman, 29, of Henrico County, Virginia for making a false statement regarding an offense involving international or domestic terrorism. Authorities said she posted on Facebook statements supportive of the Islamic State and offered to help an undercover FBI agent connect someone with the terrorist group in Syria. She was represented by attorney Mark Henry Schmidt, who said she was born and raised in the United States, lived with her parents and cared for her 7-year-old child. The FBI affidavit said she told the undercover agent that she had earlier arranged for her “husband” to travel to Turkey so he could meet with IS facilitators and go to Syria, but the man backed out. The FBI began investigating her in April 2014. On June 23, she posted 2 images with the text: “We are all ISIS, Islamic State of Iraq & Sham,” according to the affidavit. On June 28, she posted, “I love ISIS!” according to the affidavit, which also noted her telling her sister, “My dad is a little angry because I got her into all this jihad

stuff.” An FBI undercover agent contacted her in July, later telling her of an individual who wanted to join the jihad in Syria. Coffman offered to broker a meeting with an IS facilitator. Two Bureau agents interviewed her on November 13 at her workplace in Glen Allen, Virginia, where she denied that the undercover agent had expressed support for the IS or other terrorist organizations, according to the affidavit. She appeared in a Richmond federal court on November 17 and was ordered held until a November 19 hearing.

November 17—Pakistan—*Reuters* reported that Fahad Marwat, spokesman for Pakistani Taliban splinter group Jundallah (variant Jundullah), announced that the group had pledged support for the Islamic State after meeting a 3-man IS delegation led by al-Zubair-al-Kuwaiti. Marwat said, “They (Islamic State) are our brothers, whatever plan they have we will support them.”

November 18—Yemen—Local Islamist Islah Party senior leader Mansour al-Haidary was killed when a bomb attached to his car door went off in Taiz. Several suspects were arrested. His party was battling Houthi rebels.

November 18—Saudi Arabia—The *Saudi Arab News* website reported that a Saudi court convicted 8 men for several lethal attacks against foreigners in 2003 in Riyadh and in Eastern Province in 2004 that killed nearly 40 people, including a June 2004 assault near Riyadh that killed 36 year-old *BBC* cameraman Simon Cumbers and paralyzed *BBC* correspondent Frank Gardner. The group also murdered an Italian hostage. Three terrorists were sentenced to death; 5 to 25–30 years. They were part of an 86-member cell that recruited for al-Qaeda.

November 18—Afghanistan—In a morning attack, a Taliban suicide truck bomber crashed into the front gate of a Kabul compound housing foreigners, killing 4, including 2 security guards, and wounding 3 civilians. Two gunmen attempted to break into the compound, which is administered by the Hart security services company. No NATO personnel were harmed. 14111801

A roadside bomb hit a van in Khost Province, killing the female driver and wounding 13 people, including children.

November 18—Israel—In the morning, 2 Palestinian men wielding knives and axes attacked a synagogue in the ultra-Orthodox Har Nof area of West Jerusalem and killed 4 immigrants to Israel: Rabbi Aryeh Kopinsky, 43; Rabbi Avraham Shmuel Goldberg, 58; Rabbi Kalman Ze'ev Levine; and Rabbi Moshe Twersky, 59; and wounded 8 other people, including 2 police officers, one of whom later died of his wounds. Three of the men killed in the attack were dual Israeli-American citizens, and the fourth was Rabbi Goldberg, a dual British-Israeli citizen. Police shot and killed the terrorists, one of whom had a handgun. The terrorists were cousins from East Jerusalem. In the evening, authorities raided the terrorists' Jabal Mukaber neighborhood and arrested 9 people. Hamas spokesman Sami Abu Zuhri posted, "The operation in Jerusalem is a response to the killing of [bus driver] Yousuf al-Ramouni and the other ongoing crimes by occupiers in Jerusalem."

Terrorist cousins Udai Abu Jamal, 21, and Ghassan Abu Jamal, 27, were believed to be linked to the Abu Ali Mustafa Brigades, the armed wing of the Marxist-Leninist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), whose terrorist exploits span decades. Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu authorized demolition of their homes. Ghassan worked at a clothing shop in a Jewish area of Jerusalem. He was married and the father of 2. He had never been arrested. Udai was an unmarried interior decorator with no police record.

Rabbi Twersky grew up in Boston and was the son of Rabbi Isadore Twersky, who founded Harvard University's Center for Jewish Studies, and the grandson of Joseph B. Soloveitchik, one of the most influential Jewish theologians of his generation. After he moved to Israel in 1990, he led the Torat Moshe Yeshiva, which teaches post-high school students from English-speaking countries. He was survived by his wife, Miriam, 5 children and 10 grandchildren.

Rabbi Levine was born Cary William Levine in Kansas City, Missouri. He studied the Torah and Talmud at the University of

Southern California. He came to Israel in his 20s and taught at a Jerusalem seminary. He was survived by his wife, 9 children and 5 grandchildren.

Rabbi Kupinsky studied at a suburban Detroit yeshiva before coming to Israel. He was survived by his wife and 5 children.

Rabbi Goldberg came to Israel in 1993 from Liverpool, UK. He left behind his wife, 6 children and grandchildren. 14111802

November 18—Czech Republic—An envelope mailed from Slovenia to Interior Minister Milan Chovanec was found by the National Institute for Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Protection to contain “a cyanide-like material in a life-threatening amount.” The envelope, which was intercepted before anyone was exposed, did not contain a message. In September, the foreign ministry and the presidential office received suspicious letters but with no poison. *AP* reported on December 15, 2015, that a court in Koper, Slovenia acquitted Italian citizen Ivan Cernic, 25, of terrorism charges for sending the envelope to the Czech finance minister, but convicted him of drug trafficking and counterfeiting and sentenced him to 15 months in prison. The prosecution announced it would appeal. Cernic had been arrested in Slovenia. 14111803

November 18—Egypt—A mortar round killed 7 members of a prominent Bedouin family in the village of Negah Shabana south of Rafah in North Sinai. The Army then killed 3 jihadis. A 65-year-old woman was hospitalized with shrapnel injuries.

November 19—Iraq—At noon, a suicide car bomber set off explosives in front of the main entrance of the Irbil governorate building in downtown Irbil, killing 5 people, including 4 police officers, and injuring 29. The bomber failed to enter the historic citadel grounds. *UPI* reported that investigators later suggested that the bomber was a woman. One victim told Kurdish news site *Rudaw* that, “I saw a woman in black headscarf who had parked her Honda car on the wrong lane of the street, she moved a little forward and the explosion happened.” Irbil Governor Nawzad Hadi blamed the Islamic State.

November 19—Somalia—Al-Shabaab gunmen shot to death-

Somali-American engineer Abdullahi Ali Anshur, 60, who was helping the Mogadishu government with urban planning and drainage systems. He had come to Somalia from Minneapolis, Minnesota in 2013. The gunmen stopped his vehicle, then fired into it. Anshur had graduated from California State University and UCLA. 14111901

November 19—Afghanistan—In the second attack on a foreign compound in Kabul in a week, 4 Taliban terrorists were killed in a 9 p.m. attack on the Green Village compound. A suicide car bomber set off his explosives at the gate. Police killed the other 3 terrorists in a gun battle. 14111902

November 19—U.S.—*CNN*, *St. Louis NewsChannel 5*, the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, and the *New York Post* reported that New Black Panther members Brandon Orlando Baldwin, alias Brandon Muhammad, and Olajuwon Davis, alias Olajuwan Ali, 22, were indicted on November 19 and arrested on November 20 on charges that they had planned to place a bomb in the observation deck of the St. Louis Gateway Arch and kill St. Louis County Prosecuting Attorney Bob McCulloch, who handled the Michael Brown case, and Ferguson, Missouri Police Chief Tom Jackson. They were accused of lying to clerks at Cabela's outdoor-gear store in Hazelwood to buy 2 .45 caliber pistols between November 1 and 13, 2014. The duo pleaded not guilty to federal charges of aiding and abetting the making of a false written statement made in connection with a firearms purchase. Police said they were surveilling the duo for 2 months. A hearing was scheduled for December 17. Olajuwon was represented by John Lynch. Baldwin was assigned a federal public defender.

November 20—Czech Republic—Tests of a suspicious envelope mailed to Finance Minister Andrej Babis determined that it contained poison. The tests were performed by the National Institute for Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Protection. The envelope was intercepted before anyone was exposed.

November 20—Nigeria—Muhammed Gava of the Nigeria Vigilante Group said Boko Haram killed 45 villagers in an attack in Azaya Kura in northeastern Nigeria's Borno State. The terrorists arrived in several trucks, then destroyed homes and stole food and

livestock.

In a separate attack, Abubakar Gamandi, head of the fish traders association, told *AFP* that “Scores of Boko Haram fighters blocked a route linking Nigeria with Chad near the fishing village of Doron Baga on the shores of Lake Chad on Thursday and killed a group of 48 fish traders on their way to Chad to buy fish.” *Al-Jazeera* said the terrorists arrived on motorbikes, shooting people and slitting throats of others.

November 20—Syria—*UPI* reported that the Islamic State has released a video encouraging Muslims in France to join the group. Four purportedly French men urge those in France to travel to Iraq and Syria or encourage jihadis to “operate within France.... Terrorize them and do not allow them to sleep due to fear and horror.... Do whatever you can to humiliate them,” IS member Abu Salman al-Faranci says. A masked man added, “We disbelieve in you and your passports ... and if you come here we will fight you.” Some men burned French passports.

November 20—Pakistan—The separatist United Baluch Liberation Army set off a bomb that derailed several cars of a train near Dasht in southwest Pakistan, wounded at least 8 people and heavily damaged the train tracks, according to railway official Suhail Ahmed. The train was going from Rawalpindi to Quetta. UBLA said it was retaliating for the recent abduction of their activists by government security forces.

November 20—Iraq—*Reuters* reported that Radwan Taleb al-Hamdouni, the Islamic State’s leader in Mosul, and his driver were killed in an afternoon air strike.

A suicide bomber hit a truck on a bridge near Ramadi, killing 3 policemen and 2 civilians and destroying the al-Faraj bridge.

November 20—Pakistan—*Reuters* reported that a nighttime drone strike killed 6 suspected foreign and local jihadis and wounded 3 in Mada Khel village of the North Waziristan tribal region near the Afghan border.

Al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent (AQIS) spokesman Usama

Mahmoud said 2 of its members had been killed in a strike (it was not clear whether it was the same strike). He identified them on Twitter as Pakistani nationals Dr. Sarbaland, alias Abu Khalid, and Major Sheikh Adil Abdul Qadus, a former Pakistani army major who owned the home where Khalid Sheikh Mohammed was arrested. Sarbaland's 2 young sons were also killed.

November 20—U.S.—Authorities at Guantanamo Bay announced that 5 detainees were transferred to Slovakia and Georgia. Salah Mohammed Salih al-Dhabi; Abdel Ghaib Ahmad Hakim, alias Abd-al-Hakim Ghalib Ahmad al-Hag; and Abdul Khaled al-Baydani were sent to Georgia. Hashim Bin Ali Bin Amor Sliti and Husayn Salim Muhammad al-Mutari Yafai went to Slovakia. Hakim was represented by the Center for Constitutional Rights. Yemeni citizen Hakim had been detained for more than 10 years.

November 20—Northern Ireland—Police found a loaded assault rifle in a car they stopped. They arrested the 29-year-old driver and detained 3 other men aged 27, 29, and 46 in homes during the night. The 4 were questioned at the police interrogation center west of Belfast about membership in an Irish Republican Army faction.

November 20—Congo—North Kivu Governor Julien Paluku said that 9 bodies were recovered from an attack committed near Beni in which 50–80 people were killed.

November 20—Israel—*Reuters* reported that Shin Bet arrested 4 Palestinian members of Hamas suspected of planning to assassinate Foreign Minister Avigdor Lieberman with an anti-tank rocket while he drove to his Jewish settlement in Nokdim in the occupied West Bank. The plot began during the July-August war in Gaza. During Shin Bet interrogation, 3 Hamas members said they hoped to “relay a message to the State of Israel that would bring about an end to the Gaza war.” The suspects did not enter a plea when indicted by an Israeli military court.

November 21—Pakistan—A Tehrik-e-Taliban bomb attached to a motorcycle hit an army vehicle outside Peshawar, killing 2 soldiers and injuring 2 soldiers and 2 police officers.

November 21—Yemen—Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula

(AQAP) denounced the Islamic State for declaring a caliphate in Syria and Iraq and its plans to further expand its area of control. AQAP spiritual guide Sheikh Harith al-Nadhari, said IS is “driving a wedge” among jihadi groups and should have sought “consultation” with other jihadis groups. His message was posted on one of its official Twitter pages.

November 21—Netherlands—*UPI* reported that Dutch officials extended the detention of “Aicha,” a Dutch teen Muslim convert who went to Syria in February to marry Dutch-Turkish jihadi Omar Yilmaz, who once served in the Dutch army. She was charged with joining a terrorist organization and faced 30 years in prison.

November 21—U.S.—The *Miami Herald* reported that Guantanamo Bay officials transferred to the Saudis detainee Muhammed Zahrani, 45, who had been held there for 12 years without charge. He arrived at Gitmo on August 5, 2002, and had been held as an indefinite detainee. In 2010, a federal task force declared him too dangerous to leave the prison because he was a follower of Osama bin Laden and devoted to al-Qaeda. On October 3, 2014, a national security parole board downgraded the level of threat he posed and endorsed his repatriation, citing his “candor with the board about his presence on the battlefield, expressions of regret and desires for a peaceful life after Guantanamo.”

November 22—Kenya—At dawn, 20 al-Shabaab gunmen hijacked a bus 31 miles from Mandera en route to Nairobi, singled out 28 non-Muslims—including 19 men and 9 women—from the 60 passengers, and killed them in retaliation for raids by Kenyan security forces carried out earlier in the week on 4 mosques in Mombasa. The terrorists demanded that people recite verses from the Koran, and shot those who could not recall the Muslim declaration of faith. The driver initially did not stop at the checkpoint, so the terrorists fired guns and a rocket-propelled grenade into it. Some of the dead were civilian servants heading to Nairobi for Christmas. Kenyan authorities gave chase into Somalia, and reported the next day that they had killed 115 al-Shabaab members. 14122201

November 22—Egypt—*UPI* cited the Egyptian government as indicating that a man killed himself accidentally during the night

while laying explosives near a train station in Wasta on the Fayoum-Beni Suef railway line in southern Egypt. Bomb techs defused 3 more bombs found along the Aswan-Cairo line.

November 22—Yemen—*PRI* reported Gregory Johnsen, a BuzzFeed journalist and scholar focused on Yemen, earlier in the year avoided being kidnapped by escaping out of a taxi he had been forced to enter by 2 gunmen. 14999901

November 22—UK—The *International Business Times* reported that 2 London jihadists, Abu Abdullah al-Habashi, 21, and Abu Dharda, 20, were believed to have died fighting for the Islamic State in Kobani, Syria. Al-Habashi had appeared in at least 2 IS propaganda videos. The *BBC* said he grew up in north London in a UK-Eritrean family, and converted to Islam at age 16. Dharda grew up in west London of British-Somali parents. He traveled to Syria via Turkey in December 2013.

November 22—Saudi Arabia—The official *Saudi Press Agency* reported that a gunman wounded a Dane in Riyadh during the afternoon. On December 2, the *al-Battar Media Foundation*, an Islamic State supporter, released a video showing the shooting of Thomas Hoepner. A gunman fired 5 times into Hoepner's vehicle as he drove home from work at the Denmark-based dairy cooperative Arla Foods, wounding him in the shoulder. On December 11, 2014, Interior Ministry spokesman Mansour al-Turki said police had arrested 3 Saudis suspected of wounding the Danish citizen. He said the "perpetrators of the vicious attack" had ties to the Islamic State and had trained for 2 weeks. Al-Turki said police have arrested the driver, the shooter and the man who filmed the attack. 14122202

November 22—Afghanistan—Gunmen attacked an army base in Nuristan Province on the Pakistani border. During the 3-hour gun battle, a soldier and 8 terrorists died.

A car bomb exploded in Jalalabad in Nangarhar Province, killing a civilian and wounding 2 others.

November 22—Lebanon—On December 2, 2014, the Lebanese daily *As-Safir* reported that about 10 days earlier, authorities had detained the wife and suspected son of Islamic State leader Abu

Bakr al-Baghdadi, and 2 other children and a Chechen woman, at the Madfoun checkpoint near a border crossing with Syria. The duo were carrying fake identification cards. A Lebanese military official said she is a Syrian citizen. *AP* reported that al-Baghdadi's first wife was believed to be Iraqi citizen Saja al-Dulaimi, who was reportedly held by Syrian authorities and freed in a prisoner exchange with the Nusra Front earlier in 2014. On December 3, Iraqi Interior Ministry spokesman Saad Maan denied that the detainee was a wife of Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, adding that she is the sister of Omar Abdul Hamid al-Dulaimi, a terror suspect being held in Iraq. A senior Lebanese military official countered with a claim that she said she was al-Baghdadi's wife during her interrogation. He also said authorities have also detained, separately, Alaa, the Syrian wife of senior Nusra Front leader Anas Sharkas, who is also known as Abu Ali al-Shishani. On December 4, Lebanese Interior Minister Nohad Machnouk said DNA tests confirmed that the detained child was al-Baghdadi's 9-year-old daughter and her detained mother was married to al-Baghdadi 6 years ago for 3 months and is no longer married. The Minister cleared up the confusion, saying the Chechen woman was Sharkas's wife. Lebanese police formally arrested Saja-al-Dulaimi on December 9, 2014.

November 23—Philippines—Marine Captain Maria Rowena Muyuela said that Army troops and marines killed at least 5 Abu Sayyaf gunmen and seized their camp in a village near Sumisip town in Basilan Province. No military casualties were reported. Soldiers found a shotgun, ammunition and rebel documents.

November 23—Iraq—A morning car bomb attack at an outdoor market in Youssifiyah killed 7 and wounded 16.

November 23—Germany—Hans-Georg Maassen, head of the domestic intelligence agency, told *Welt am Sonntag* newspaper that authorities know of 550 people from the country who have traveled to Syria and Iraq to join jihadis, and “about 60 of these people coming from Germany so far have been killed or killed themselves—at least 9 of them in suicide attacks.” Maassen says authorities believe about 180 radicals have returned to Germany.

November 23—UK—Metropolitan Police Commissioner Bernard Hogan-Howe told the *BBC* that 5 terror plots were foiled in 2014.

November 23—Afghanistan—A suicide bomber walked into a crowd of fans and set off his explosive vest at an afternoon inter-district volleyball tournament in Paktika Province's Yahyakhail District, killing 50 people, including 10 members of the local police force, among them a police commander, and wounding 63, among them 17 children aged between 8 and 14 years old. The bomber approached the police commander, shook his hand, then shouted "Allahu Akbar" (God is great) and set off his explosives.

November 24—Afghanistan—*Reuters* reported that at 9 a.m., a magnetic bomb attached to a bicycle exploded near a NATO convoy in eastern Kabul, killing 2 U.S. soldiers and 3 civilians and injuring an Afghan civilian.

A bomb attached to a motorcycle went off in a market in Kunduz Province, killing 6 and wounding 5. 14112301

November 24—Yemen—The Interior Ministry warned that several members of al-Shabaab had entered the country with plans to attack government and foreign institutions.

November 24—UK—Home Secretary Theresa May said Britain faces its greatest-ever threat from terrorism and that a new Counterterrorism and Security Bill offered measures to control suspects, strengthen online scrutiny and prevent insurance companies from paying terrorist ransoms. She said authorities had stopped 40 terrorist plots since the July 2005 London transit bombings.

November 24—Israel—In a nighttime attack, an Arab stabbed a Jewish man outside the old city of Jerusalem. The victim was hospitalized in moderate to serious condition. One suspect was arrested. The government deemed the incident a terrorist attack.

November 24—Northern Ireland—Sinn Féin leader Gerry Adams said a party had delivered a list of suspected IRA rapists and child abusers to police. The list included men who fled from Northern Ireland to the Republic of Ireland after being accused of sexual crimes. He told Ireland's *RTE* that the list "came to me anonymously. It was left in my letterbox at home in Belfast."

November 24—United Nations—UN sanctions expert Yotsna

Lalji told a meeting of the UN Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee that \$120 million in ransom was paid to terrorist groups between 2004 and 2012, and that the Islamic State received between \$35 million and \$45 million in ransom payments in 2014. Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula received \$20 million in ransom between 2011 and 2013. Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb received \$75 million over the past 4 years. Boko Haram in Nigeria and al-Shabaab "have collected millions of dollars over the past years." Abu Sayyaf in the Philippines has received \$1.5 million in ransom.

November 24—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected when gunmen killed 20 people in evening attacks on Kamtahi and Galtimari villages near Chibok.

November 24—Syria—The Islamic State was suspected when malicious software was sent to a Syrian dissident activist group in Raqqa. The recipient, suspecting a booby-trap, forwarded the message to Bahaa Nasr of Cyber Arabs, which provides online security training. In turn, the e-mail was sent to Citizen Lab at the University of Toronto's Munk School of Global Affairs, where researchers said it could ferret out a victim's Internet Protocol address.

November 25—Afghanistan—*Reuters* reported that early in the morning, the Taliban set off a remotely-detonated roadside bomb under an Afghan National Army minibus in Kabul's suburbs, injuring 7 Afghan army soldiers.

An individual threw a hand grenade in the Wazir Akbar Khan diplomatic quarter in the center of Kabul a few hours later, causing no casualties. Police arrested a suspect. 14112501

November 25—Mali—A roadside bomb exploded under an armored car from a military detachment escorting the convoy of Minister of Rural Development Bokary Treta to Bourem, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 4 others. Treta was unharmed. The convoy returned to Gao.

November 25—Yemen—The army freed 8 hostages, including 7 Yemeni soldiers and a Saudi, in a raid on an AQAP hideout near the

al-Annad military air base in the south. The U.S. provided logistical support. The army killed 7 AQAP terrorists. One soldier was slightly wounded. It was unclear when the hostages were taken. A senior U.S. defense official later said that the rescue team was looking for an American military instructor and a Briton held in a cave, but they were moved elsewhere before the commando raid.
14112502

November 25—Lebanon—Hizballah announced the exchange of 2 unnamed members of the Nusra Front for Hizballah member Imad Ayad, who was recently captured in Syria.

November 25—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected when 2 teenaged female suicide bombers wearing full hijabs set off their explosives in a crowded market in Maiduguri, killing at least 70, according to *AFP*. The first bomber killed 3 women. The second screamed when first responders arrived and killed the rest.

November 25—U.S.—*CNN* reported that federal prosecutors in Minneapolis charged Abdi Nur, 20, and Abdullah Yusuf, variant Abdullahi Yusuf, 18, with conspiracy to provide material support to a designated foreign terrorist organization, the Islamic State. Yusuf was arrested by the FBI 6 months after he was stopped while attempting to leave for Turkey and was scheduled to appear in court. Nur was at large. Assistant Attorney General for National Security John Carlin said, “As charged, these 2 young men conspired to join ISIL and travel from Minnesota to the Middle East to engage in a campaign of terror.” The FBI was tipped off by a Minneapolis passport office worker who became suspicious during an April interview about Yusuf’s application for an expedited passport for travel to Turkey. Yusuf had no firm travel plans, a vague explanation of where he got the \$1,500 application fee, and displayed suspicious behaviors. In looking into Nur’s request for an expedited passport, the FBI found references on his social media about jihad, and of seeing one of his contacts “in the afterlife.”

In December 2014, U.S. District Judge Michael Davis said he would consider releasing Yusuf if there was a plan for Somali elders and community leaders to help monitor his actions. On January 15, 2015, *AP* reported that Yusuf’s attorneys proposed that he be freed

pending trial if he promised to participate in courses by the nonprofit group Heartland Democracy that are part of its program that promotes civic involvement. A hearing was scheduled for January 16, 2015. The defense proposal requires that Yusuf participate in actions aimed at helping disaffected young people connect with their communities. Yusuf lived in Inver Grove Heights. He faced a 15-year sentence. He was represented by attorney Jean Brandl.

November 26—Moldova—Prosecutors questioned 5 people believed to be violent protestors after the upcoming weekend's parliamentary elections after authorities found pistols, grenade launchers, military uniforms, plans to attack unnamed institutes and large sums of money during house searches. Authorities identified 15 Moldovan and Russian members of an outlawed Russian-backed organization that is planning unrest after the elections if pro-European parties win. A university professor suspected of recruiting students and an officer with access to classified information and weapons were among the suspects.

November 26—Yemen—At dawn, Shi'ite Houthis attacked and occupied the palace of the al-Ahmar tribe in the northern Sana'a district of Hassaba, sparking a clash that killed 6 guards and one attacker and injuring 4 al-Ahmar fighters and 4 Houthis.

November 26—Pakistan—Two gunmen killed 4 health workers, including 3 women, in an attack on a polio vaccination team in Quetta. The 4 were waiting for a police escort.

November 26—Iraq—A car bomb went off during the night in a commercial street in Baghdad's Sadr City, killing 7 and wounding 15.

A bomb went off near a southern Baghdad outdoor market, killing 3 and wounding 7.

November 26—Bulgaria—Deputy Prosecutor General Borislav Sarafov charged Muslim imam Ahmed Mussa, 5 other men and one woman with spreading Islamic State war propaganda. Police in several cities found many shirts and banners with the Islamic State

logo, along with evidence that the detainees helped western Europeans on their way to join the Islamic State.

November 26—Colombia—The government unearthed the remains of former M-19 leader Carlos Pizarro who was assassinated when an assailant opened fire with a machine gun inside an airliner in midflight 25 years earlier while Pizarro was running for president. The government also dug up the remains of the gunman in Bogota's Central Cemetery to determine whether bodyguards assigned by the state to protect Pizarro were involved in the murder.

November 27—India—*AFP* reported that heavily armed gunmen attacked an army patrol near a base in Arnia in Indian Kashmir, 4 kilometers from the border with Pakistan, killing one soldier and 3 civilians and injuring 2 soldiers during a 6-hour gun battle. Authorities killed 3 terrorists who entered an "abandoned bunker" which Indian forces then surrounded. An Indian Army officer said the attackers crossed over from Pakistani territory.

November 27—West Bank—Shin Bet uncovered a Hamas network in the West Bank and arrested 30 Hamas members planning car bombings, kidnapping of Israelis and attacking Jerusalem's light rail station and its largest Teddy soccer stadium, among other targets. The men were trained and recruited in Jordan and Turkey. Authorities seized rifles, ammunition, and explosives. In Qatar, Hamas spokesman Husam Bardan said, "We are proud of our resistance enterprise and we are proud of every single fighter in our movement." Shin Bet said the arrests were made in September after explosive devices were detonated on August 31 in the West Bank, sparking the full investigation.

November 27—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide car bomber crashed his Toyota Corolla into a British Embassy armored jeep as it passed by the 9th District police zone between eastern Kabul and Jalalabad city, killing 6 people, including the Afghan driver, 3 other Afghans, and a British diplomat and wounding 33 civilians, including a second British security guard and 5 children. Twelve vehicles were damaged. 14112701

The Taliban conducted a 45-minute attack on Kabul's upscale Wazir Akbar Khan district, which contains numerous foreign

embassies and compounds housing international agencies and companies—as well as the homes of some senior Afghan government officials. Witnesses heard 3 explosions and gunfire near the compound of the development agency International Relief and Development. The Taliban said it was aiming at a guesthouse occupied by foreigners. Deputy Interior Minister Mohammad Ayoub Salangi said a Nepalese guard was wounded and 3 terrorists were killed, 2 by Nepalese guards; the third was a suicide bomber.

14112702

November 27—Northern Ireland—Police arrested and interrogated Bobby Storey, 58, Northern Ireland chairman of the Irish nationalist Sinn Fein party and a prominent Irish Republican Army veteran about the IRA's 1972 abduction, killing and secret burial of Jean McConville, a widowed mother of 10 whose remains were found near an Irish beach in 2003. He was freed without charge. Storey was jailed for 20 years on numerous charges and convictions and was believed to have become the IRA's intelligence chief.

November 27—Nigeria—A roadside bomb exploded in a village outside Mubi in Adamawa State, killing 5 Nigerian troops and injuring 7 who were on a routine patrol. Boko Haram was suspected.

November 28—Afghanistan—A 14-hour Taliban assault at the former British Camp Bastion in southern Helmand Province killed 6 soldiers and wounded 7. More than 20 Taliban, including 7 suicide bombers, died.

A suicide car bomber killed 2 police officers and wounded 2 in an attack on their vehicle in Helmand Province's Nawzad district.

A bomb went off during Friday prayers at a mosque in Nangahar Province, injuring 31 people.

November 28—Saudi Arabia—The *Arab News* reported that Interior Ministry spokesman Major General Mansour al-Turki told reporters that 12 percent of people who had been involved in the Mohammed Bin Naif Counseling and Care Center terrorist

rehabilitation programs had relapsed and returned to activities related to terrorism.

November 28—U.S.—At 2:25 a.m., Larry McQuilliams, 49, fired 100 bullets at the Austin, Texas, Police Department headquarters, the Mexican Consulate and a federal courthouse before an officer fatally shot a suspect, and then noticed he was near a possible explosive device inside a suspicious vehicle and wearing a suspicious vest. No police officers were injured. Authorities later said McQuilliams might have died from a self-inflicted gunshot wound. His motives were unclear. Police said McQuilliams also tried to set the consulate on fire using small cylinders of fuel used by campers. McQuilliams had a criminal record. 14112801

November 28—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected when 3 bombs went off in Kano's Central Mosque during a sermon by the city's chief imam, killing 120 and injuring 150. Three men, wearing explosives and armed with AK-47s, arrived in a Toyota Sienna van and fired on people fleeing the mosque. A mob apprehended and killed the men at the scene of the attack.

November 28—UK—A court sentenced British soldier Ryan McGee, 20, to 2 years for making a nail bomb with 181 metal screws and bits of glass in his home in the greater Manchester area of northwest England. Police found the bomb during a search in November 2013. He was preparing for deployment in Germany when he was arrested. McGee had an interest in the far-right English Defense League and had watched videos of executions conducted under a swastika flag.

November 28—Iraq—In the morning, a bomb exploded near a market in the Husseinayah section of Baghdad, killing 4 and wounding 9.

A bomb hit an outdoor market in the Sabaa al-Bour area, killing 3 and wounding 12.

Drive-by gunmen fired from a car at army checkpoint in Tarmiyah, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 2 others.

November 28—China—*Xinhua* reported that an attack at a "food street" in Shache County in Xinjiang region killed 15, including 11

assailants, and injured 14. The Tianshan news portal said the assailants used explosives, knives and at least one vehicle.

November 28—Austria—Some 500 police officers arrested 13 people in homes and mosques in Vienna, Graz, and Upper Austria Province following a 2-year investigation. The detainees were suspected of recruiting fighters for radical Islamic groups in the Middle East. Police found “terroristic propaganda material,” an unspecified amount of cash and stored computer data.

November 28—India—*AFP* and *The Press Trust of India* reported that Indian engineering student Areeb Majeed, 23, who left with 3 friends (including Fahad Sheikh, who jumped from a job in Kuwait to join IS) in late May to join the Islamic State in Iraq, had returned after the IS relegated him to cleaning toilets, fetching water, and doing other menial jobs. He told his parents he wanted to come home after sustaining a bullet wound that received minimal medical attention. Upon returning to India via Mumbai airport, he was arrested by India’s National Investigation Agency and charged with terrorist offenses.

November 28—Egypt—Gunmen in 2 separate incidents killed 2 senior Egyptian Army officers and wounded 2 Army conscripts.

Authorities dismantled 7 bombs around the country.

November 29—Israel—Jewish extremists were suspected of jumping a fence, breaking into the Max Rayne Hand in Hand School for Bilingual Education in West Jerusalem during the night, setting fire to a first-grade classroom, and writing racist graffiti such as “Death to Arabs” and “There is no coexistence with cancer.” on the walls of one of the few Arabic-Hebrew bilingual schools in Israel. They set alight story books, toys and crayon drawings, then failed to light a second classroom on fire. On December 15, Israeli police arrested a member of the Jewish extremist right-wing Lehava group in connection with the attack.

November 29—Saudi Arabia—The official *Saudi Press Agency* reported that a Saudi man stabbed a Canadian citizen who was shopping in a mall with his family in Eastern Province. The attacker was arrested. Al-Qaeda and the Islamic State were suspected.

14112901

November 29—Afghanistan—The Taliban attacked the Kabul offices of the Redlands, California-based Partnership in Academics and Development foreign aid group, killing Werner Groenwald, 46, its South African leader; his son Jean-Pierre, 17; and daughter Rode, 15; and an Afghan worker. One terrorist set off his explosive vest; 2 others were killed in a police shoot-out. One attacker wore a police uniform. The *Los Angeles Times* said the Taliban claimed the office was a center for Christian conversion. 14112902

November 29—India—Home Minister Rajnath Singh said to the heads of Indian police, paramilitary and intelligence agencies at a meeting in Guwahati, “Pakistan is continuously engaged in destabilizing India, but says non-state actors are behind the acts of terror. I want to ask Pakistan if its Inter-Services Intelligence is also a non-state actor.”

November 29—Afghanistan—The Taliban attacked the former British Camp Bastion in southern Helmand Province. The ensuing gun battle killed at least 6 Afghan soldiers and 20 Taliban and wounded 10 Afghan soldiers.

A suicide bomber hit a military base in Helmand Province’s Sangin district, killing 5 soldiers and wounding 8.

November 29—Iran—During the night, 2 terrorists on a motorbike threw acid in the face of Dr. Siamand Anvari, head of Tehran’s Ziaian hospital, as he was on his way home. At least 4 women were attacked with acid in Isfahan in October. Police arrested 4 suspects in those cases.

November 30—Tunisia—During the night, jihadis kidnapped a National Guard member who was driving with his brother in the northwest near the Algerian border. His brother was released. The next day, authorities found the hostage’s beheaded body in northwest el-Kef Province.

November 30—Syria—*Reuters* and *Haaretz* reported that an Islamic State website claimed that it had kidnapped Gil Rosenberg, 31, a Canadian-Israeli woman. The Kurdish YPG, which battles the Islamic State in Syria, said earlier in November that she was YPG’s first female foreign recruit and was fighting against IS. Other

sources later claimed that if IS had a female hostage, it was not Rosenberg. *UPI* said that she immigrated to Israel from Canada, where she had been a civilian pilot, and entered Israel in 2006. She served for 2 years with the Israeli Defense Forces. *UPI* also said she served 3 years in prison in the U.S. for an international lottery scam. 14113001

November 30—Spain—A bomb threat was made against American Airlines flight 67 carrying 200 people from Barcelona. The plane landed safely at New York City's John F. Kennedy International Airport. No bomb was found. 14113002

November 30—Iraq—A bomb exploded near a small restaurant in northwestern Baghdad, killing 4 and wounding 9.

A bomb exploded at a wholesale fruit and grocery market in a southern Baghdad suburb, killing 3 and wounding 12.

November 30—Egypt—An Egyptian court designated the Islamic State group a terrorist organization and its affiliates, including Ansar Beit al-Maqdis (Champions of Jerusalem), and banned it in the country.

Ansar Beit al-Maqdis claimed it conducted more than 10 attacks in the previous 4 weeks, including bombing 6 army and police armored vehicles, killing 7 police officers and conscripts, and destroying the home of a man accused of being an army spy.

Ansar Beit al-Maqdis, alias The Sinai Province, also claimed it had killed U.S. oil worker William Henderson, 58, who worked for the Texas-based energy company Apache Corporation and Qarun Petroleum Company, a joint venture with Egypt. It posted photos of his passport and 2 ID cards on its Twitter account. The *Enid News & Eagle* in northwestern Oklahoma published an obituary for a William Henderson in August. 14113003

November 30—U.S.—*UPI* reported that the FBI and Army issued warnings to U.S. military personnel around the world that the Islamic State had encouraged supporters to find U.S. soldiers and "shoot up [at their homes] and slaughter them." The federal bulletin

added, “We also request members of the military review their online social media presence for any information that might attract the attention of violent extremists. Use caution and practice operational security when posting.”

December—Nigeria—*AFP* reported on February 20, 2015, that a group of 158 women and children abducted by Boko Haram in Katarko village in Yobe State in December 2014 were reunited with their families. The group included 62 married women; the rest were children. Husbands of 16 of the women were killed by Boko Haram during the attack.

December—Iraq—The *Guardian* reported on April 21, 2015, that air strikes in December 2014 killed deputy Islamic State chief Abu Muslim al-Turkmani and the leader of IS military operations in Iraq.

December 1—Afghanistan—The Taliban was suspected when a suicide bomber hit a funeral attended by 1,000 people, many of them police and local officials, killing 2 police officers and 7 civilians and injuring more than 20 other people according to Taj Mohammed Taqwa, chief of the Burka district in the Baghlan Province north of Kabul.

Gunmen shot to death 3 border police officers in Kandahar Province’s Spin Boldak District.

A remotely detonated bomb hit a market in Logar Province’s capital, injuring several Afghan soldiers.

December 1—Nigeria—Bombings in Maiduguri and Damaturu killed 77 people.

Two female suicide bombers hit a crowded market in Maiduguri, killing 16. Two other female suicide bombers hit the same market the previous week, killing 70.

The *Daily Beast* and the *Premium Times* news website reported that bombs and gunfire were heard in Damaturu at 4 a.m., destroying the rapid-response police base, several university buildings, and a hospital residential compound. The subsequent gun battle killed 33 police officers, 6 soldiers, and 20 Boko Haram

members, the latter who were attempting to seize the governor's office, which includes a military armory. The Hospital Management Board said 2 doctors were killed and 3 abducted in the attack on their residential compound. An Air Force fighter jet and a helicopter gunship strafed and bombed the attackers, driving them off.

Boko Haram was suspected when gunmen bombed a prison in southwest Ekiti State, freeing more than 300 prisoners.

December 1—Yemen—Suspected AQAP gunmen set off roadside bombs against 2 Yemeni army patrols on a main road in Abyan Province, killing 4 soldiers and wounding 3.

December 1—West Bank—A Palestinian woman stabbed and slightly wounded an Israeli civilian at the West Bank Gush Etzion junction near Jerusalem. Security forces shot and wounded the attacker.

December 1—India—Maoist rebels attacked Central Reserve Police Force troops, killing 13 paramilitary soldiers in Sukma District of Chhattisgarh State.

December 1—Ireland—Forensic experts searched for the unmarked grave of Joe Lynskey, a Belfast IRA intelligence officer who disappeared in 1972 and was believed to have been killed and secretly buried by the IRA in County Meath bogland northwest of Dublin near where remains of another long-missing IRA victim were found on October 1. The IRA said Lynskey was having an affair with the wife of a jailed IRA member.

December 1—Iraq—Iraqi officials said the Islamic State killed 15 Iraqi police at a checkpoint on the Syrian border.

December 1—Northern Ireland—Police increased pre-Christmas security in response to growing reports of IRA bombing planning.

December 1—India—A fire of suspicious origin destroyed St. Sebastian's Catholic Church in a northeast suburb of New Delhi. The Delhi Catholic Archdiocese said that "mischief" was suspected, noting "The entire interior, including the Altar, the Holy Bible and Cross were reduced to ashes." Forensic samples smelled of fuel. The

church was built in 2001.

December 1—Kenya—Al-Shabaab set off a grenade and fired on a hotel in Wajir in the north, killing one person and wounding 13. 14120101

December 1—United Arab Emirates—An individual wearing a traditional black robe, full-face veil and gloves stabbed to death American school teacher Ibolya Ryan, 47, in a fight in a public restroom at the upscale Boutik Mall on Reem Island in Abu Dhabi. Police confiscated a sharp tool. The victim was married with 11-year-old twins and had previously lived in Colorado. Ryan obtained her job via the Vancouver, British Columbia-based Footprints Recruiting, which said she started teaching in the UAE in August/September. She was a Hungarian who was born in Romania and studied to be a teacher in the U.S. and Europe. The attacker fled in a car that carried several knives and walkie-talkies. She then left a homemade bomb at the home of a 46-year-old Egyptian-American Muslim doctor in the Corniche area. One of his sons found the device as he walked to sunset prayers. Police dismantled the bomb, which she had hidden in a suitcase. The bomb included small gas cylinders, a lighter, glue, and nails. On December 4, *CNN* reported that authorities had arrested an Emirati woman of Yemeni descent believed to be 37.

On March 1, 2015, *AP* reported that UAE Attorney General Salem Saeed Kubaish said the case of Alaa Bader Abdullah, a woman accused of stabbing to death Ibolya Ryan, had been referred to the country's Federal Supreme Court. The defendant faced multiple charges, including the "deliberate killing" of Ryan, attempted murder over the bomb plot and committing crimes "with terrorist intent."

On June 29, 2015, the *Associated Press*, the Abu Dhabi-based *The National* newspaper, and the state news agency WAM reported that the UAE's Federal Supreme Court sentenced to death Emirati woman Alaa Baer Abdullah al-Hashemi, 30, a mother of 6 accused of murdering Ibolya Ryan with a butcher knife. Police said she attacked the American solely by nationality to create chaos, and had

planted a bomb outside another American's house. Al-Hashemi was also convicted of sending money to al-Qaeda in Yemen and publishing information with the intent to harm the reputation of the UAE. On July 12, 2015, *AP* reported that the UAE executed al-Hashemi following the approval of the president, Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed al-Nahyan. 14120102

December 2—Ukraine—*Newsweek* reported that Patriot, a store that sells symbols of Ukrainian heritage in Odessa, was destroyed in a nighttime explosion of a 200-gram bomb placed under one of the building's windows. A neighboring dental clinic sustained minor damage and a parked car's back windows were blown out. The Central Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in the Odessa region deemed it an "act of terrorism." No group claimed responsibility. The store owner, who was inside the building, was not injured.

December 2—Kenya—At 12:30 a.m., 50 heavily armed al-Shabaab members walked into a mining quarry camp in the Koromey area on the outskirts of Mandera town in Mandera County in northern Kenya near the Somali border as workers were sleeping. The terrorists demanded that each recite the Shahada, an Islamic creed declaring oneness with God. They killed 36 non-Muslim quarry workers with shots to the back of their heads. The terrorists escaped. Al-Shabaab spokesman Sheikh Ali Mohamud Rage said it was avenging Kenya's troop presence in Somalia and alleged atrocities committed by the Kenyan army there, including a recent airstrike.

Soon after the attack, President Uhuru Kenyatta fired his Interior Minister, accepted the resignation of national police chief David Kimaiyo, and named opposition politician and retired army general Joseph Nkaissery to be the new Interior Minister. 14120201

December 2—Afghanistan—The Taliban fired machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades in attacks on several guard posts in northwestern Badghis Province, killing 6 Afghan soldiers. Three terrorists also died.

The Canadian embassy warned Canadians to leave Afghanistan,

saying the “threat to foreigners, including Canadians, from terrorist and criminal violence is extremely high. If you are already in Afghanistan, you should leave,” and travelers to the country are “taking a serious risk.”

The U.S. embassy said a van disguised as a Red Cross ambulance was “allegedly planning to conduct a [car bomb] attack against Western convoys or facilities in the Wazir Akbar Khan” diplomatic area.

December 2—Lebanon—Dozens of gunmen ambushed an army patrol in a remote region of Ras Baalbek near the border with Syria, killing 6 soldiers and wounding one.

December 2—Nigeria—The Nigeria Vigilante Group, a civilian defense group, manning a roadblock, stopped a teenage female suicide bomber heading toward the Maiduguri market. She lifted her hijab, showing explosives strapped to her abdomen.

December 2—Egypt—A criminal court sentenced 188 people to death for involvement in a “massacre” of 11 policemen in August in Kerdasa, west of Cairo, pending approval from the country’s top religious official, after which the court was to issue a final verdict.

December 3—Afghanistan—Gunmen attacked a police checkpoint in Jawzjan Province’s Darzab District in the early morning, killing 4 local policemen, including Police Chief Mohammad Nahim. Authorities blamed the Taliban.

December 3—Somalia—A suicide bomber crashed into a 4-vehicle UN convoy near Mogadishu airport, killing 3 people, including an army officer who had tried to stop the vehicle, and damaging 2 UN vehicles. No UN casualties were reported.
14120301

December 3—Lebanon—A Lebanese military bomb tech was killed and 2 others were wounded while dismantling a bomb on the outskirts of Aarsal near the Syrian during the morning. Troops found the bomb during a search following the previous day’s ambush near Ras Baalbek.

December 3—Yemen—A car bomb exploded near the Sana’a

home of newly-arrived Iranian Ambassador Hossein Niknam, killing 6 people, including a security guard and his son, wounding 12, damaging several buildings, and putting a hole in the residence. Niknam was not at home at the time. A senior Interior Ministry official said AQAP was suspected. 14120302

December 3—India—Six suspected rebels and an army officer were killed in a clash near the line of control dividing Kashmir. Another soldier was wounded. Soldiers had intercepted the rebels who were crossing into the Indian side of the disputed Himalayan region from the Pakistani section in the Handwara region, according to Indian Army spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Nitin N. Joshi.

Suspected rebels threw a grenade at a group of paramilitary soldiers and police in the Pulwama area, injuring 4 soldiers, a policeman and a civilian.

December 3—Israel—A 16-year-old Palestinian stabbed 2 Israeli shoppers in a supermarket in Mishor Adumim, east of Jerusalem in the West Bank before a private security guard shot him. The victims were moderately wounded, according to police spokeswoman Luba Samri.

December 3—Central African Republic—Government spokesman Modibo Bachir Walidou said Muslim Seleka diehards had attacked government officials who were taking up their posts earlier in the week, seriously wounding 3 with gunshots.

December 4—Russia—Just after midnight, 15 gunmen carjacked 3 cars in Shalazhi village, then drove 30 miles to a checkpoint in Grozny, where they killed 3 traffic police officers. Five of them then occupied the 10-storey Press House, which security services, police, and emergency services personnel quickly surrounded. A jihadi claimed responsibility on the Kavkaz Center website, saying he was under orders of Chechen Islamist leader Aslan Byutukayev, alias Emir Khamzat. Authorities later stormed 2 buildings, including a school, during the gun battles that killed 25 people. Six terrorists died inside the Press House, which was destroyed by a fire that spread to a nearby market. Security forces also killed gunmen found in a neighboring 3-storey school, which was devoid of teachers and

students. Chechen leader Ramzan Kadyrov said his forces had killed at least 11 gunmen during the 12-hour standoff. The National Anti-Terrorist Committee said 14 police officers, including a relative of Kadyrov, were killed and 36 wounded. Kadyrov said the gunmen were connected to Chechen jihadi leader Doku Umarov, who died in 2013. On December 5, Kadyrov vowed, "If a militant in Chechnya kills a policeman or any other person, the militant's family will be immediately banished from Chechnya without the right to come back, and their house will be razed to the ground."

December 4—UK—At dawn, police in South Wales arrested 5 people suspected of supporting banned organizations and London police rounded up 2 more suspected of terrorism offenses. Metropolitan Police arrested a 33-year-old man on suspicion of involvement in terrorism and a 40-year-old man on suspicion of conspiracy to pass fraudulent documents. Two of the men were hiding among illegal immigrants in the back of a truck in Dover. The *Christian Science Monitor* added that one of them had earlier been arrested in a roundup against the banned al-Muhajiroun, led by extremist preacher Anjem Choudary.

December 4—Nigeria—Gunmen were turned back by Nigerian police and soldiers during a 7:30 a.m. attack on the French-owned Ashaka Cement factory in northeast Nigeria. The subsidiary of Lafarge SA in Gombe State was attacked in November by suspected gunmen of Boko Haram, which stole large amounts of dynamite they loaded onto pickup trucks. 14120401

December 4—Iraq—A car bomb hit a line of small restaurants in Sadr City during the night, killing 11 people and wounding 25.

A second car bomb went off minutes later near a Sadr City outdoor market, killing 7 and wounding 21.

A bomb went off near a restaurant in Baghdad's Shaab neighborhood, killing 3 and wounding 12.

A car bomb near a Kurdish district in Kirkuk killed 16 people.

December 4—Denmark—The Frederiksberg City Court in Copenhagen sentenced Sam Mansour, 54, a Moroccan-born Dane, to 4 years in prison for instigating and promoting terrorism on

social media. In Facebook postings, he wrote “terrorism is a duty” and “we are fearful,” and urged jihadis to kill several Danes whom he had named. In 2007, Mansour, then known as Said Mansour, was convicted and sentenced to 3½ years under a 2002 anti-terrorism law that forbids the instigation of terrorism.

December 4—India—Gunmen threw grenades and fired automatic rifles at the artillery unit of an Indian army camp in the Uri region of Kashmir, leading to a gun battle that killed 8 Indian soldiers, including a lieutenant colonel, 3 police officers, and 6 rebels.

Gunmen conducted 3 other lethal attacks in the region, where elections were being held.

Authorities intercepted 2 suspected terrorists near Srinagar. In the following gun battle, 2 rebels died and 2 police officers were wounded.

Terrorists threw a grenade near a paramilitary bunker inside a bus station in Tral where an election campaign rally was being held, killing a civilian and wounding 6 others.

Terrorists threw a grenade at a police station in Shopian, causing no damage.

December 4—U.S.—Authorities charged that Ahmed H. Aden, 34, deliberately ran over Abdisamad Sheikh-Hussein, 15, with his SUV outside a Missouri Somali community center, nearly severing his legs. The boy died at a hospital in Missouri. The center had an anti-Muslim message in a rear window at the time of the attack. The FBI was investigating whether the murder constituted a hate crime. Aden was charged with murder.

December 5—Somalia—In the evening, a suicide bomber walked into a Baidoa’s National Bar and Restaurant, killing 4, including 2 journalists with London-based Somali TV organizations, and injuring dozens more. Ten minutes later, a suicide car bomber drove into a crowd in Baidoa, killing 7, including a local politician. Al-Shabaab was suspected. 14120501

December 5—Jordan—The *Washington Post* reported that Jordanian authorities detained suspected Libyan al-Qaeda member Abd-al-Baset Azzouz, whom the U.S. in September had designated as a global terrorist and who might have been involved in the September 11, 2012, attacks on U.S. diplomatic facilities in Benghazi. The U.S. Department of State said that he had lived in the UK and Afghanistan. He left the UK, where he had been briefly detained, in 2009 for Pakistan and Afghanistan. AQ leader Ayman-al-Zawahiri in 2011 sent him to mobilize 200 members in Libya. State added, “He is considered a key operative capable of training al-Qaeda recruits in a variety of skills, such as IED [improvised explosive device] construction.” Turkish news media said he was captured on November 13 in Yalova, Turkey, 100 miles south of Istanbul, and that he was later deported to Jordan. Turkey’s *Daily Sabah* newspaper credited the CIA for providing tipoff information.

December 5—Afghanistan—During the night, the Taliban attacked a police convoy in Jawzjan Province’s Aqcha District, killing 3 police officers and wounding 4.

December 6—Iraq—A bomb exploded during the morning at a market in the Shi’iet section of Mahmoudiya, killing 5 and wounding 12.

A bomb attached to a minibus exploded in the northeastern Baghdad suburb of Husseinayah, killing 2 passengers and wounding 9.

A bomb exploded in eastern Baghdad near food stalls serving Shi’ite pilgrims en route to the Arbaeen religious commemoration in Karbala, killing 3 and wounding 8.

December 6—Pakistan—*NPR* quoted Pakistani authorities who said they had killed al-Qaeda external operations chief Adnan Shukrijumah, 39, a Saudi who was under U.S. indictment for plotting an attack on the New York City subway 5 years earlier, and 2 other terrorists in South Waziristan. The military said a Pakistani soldier was killed and another seriously wounded during the raid. Another 5 terrorists were detained. Shukrijumah was on the FBI’s Most Wanted Terrorists List. The U.S. Department of State’s

Rewards for Justice program offered \$5 million for his capture. U.S. federal prosecutors said he had recruited 3 men in 2008 to train in the Pakistani tribal region for the subway attack. A court in November 2012 sentenced to life in prison Adis Medunjanin, originally from Bosnia, for his role in the 2009 plot. Najibullah Zazi and Zarein Ahmedzay were also sentenced. Shukrijumah studied computer science and chemistry at a community college in Florida and once held a U.S. green card. He lived in Miramar, Florida, with his mother and 5 siblings. He came to south Florida in 1995 when his father, a Muslim cleric and missionary trained in Saudi Arabia, took a post at a Florida mosque after several years at a Brooklyn mosque.

December 6—Nigeria—Gunmen freed more than 200 prisoners from the medium security prison at Tunga, in central Niger State. By the next morning, police had recaptured at least 10 escapees, according to Deputy Superintendent Ibrahim Gambari.

December 6—Egypt—The Australian government told travelers to reconsider travel to Egypt, noting “that terrorists may be planning attacks against tourist sites, government ministries and embassies in Cairo.”

December 6—Afghanistan/Pakistan—The U.S. military in Afghanistan handed over 3 Pakistani detainees to the Pakistani government. They included Latif Mehsud, a driver and confidante of Hakimullah Mehsud, the former leader of the Pakistani Taliban. U.S. forces captured Mehsud in October 2013.

December 7—Iraq—At dawn, a suicide car bomber hit the blast walls that surround the police station in the village of al-Salman outside the town of Tarmiyah. Gunmen then ran inside the compound, killing 5 police officers and 4 civilians and wounding 11 people.

December 7—Egypt—The UK Embassy in Cairo suspended public services because of security concerns and told people not to come to the building. It reopened on December 16.

December 7—Switzerland—A man walking to morning prayers saw a broken window and fire inside the Islamic-Albanian cultural center in Flums in St. Gallen canton. Police suspected arson. No

one was hurt. 14120701

December 7—Congo—Allied Defense Forces rebels attacked 3 villages around the town of Beni during the night, killing 34 civilians.

December 7—Saudi Arabia—Interior Ministry spokesman Mansour al-Turki announced the arrests in different parts of Saudi Arabia of 135 people, including 26 foreigners, among them 16 Syrians, with suspected links to terrorist groups. He said some received weapons training, fought in conflicts abroad and had been planning to carry out attacks. Others were accused of smuggling weapons into Saudi Arabia, and helping to raise money and recruit for terrorist organizations. At least 17 had links to attacks against security forces in the Eastern Province, where minority Shi'ites are centered.

December 7—Yemen—Gunmen attacked a funeral in Sana'a, firing a tribal leader aligned with former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, killing 3 bodyguards and wounding Sheikh Sagheer Bin Aziz. He had battled Shi'ite Houthis in 2010.

Gunmen battled government troops in Houta, killing a soldier and wounding 3 in a failed attack on a government building.

December 7—Pakistan—AP and CNN reported that a drone fired 2 missiles at a compound in Khara Tanga in the Datta Khel area of North Waziristan, killing 5 terrorists, including Pakistani Taliban leader Omar Farooq, alias Ustad Farooq, who was believed to be in charge of al-Qaeda's operations in Pakistan and Afghanistan and a spokesman for al-Qaeda.

December 7—U.S./Uruguay—The U.S. sent 6 Guantanamo Bay detainees to Uruguay for resettlement. Abu Wa'el Dhiab, 43, a Syrian who was on a long-term hunger strike; Syrian Ali Husain Shaaban, 32; Syrian Ahmed Adnan Ajuri, 37; Syrian Abdelahdi Faraj, 39; Palestinian Mohammed Abdullah Taha Mattan, 35, and Tunisian Adel bin Muhammad el-Ouerghi, 49; had been held for 12 years as prisoners with suspected al-Qaeda ties. They had been cleared for release in 2009, but the U.S. could not find a home for them.

December 8—Egypt—*UPI* reported that the Canadian embassy suspended operations indefinitely. The embassy's website warned "The ability to provide consular services may occasionally be limited for short periods due to unsettled security conditions."

December 8—Yemen—Senior AQAP military leader Nasr bin Ali al-Ansi denounced beheadings in response to a reporter's question during a Twitter video interview. The reporter asked whether AQAP was copying Islamic State tactics of killing prisoners. Al-Ansi replied, "Filming and promoting it among people in the name of Islam and Jihad is a big mistake and not acceptable whatever the justifications are. This is very barbaric."

December 8—Bahrain—Public security director Major General Tariq al-Hassan said Jordanian police officer Ali Mohammed Ali was killed in a "terror attack" in Damistan. The Jordanian was part of a security and training exchange agreement between the 2 kingdoms. 14120801

December 8—Israel—An Israeli court indicted Adam Everett Livix, variant Livvix, 30, an American Christian from Texas, for plotting to blow up Muslim holy places in Jerusalem, illegal weapon possession, and overstaying his visa by more than a year. He and his roommate, an Israeli soldier on active duty, tried to obtain 3 pounds of explosives. A police agent discovered the plot in October. Livix was undergoing psychiatric evaluation. The Illinois native denied the charges. Israeli police said Livvix rejected an offer from a Palestinian to assassinate President Barack Obama with a sniper rifle during a visit to the region in March 2013. He was represented by attorney Gal Wolf, who complained that Livvix was held without access to an attorney for 8 days following his arrest in November. Livvix, who posed as a former Navy SEAL, was living with his American fiancée when arrested. When police tried to arrest him at his 7th floor apartment, he tried to escape by leaping down to a 6th-floor patio. Indiana bounty hunter Willie Bryant told the *AP* that the detainee could be a person from Robinson, Illinois, who had jumped bond in Indiana on criminal charges. He was also wanted in the U.S. on drug charges. 14120802

December 8—Syria/Canada—*PRI* reported that the Islamic State al-I'tisaam Media Foundation released a 6-minute video on Twitter

and jihadi sites in which John Maguire, alias Abu Anwar al-Canadi, called for Canadian Muslims to attack Canadian targets to avenge Canada's participation in coalition battles against IS in Iraq and Syria. He went to Syria in January 2013 to join IS. He was born in Kemptville, Ontario, and moved to Ottawa as a teenager. He played guitar in a dance band and a punk band and grew up playing hockey.

December 8—Syria—*Reuters* reported that the Islamic State group beheaded a man in a public square in Sulouk in northern Syria after accusing him of blasphemy. The audience included children.

December 9—Yemen—Two Ansar al-Sharia suicide car bombers attacked the military headquarters in Seyoun in Hadramout Province, killing 7 Yemeni soldiers and injuring 9, several critically. Ansar, an AQAP affiliate, said, "The first vehicle targeted the main gate of the compound and the second targeted the building inside."

December 9—UK—West Midlands Police told staff to take "additional security measures" after receiving an anonymous threat regarding a plot to kidnap and kill a police officer.

December 9—Iraq—During the visit by U.S. Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel to Baghdad, a bomb went off during the afternoon in Baghdad's Baiyaa neighborhood, targeting Shi'ite pilgrims en route to Karbala, killing 4 and wounding 13. In the evening, mortar shells hit 3 Shi'ite areas in northern Baghdad suburbs, killing 3 and wounding 12.

December 9—Bahrain—The Interior Ministry announced that a "terrorist bombing" in Karzakan killed a Bahraini and injured an Asian man. On December 30, 2015, *AP* and the state-run *Bahrain News Agency* quoted Bahraini terror crimes prosecutor General Ahmed al-Hammadi as announcing the conviction and sentencing of 29 people by the Higher Criminal Court for the 2014 bombing that wounded several police officers and damaged police vehicles. Two defendants had their citizenship revoked. The defendants were sentenced from 5 years to life in prison. *AP* added on December 31 that a Bahraini defense lawyer said 23 Shi'ites were convicted, one was sentenced to death and 22 to life in prison. Seven of those convicted were in custody; the rest, including the condemned man, were tried in absentia. Attorney Jassim Sarhan was the attorney for 3

of those convicted. 14120901

December 9—Moldova—Police chief Ion Bodrug announced that during the previous week, police had detained 7 people in Chisanau and 2 other towns on suspicion of smuggling uranium and mercury via train from Russia to be used in a dirty bomb. Police found 7 ounces of uranium-238 mixed with uranium-235 and 2.2 pounds of mercury with a black market value of \$2 million. Bodrug said the 7 belonged to a criminal gang and confessed. Police were working with colleagues in Russia and the Ukraine to find other gang members.

December 9—Ireland—The Dublin High Court refused early parole and ruled that Real IRA splinter group founder Michael McKevitt must serve his full 20-year prison sentence based on his 2003 conviction of “directing terror” because the government was entitled to consider him a continuing terrorist threat. His lawyers had cited McKevitt’s good behavior since his jailing, including taking classes in drama, yoga and creative writing.

December 9—Philippines—A bomb went off in the back of a Rural Transit passenger bus traveling in front of the main gate of Central Mindanao University in Maramag town in Bukidnon Province, killing 9 and wounding 20. Student passenger Ralph Quilla, 17, was wounded in the arm.

December 9—U.S.—The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence released its report on the CIA terrorist detention program. Writing in the *Wall Street Journal*, former CIA directors George Tenet, Porter Goss, and Michael Hayden called the report “a one-sided study marred by errors of fact and interpretation—essentially a poorly done and partisan attack on the agency that has done the most to protect America.” Other former senior CIA officers published the ciasavedlives.com website to provide context.

December 10—Myanmar—The state-run *Myanma Ahlin* daily reported that Kokang rebels attacked an army camp in northeast Myanmar near the Chinese border, killing 7 government troops and wounding 20 others. The rebels surrounded the camp for 2 days.

December 10—Mali—During a nighttime operation, a French and Malian military force near Gao killed Ahmed el-Tilemsi, a leader of

the Mourabitoune jihadi group, and killed or captured 9 other terrorists. The U.S. had issued a \$5 million bounty. No French troops were injured. El-Tilemsi was a founder of the Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa that merged with followers of Mokhtar Belmokhtar to form Mourabitoune. El-Tilemsi led the group's Sahel forces.

December 10—Yemen—The French Embassy temporarily closed to the public and suspended consular services, although employees kept working under enhanced security.

December 10—United Arab Emirates—The state-owned *National* and *al-Ittihad* newspapers reported that a security court sentenced 11 people to jail terms ranging between 3 years and life after finding them guilty of trying to set up an al-Qaeda affiliate, joining the al-Qaeda-linked Nusra Front and the conservative Muslim rebel group Ahrar al-Sham in Syria, and aiding rebels fighting in Syria. Four Emiratis tried in absentia received life sentences. Seven other men, including citizens of the Emirates, Syria and the Comoros Islands, received between 3- and 15-year sentences. Four other defendants were acquitted.

December 10—Iraq—A suicide bomber drove a tanker truck into a security checkpoint in Mikeshifa near Samarra, killing 9 Iraqi soldiers and Shi'ite militiamen and wounded 22.

A bomb went off near an outdoor market in Madain, killing 3 people and wounding 5.

A bomb went off on a commercial street in southern Baghdad, killing 2 and wounding 7.

A roadside bomb hit an army patrol in Abu Ghraib, killing one soldier and wounding 6.

December 10—Greece—Police, acting on a 30-minute telephoned warning, destroyed a time bomb outside a bank in the northern Aghia Paraskevi suburb of Athens. The caller said the bomb showed solidarity with Nikos Romanos, 21, an anarchist convicted of bank robbery who began a month-long hunger strike on November 10 because he wanted leave to attend business school classes. He was in

an Athens hospital. He ended the strike on December 10 after Parliament passed special legislation that would allow him to take his course via distance learning and physical attendance using electronic tagging.

December 10—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected when 2 female suicide bombers disguised as customers hit the busy Kantin Kwari textile market located in the center of Kano, killing 4 and injuring 7. Witnesses had become suspicious about their attire right before the explosions.

On December 24, 2014, a 13-year-old girl told a news conference that her father gave her to Boko Haram extremists and that she was arrested after refusing to explode a suicide bomb in Kano. She allowed Boko Haram to put a suicide vest on her because she did not want to be buried alive in a BH camp. She then was sent to the Kantin Kwari market with the 2 other girls. She was injured when they set off their bombs. A taxi driver took her to the hospital. After she left the suicide vest on the passenger seat, the cabbie called police. Police Superintendent Adenrele Shinaba said she was arrested in the hospital with a leg wound.

December 11—Yemen—AQAP fired 6 Grad missiles at the U.S.-Yemeni al-Annan air base during the morning in retaliation for the failed rescue operation in which an American and a South African hostage were killed by AQAP. 14121101

December 11—Philippines—Gunmen in a van ambushed a 2-vehicle convoy of Representative Vi-cente Belmonte, 60, of southern Iligan City, killing 2 of his bodyguards and a driver and injuring Belmonte and 5 other bodyguards and aides in Misamis, Laguindingan township, in Oriental Province. The convoy had just left the airport and was on the way to Iligan. The parliamentarian suggested that the attack was “politically motivated.... I have received many threats. We just don’t know who really is the mastermind.” The van was found in a nearby village. Villagers saw at least 3 men, including one in a military uniform, with rifles leaving the scene in another vehicle.

December 11—Afghanistan—At 5 p.m., a 16-year-old Taliban

suicide bomber ran inside the theater of the French-funded Istiqlal High School, which includes a French cultural center, killing a German aid worker and injuring 15. The theater was hosting a performance of the play “Heartbeats: Silence After the Explosion,” which condemns suicide bombings. On December 20, journalist and cameraman Zubair Hatami, 22, who worked for the privately run *Mitra Television*, died of his wounds. 14121102

UPI reported that a pedestrian Taliban suicide bomber in the Kabul suburbs hit a bus carrying Afghan troops in the morning, killing at least 5 soldiers and injuring 12, including civilians.

December 11—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected when bombs exploded at the Mr. Bigs outdoor food stand and the entrance to the Terminus market in the center of Jos, killing 31.

Police detonated a bomb found in a handbag in a Kano supermarket frequented by foreigners.

Kano police arrested a teenage girl wearing an explosives-laden jacket.

December 11—Slovakia—An envelope containing highly toxic sodium azide was mailed to the embassy of the Czech Republic in Bratislava. 14121103

December 11—Pakistan—Police arrested Shahid Usman, in his mid-30s, commander of al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent’s Karachi wing, and 4 others in Karachi, seizing weapons and 22 pounds of explosives. A senior official at the police counter-terrorism unit said he was planning more attacks and that “He is the Karachi chief of al-Qaeda’s newly-formed wing working under the set-up of Asim Umar, the South Asia chief of al-Qaeda.” The official said Usman lived in Defense, a wealthy neighborhood, and owned a car-parts dealership. “Unlike the usual militant profile, Usman comes from an affluent background.” He was previously linked to the outlawed Harkat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami and had received training in Afghanistan.

December 11—Germany—Arson was suspected when fires started during the night at 3 empty buildings in Vorrä scheduled to

house asylum seekers. Anti-foreigner slogans and swastikas were painted at one site. One firefighter was slightly injured.

December 12—Gaza Strip—*AFP* reported that a bomb exploded at the French Cultural Centre in Gaza City during the night. It was closed on October 8 due to a fire. Police spokesman Ayman Betjeni said “this was a cowardly attack and unfortunately the second incident of this sort in ... 2 months.... It seems as if there are elements who want to disturb Gaza’s security and are targeting foreigners to intimidate them and give a bad image of Gaza.” 14121201

December 12—Israel—In the afternoon, a Palestinian threw acid at a Jewish woman and her 4 girls sitting in a car in the Gush Etzion settlement south of Jerusalem in the West Bank. A passer-by shot and wounded the attacker, whom police then arrested and brought to a hospital. The family members were slightly injured.

December 12—Greece—Before dawn, drive-by gunmen on at least one motorcycle fired 54 bullets from 2 AK-47 assault rifles at the facade of the Israeli embassy. Ballistics tests indicated the guns had been used in the Popular Fighters shooting outside the German ambassador’s residence in Athens a year earlier. The Group of Popular Fighters left a proclamation claiming credit in an Athens trash bin on February 4, 2015. 14121202

December 12—Iraq—The Islamic State shot down an Iraqi EC635 military helicopter with a shoulder-fired rocket launcher near Samarra, killing 2 pilots.

December 12—Syria—A masked Islamic State “police force” member used a cleaver to behead 4 men in Homs Province for insulting God. Their hands were tied behind their backs.

December 12—Afghanistan—The Taliban attacked a military convoy near Bagram air base in Parwan Province, killing 2 U.S. troops. 14121203

December 12—Somalia—*CNN* reported that al-Shabaab kidnapped Mohamed Hussein, 45, a Koran teacher, from his Qandho home near the besieged town of Bullo Burde, 217 miles north of Mogadishu, in central Somalia. His beheaded body was

found the next morning. He was the 5th person the group beheaded that week. Victims also included 2 Somali policewomen in the city of Teyeglow, located in the southwest region and 2 government soldiers near Bur Hakaba in the Bay region of southern Somalia.

December 12 or 14—Nigeria—Boko Haram gunmen in pickup trucks arrived from 2 directions in an attack that killed 35 people, including local vigilantes protecting the northeastern village of Gumsuri near Lake Chad. They abducted another 191. A local government official said “They gathered the women and children and took them away in trucks after burning most of the village with petrol bombs.” Targets included a medical center, homes, and shops. They also fired heavy machine guns.

December 13—Pakistan—Police killed 4 Taliban traveling in a vehicle near Muzaffargarh in eastern Punjab Province. Police said the terrorists were likely plotting to attack a planned Shi’ite rally to commemorate 40 days after Ashoura. Police raided a hideout and recovered dozens of grenades, rocket launchers and 4 suicide bomb vests.

December 13—Yemen—A Yemeni border guard shot to death 3 suspected jihadis wearing women’s veils as they tried to cross into Saudi Arabia with a male driver at the Hawdh area’s border crossing. Soldiers had sent the car to a police station to have policewomen check its occupants’ identities. One of the terrorists shot a soldier who had boarded the car, slightly wounding him. He returned fire with an automatic rifle, killing the 3 and injuring the driver, who later confessed that the group had planned to attack Saudi border guards by suicide bombing. 14121301

December 13—Iraq—*Reuters* reported that the Islamic State stormed al-Wafa in Anbar Province, killing at least 19 policemen and trapping others inside their police 18th brigade headquarters.

The Islamic State executed 21 Sunni tribal fighters after capturing them near al-Baghdadi town 2 days earlier. The bodies were dumped inside an orchard near the Islamic State-controlled town of Kubaisa.

December 13—Afghanistan—The Taliban shot to death 12 Star

Link workers and wounded another 12 of the 81 employees clearing mines in Helmand Province between its Nadali and Washir districts.

Taliban gunmen assassinated Atiqullah Rawoofi, the head of the Afghan Supreme Court secretariat, outside his home in Kabul's northwestern suburbs as he was on his way to work.

A suicide bomber, probably on foot, hit a Defense Ministry bus carrying Afghan Army personnel home in southwest Kabul, killing 6 and wounding 14.

December 13—India—The *Washington Post* reported that police arrested Mehdi Masoor Biswas, 24, at his small apartment in Bangalore, saying he ran a Twitter account @shamiwitness glorifying the Islamic State. He was charged with violating Internet regulations and attempting to “wage war against Asiatic powers.” He worked for a multi-national food company for the past 2 years, earning \$10,000/year. His father worked for the state electricity company in West Bengal. Biswas became interested in 2009 in jihadi literature, retweeting information from the region of Syria, Egypt, Lebanon, the Gaza Strip and Israel, and tweet translations from Arabic literature to his 17,000+ followers. Biswas told the *Indian Express* newspaper “somebody must have hacked my e-mail account. I did tell *Channel 4* that I believe beheading is part of Islam. It does not mean I believe in beheading.”

December 14—Nigeria—*Business Week* reported that Boko Haram threatened the Emir of Kano, Muhammad Sanusi II, after he urged followers to defend themselves.

December 14—Saudi Arabia—The official *Saudi Press Agency* reported that a gunman with an assault rifle took 3 foreign workers hostage near a mosque in Riyadh during the evening. He fired on police, who freed the hostages after a gun battle that killed a Saudi security officer. The wounded gunman was arrested. A civilian and a guard were also injured. 14121401

A gunman shot to death a Saudi policeman in al-Awamiya, the hometown of Shi'ite cleric Nimr al-Nimr, a government critic who

was sentenced to death in October for inciting violence and sectarian strife.

December 14—Iraq—*The Guardian* reported on April 21, 2015, that Islamic State leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi was nearly killed in an airstrike on a 2-car convoy near Mosul on December 14, 2014. His close aide Auf Abdul Rahman al-Efery was killed. Baghdadi was believed to be in the second car, which was not hit.

December 15—Australia—At 9:45 a.m., Iran-born Man Haron Monis, 50, took 17 employees and customers hostage in the Lindt Chocolat Café in Sydney's Martin Place plaza. The terrorist forced 2 hostages to hold up a black flag with white Arabic writing on it. It was believed to be the shahada (declaration of faith), the first of 5 pillars of Islam. Authorities evacuated the Sydney Opera House, a train station, the State Library and the U.S. Consulate General. The cafe is yards from the newsroom of *Channel Seven*, the nation's-most-watched commercial broadcaster. At 4 p.m., 3 male hostages ran through a fire exit to freedom. Soon after, 2 women wearing Lindt aprons ran from the store via the same exit. Monis claimed to be a cleric from Iran and demanded to talk to the Prime Minister. He wanted an Islamic State flag and claimed that he had planted bombs around the city. Authorities switched off the café's lights at 9 p.m.

After 16 hours, riot police stormed the building after Monis began corralling some hostages in a section of the cafe, killing Monis. Two hostages—Tori Johnson, 34, the café's male manager, and Katrina Dawson, 38—also died and 5 people were wounded, including a police officer who was shot in the face and a 75-year-old woman who was hit in the shoulder. Dawson, a barrister and mother of 3 young children, died of a heart attack on the way to the hospital. Two pregnant women were brought to the hospital for assessment.

Monis arrived in Australia in 1996 as an Iranian refugee. He was convicted in 2013 of sending dozens of hate mail letters to families of Australian soldiers killed in Afghanistan from 2007 to 2009; he was banned from using Australian postal services and was

sentenced to 300 hours of community service. He was out on bail on other charges, including being an accessory to the murder of his former wife and a 2002 sexual assault of a woman. The *Sydney Morning Herald* said that his girlfriend, Amirah Droudis, was charged with the murder of Monis's wife and mother of his 2 children, Noleen Hayson Pal, 30, by stabbing her 18 times and then setting her on fire outside a home in western Sydney. The *Sydney Morning Herald* said he was charged with "more than 50 allegations of indecent and sexual assault" between 2000 and 2002 when he ran a clinic specializing in "spiritual consultations" that included black magic, numerology and meditation. He was due to appear in court on February 27, 2015, on the sexual assault charges.

The *Washington Post* reported that YouTube videos showed him wearing chains and holding a sign that reads, "I have been Tortured In Prison For My Political Letters." Australia's *9News* said his aliases included Sheik Haron and Mohammad Hassan Manteghi and that he migrated to Australia in 1996 and was granted political asylum. His former attorney, Manny Conditis, told *ABC Australia* that his client was an "isolated figure.... His ideology is just so strong and so powerful that it clouds his vision for common sense and objectiveness."

Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbott said Monis was "well known" to authorities but "I don't believe he was on a terror watch list at this time.... If I can be candid with you, that is the question that we were asking ourselves around the national security committee of the cabinet today.... How can someone who has had such a long and chequered history, not be on the appropriate watch lists, and how can someone like that be entirely at large in the community?"

December 15—France—Agnes Thibault-Lecuivre, spokeswoman for the Paris prosecutor's office, announced the arrests of 10 people suspected of sending jihadis to Syria. Four had been jailed for unrelated minor crimes. Most were picked up in southern France.

The investigation into the ring began in December 2013.

December 16—Pakistan—Seven Pakistani Taliban gunmen wearing security uniforms and explosive vests used ladders to scale a wall and then attacked the military-run Army Public School and Degree College in Peshawar at 10 a.m., killing 148 people, including 132 children and 9 staff members—among them principal Tahira Qazi—and injuring 121 students and 3 staff. The terrorists initially set off a car bomb behind the school. Several hundred students escaped, but others were taken hostage. Mohammed Khurrassani, spokesman for Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan, said the group had “300 to 400 people ... under their custody” at one point. Among the dead was Abdullah Ali, 14. Student Abdullah Jamal, who was with 8th, 9th, and 10th graders getting first-aid training from Army medics, told reporters, “Then I saw children falling down who were crying and screaming. I also fell down. I learned later that I have got a bullet” in his leg. Student Amir Mateen locked a door from the inside, but the gunmen blasted their way in. Student Ahmed Faraz, 14, said that after the gunmen shouted “God is great,” one said “A lot of the children are under the benches. Kill them.” Some of the female teachers were burned alive. By 4 p.m., troops had confined the terrorists to 4 buildings. Hours later, all of the terrorists were dead. Pervez Khattak, chief minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, said most of those killed were between the ages of 12 and 16. Hospital officials said that at least one teacher and a paramilitary soldier were dead. Khurrassani told *CNN* that the attack was revenge for the killing of hundreds of innocent tribesmen during repeated army operations in provinces including South Waziristan, North Waziristan and the Khyber Agency. “We are facing such heavy nights in routine. Today, you must face the heavy night.” The terrorists left behind improvised explosive devices.

The *Daily Beast* reported that it phoned TTP commander Jihad Yar Wazir, who said, “The TTP is ready for a long, long war against the US puppet state of Pakistan. We are just displaced, but we are still in positions to attack wherever we want.... The parents of the army school are army soldiers and they are behind the massive killing of our kids and indiscriminate bombing in North and South

Waziristan.... What about *our* kids and children.... These are the kids of the U.S.-backed Pakistani army and they should stop their parents from bombing our families and children.... Those kids are innocent because they are wearing a suit and tie and western shirts? But our kids wearing Islamic shalwar kamiz do not come before the eyes of the media and the west.”

The Afghan Taliban condemned the attack, saying killing innocents was un-Islamic.

The next day, the government reinstituted the death penalty for terrorist crimes.

Fox News reported on December 19 that Umar Mansoor, 36, a father of 2 daughters and a son, and volleyball fan, issued a confessor video in which he said “[The school was] preparing those generals, brigadiers and majors who killed and arrested so many fighters. If our women and children died as martyrs, your children will not escape. If you attack us, we will take revenge for the innocents.” His nickname is Nary, Pashto for Slim. The video called him the emir of Peshawar and Darra Adam Khel.

On December 21, the *International Business Times* reported that al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent (AQIS) posted an Urdu-language statement criticizing the “deeply saddening” attack, observing, “It is forbidden to target army in such places where ordinary Muslims could be harmed due to collateral damage.... Nobody amongst can be a momin (true believer) unless his desires don’t come under subservience to the Shariah that I have brought. Therefore, those people who attack innocent Muslims, they may name their acts anything but we consider such acts as UnIslamic and contradictory to Islamic Shariah.” AQIS “totally disassociates ourselves from this act. Fear Allah that your bullets which are supposed to hit the Kuffar [unbelievers] and Apostates, turn towards the non-combatant children.” Meanwhile, “jihad against America, Oppressive-Kufr-based System and its protectors, is an

obligatory Ibadah [act of worship].” It also complained about the “traitorous” Pakistani government “oppressors” and “the Puppet army” for targeting Taliban militants and killing civilians in the Federal Tribal Areas.

Also on December 21, Pakistani Interior Minister Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan announced that “Quite a few suspects who were facilitators in one way or the other have been taken into custody.”

On December 26, Saddam, 25, who provided lodging for the attackers, was killed in a firefight.

On January 17, 2015, *AP* reported that Afghan security services in recent weeks had arrested 5 foreign men near the eastern border with Pakistan in connection with the Taliban’s massacre at the Pakistani Army Public School and College.

On February 12, 2015, *AP* reported that Pakistan announced the arrest of 12 members of the Pakistani Taliban for involvement in the attack on a Pakistani school in Peshawar that killed 150 people. Major General Asim Saleem Bajwa said 9 members of what was believed to be a 27-member cell had been detained. Afghanistan arrested 6 of the suspects, based on tips from Pakistani intelligence. Taped confessions by 2 suspects indicated that Pakistani Taliban chief Mullah Fazlullah ordered the attack and assigned commanders.

On August 13, 2015, *AP* reported that Pakistani military courts had sentenced 7 jihadis to death over a series of attacks, including the one on the army-run school. Another terrorist was sentenced to life in prison. It said 6 were members of Tawhid-wal-Jihad; the other 2 were from the Pakistani Taliban and Jaish-e-Mohammad.

On December 2, 2015, *Reuters* reported that Pakistan hanged 4 civilian men in Kohat’s civilian-run central jail for involvement in the massacre of 134 children and 17 other people at Peshawar’s Army Public School on December 16, 2014. On August 13, 2015,

Hazrat Ali, Mujeeb ur Rehman, Sabeel and Maulvi Abdus Salam had been convicted as members of the Toheedwal Jihad Group (TWG), a previously-unknown faction of the Pakistani Taliban. Two others were also sentenced to death for involvement in the attack; another to life in prison. The army said the group admitted involvement in the school attack and in other plots, including attacks on Peshawar's military airbase, fundraising for attacks and killing soldiers. Two other men were also sentenced to death and another was sentenced to life imprisonment.

December 16—Yemen—Houthi said AQAP set off 2 car bombs in the Radaa area of Baydah Province, hitting a school bus carrying female elementary school students near a rebel gathering. The Houthis said the attack killed 10 fighters and 16 students. Local tribesmen said a car bomb targeted the home of Shi'ite rebel leader Abdullah Idris.

December 16—West Bank—Israeli soldiers shot and killed a Palestinian man, Mahmoud Abdalla, 20, and wounded another during an arrest operation in the Qalandiya refugee camp. The Israeli Defense Force said Palestinians threw bombs and fired at soldiers.

Israeli police arrested 10 members of a Jewish extremist group Lehava on suspicion of incitement to violent acts on a racist background. Among the detainees was Lehava leader Benzi Gopstein. Lehava opposes Jewish assimilation and Arab-Israeli coexistence.

December 16—Spain/Morocco—Spanish and Moroccan police arrested 7 suspected members of a cell that recruited women for the Islamic State in Syria and Iraq. The Moroccan Interior Ministry said 2 heads of the group were based in Fnideq, just outside the Spanish enclave of Ceuta, where women were transferred from Spain and indoctrinated with IS ideology. The women would become suicide bombers or marry jihadi fighters. Spanish authorities said 4 women, including a minor, were among the 5 arrested in the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla and in Barcelona.

December 17—Yemen—Houthi rebels closed Hodeida port, preventing its director from entering his office, then attacked the offices of *al-Thawra*, the main state newspaper, forcing out Editor-in-Chief Faisal Makram.

December 17—France—Interior Minister Bernard Cazeneuve said authorities had foiled 5 terror attacks since August 2013 and dismantled 13 networks linked to extremists in Syria.

December 17—Afghanistan—Five suicide bombers attacked the Lashgar Gah branch of the New Kabul Bank in Helmand Province, killing 10 people, including 3 policemen, and wounding 15 people, including 6 members of the Afghan security forces. One terrorist blew himself up at the front entrance. The other 4 then ran in, firing at arriving security forces, who killed the terrorists.

In the morning, terrorists attached bombs to police vehicles in Nangahar, killing a police officer and wounding 4 others.

December 17—Philippines—The Communist Party of the Philippines ordered its armed wing, the New People's Army, to conduct a cease fire against soldiers and police on December 24–26, December 31–January 1 and during the pope's visit on January 15–19. The Philippine armed forces earlier announced a month-long-cessate-fire with the communist rebels January 19, but said that operations against jihadis would continue.

December 17—Europe—The European Union General Court in Luxembourg removed Hamas from its terrorist list for “procedural” reasons.

December 17—Northern Ireland—Authorities charged suspected IRA member Joseph Pearce with supplying tipoffs on potential targets during the Continuity IRA meetings recorded by the MIS. Prosecutors and police told a Belfast court that he discussed the residences of several police officers and a prison guard, and the possibility of attacking British soldiers studying at a Northern Ireland university.

December 17—Colombia—FARC representatives at the Havana talks announced an indefinite unilateral cease-fire, to begin at midnight on December 20. The government rejected the offer.

December 17—Cameroon—*AFP* reported that Cameroon's army claimed it had killed 116 Nigerian Boko Haram fighters who attacked an army base in Amchide on the border with Nigeria. 14121701

December 17—UK—*Skynews* reported that earlier in the month, police at Heathrow Airport detained a 15-year-old girl from the Tower Hamlets area in East London who was believed to be heading to Syria via Turkey to join Islamic State fighters. Police stopped the flight as the plane was taxiing on the runway.

December 17—Nigeria—A Nigerian court martial sentenced 54 soldiers to death by firing squad for mutiny, assault, cowardice and refusing to fight Islamic extremists when the soldiers refused to deploy to recapture 3 towns seized by Boko Haram in August. The men were represented by attorney Femi Falana. Five soldiers were acquitted. Charges included "conspiring to commit mutiny against the authorities of 7 Division, Nigerian Army."

December 17—Tunisia—Four armed, bearded men appeared in a confessor video claiming credit for the 2013 assassinations of 2 Tunisian politicians in the name of the Islamic State. One of them was identified in 2013 by the Interior Ministry as Boubakr Hakim.

December 18—Northern Ireland—Authorities in Newry Magistrates Court charged 2 individuals with membership in the Continuity IRA after the MI5 recorded their conversations. Kevin Heaney, 41, was charged with receiving training in the manufacture and use of homemade bombs. Terence Marks, 54, was charged with conspiring to cause an explosion. They were denied bail.

December 18—Denmark—North Zealand police arrested a 21-year-old Danish citizen accused of spreading "extremist video material" on the Internet. He had been under surveillance since returning from Syria, where he had traveled in 2013.

A Copenhagen court issued a detention order for a 26-year-old man who in July 2014 published Facebook photos of himself posing with severed heads, apparently in Syria. He also posted statements in support of the Islamic State. Prosecutors planned to file an international arrest warrant for him.

December 18—Mali—Three UN peacekeepers were injured when a vehicle carrying Chadian troops hit a roadside bomb in Aguel'hoc, near Kidal. Chadian troops followed footprints from the scene to a house, where they arrested 2 people with heavy weapons.

December 18—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide bomber set off his vehicle bomb after his pursuers stopped his car near Kabul, killing an Afghan police officer and wounding 3 others.

December 18—Egypt—The U.S. Department of State designated as a terrorist group Ajnad Misr (Soldiers of Egypt), a Salafist group in Egypt. The group posted on its Twitter account a thank-you for this “blessing.” State said the group formed in January 2014 “and has since claimed numerous attacks on Egyptian security forces at government buildings, public spaces and universities, often injuring or killing innocent bystanders.” In November, the group attacked Egyptian police officers and conscripts in Cairo.

December 18—Syria/Iraq—CNN and AP quoted Joint Chiefs Chairman Martin Dempsey, Pentagon press secretary Rear Admiral John Kirby, and other U.S. officials as indicating that airstrikes had killed Haji Mutazz, a deputy of Islamic State leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi; Abd-al-Basit, a senior military emir in Iraq; and Mosul emir Radwan Talib.

December 19—Pakistan—Pakistan executed terrorists Mohammed Aqeel and Arshad Mahmood at a Faisalabad prison after the government reinstated the death penalty following the school massacre earlier in the week. The duo had been tried in military courts. Local media reported that Aqeel was convicted for a 2009 attack on army headquarters, while Mahmood was found guilty in a plot to kill former President Pervez Musharraf. The Pakistani army chief signed off on 4 more executions of convicted terrorists.

Meanwhile, the Pakistani Taliban threatened to kill more children if the executions were carried out as promised. Spokesman Mohammad Khurassani e-mailed reporters, “We can create a mourning situation at the homes of many army generals and politicians.”

The military announced it had killed 119 insurgents, including an Uzbek commander, in 3 offensives in the Khyber region in the previous 2 days: 62 in ground action and 57 in airstrikes.

December 19—Finland—The Helsinki District Court issued suspended sentences to 3 men and a woman for collecting 3,200 euros (\$3,900) to fund al-Shabaab in 2008–2011. Their leader was given a 16-month suspended sentence for recruiting for al-Shabaab and for attempting to take children from Finland to an al-Shabaab training camp. The other 3 were given 5-month suspended sentences. All were of Somali descent and lived in Finland.

December 19—Northern Ireland—British army experts dismantled a booby-trap bomb hidden underneath the driver's seat of an off-duty British soldier's car in Portadown. Police and politicians blamed IRA die-hards.

December 19—Iraq—A bomb went off in the morning near a market in Baghdad's northern district of Shaab, killing 4 people and wounding 9.

A bomb exploded at a commercial street in eastern Baghdad, killing 2 and wounding 8.

A bomb exploded near car repair shops in downtown Baghdad, killing 2 people.

A bomb went off near an industrial area in western Baghdad's Baiyaa district, killing 3 and wounding 7.

December 19—Bahrain—The Interior Ministry announced that a bomb hit a security patrol in Bani Jamra, injuring 3 policemen.

December 19—Nigeria—In attacks on 5 villages, Boko Haram lined up 50 elderly people too feeble to flee and shot them to death at Government Day Secondary School in Gwoza. Several other elderly people were shot at Uvagh Central Primary School.

Boko Haram attacked Damagum and Mamudo towns in Yobe State, bombing government buildings, the police station and military barracks.

Boko Haram attacked soldiers guarding a power station in Borno State, but at least 70 of them died when the guards fired back.

December 19—Israel—A Palestinian splinter group fired a rocket into Israel, which responded with an airstrike into Gaza. The Israeli government blamed Hamas.

December 19—Ethiopia—The Ethiopian Defense Ministry claimed that the pilot of an Ethiopian attack helicopter forced his co-pilot and technician to land in Eritrea during a routine morning training flight. 14121901

December 20—Iraq—A bomb went off on a commercial street in Madain, killing 4 and wounding 9.

A bomb went off near shops in Baghdad's Taji suburb, killing 3 people and wounding 11.

A roadside bomb hit an army patrol in the western Baghdad suburbs, killing 3 soldiers and wounding 6.

A bomb exploded near a bakery in central Baghdad, killing 2 civilians and wounding 4.

December 20—Sweden—Two car bombs went off before dawn in the Rosengård district of Malmö, shattering windows but causing no injuries. The district is populated by immigrants from Iraq, Kosovo, Bosnia and Lebanon. One car bomb exploded at the foot of a building, the other in a nearby parking lot.

December 20—Guantanamo Bay—The Department of Defense repatriated to their native Afghanistan Guantanamo Bay detainees Shawali Khan, 50; Khi Ali Gul, 50; Abdul Ghani, 41; and Mohammed Zahir. The first 3 had been held for nearly 12 years. They had been recommended for transfer in January 2010.

December 20—Afghanistan—The Taliban attacked a checkpoint in Jawzjan Province's Qashtepa District, killing 7 policemen and wounding 5 others. In an ensuing gun battle, 5 terrorists died.

A vehicle hit a roadside bomb in Kunar Province's Nari District during the night, killing 7 civilians, including 2 children, and

injuring 3 other civilians.

December 20—France—Police in Joue-les-Tours shot to death Bertrand Nzohabonayo, 20, a French convert to Islam, after he attacked 3 police officers with a knife while yelling “Allahu Akbar.” On December 20, Burundi police arrested the attacker’s brother, Brice Nzohabonayo, 19, who was believed to have drawn his brother into radical Islam several years earlier.

December 20—Nigeria—Boko Haram released a video showing its gunmen shooting civilians lying face down in a dorm in Bama. A voiceover said they were being killed because they were “infidels.” “We have made sure the floor of this hall is turned red with blood, and this is how it is going to be in all future attacks and arrests of infidels. From now, killing, slaughtering, destructions and bombing will be our religious duty anywhere we invade.” He said that although the prophet Mohammed advised prisoners should be held, not killed, “we felt this is not the right time for us to keep prisoners; that is why we will continue to see that the grounds are crimsoned with the flowing blood of prisoners.”

Later that night, terrorists yelling “Allahu akbar” drove pickup trucks into Geidan, in Yobe State, and fired on fleeing residents before destroying the town’s 3 cell phone towers. They then broke into the local prison and freed the inmates. They threw bombs that set fires, destroying the police station, government headquarters and hundreds of vehicles at a station for long-distance drivers.

December 21—India—A homemade bomb exploded in the parking lot of a bus station in Imphal, capital of Manipur State, killing 3 construction workers and hospitalizing 5 other men. No one claimed credit. At least 17 separatist groups are active in the state.

December 21—Pakistan—*AFP* reported that Pakistan hanged 4 more terrorists, 2 days after the military signed off on their death sentences. A Faisalabad prison official announced “Ghulam Sarwar, Rashid Tipu, Zubair Ahmed and Akhlaq Ahmed have been hanged for an assassination attempt on General Pervez Musharraf,” Pakistan’s former leader.

December 21—France—*AFP* reported that during the evening, a 40-year-old French-born son of North African immigrants yelled “Allahu Akbar” (“God is greatest”) then crashed a Renault Clio into 5 groups of people in Dijon, injuring 11 people, 2 seriously. Police arrested the individual, who said he was acting for the children of Palestine. Investigators said he was born in 1974 and had been in a psychiatric hospital 157 times since 2001. Police said he was involved in a string of minor offenses in the 1990s. He claimed to be upset at the treatment of Chechen children as well.

December 22—Nigeria—*UPI* reported that a bomb exploded at a bus station in Gombe, killing 20 and wounding 60.

A bomb went off at a market in Bauchi State, killing 6 and injuring 19.

December 22—Italy—General Mario Parente told the media that authorities had broken up a neo-Fascist plot to attack immigrants, the Equitalia tax collection agency, the Italian railway, and political targets, including magistrates. He said the group had been amassing arms. Police executed 14 arrest warrants in central and northern Italy.

December 22—West Bank—Soldiers stopped a Palestinian man who planned to stab a victim in Tulkarem.

December 22—Egypt—The Interior Ministry announced that security forces killed 5 members of Ansar Beit al-Maqdis during a raid at a farm in al-Sharqiya Province. Two of the suspects were wanted by the Supreme Security Court for participating in terrorist attacks. A security officer was wounded in the shoot-out. Police seized explosives belts for suicide attacks, a car laden with explosives and bomb-making material.

Four masked gunmen on a motorcycle shot and seriously wounded a 30-year-old Egyptian non-commissioned officer as he walked to work in east Cairo’s el-Marg neighborhood.

December 22—France—*CNN* quoted a Member of Parliament on the scene who said that the driver of a white Peugeot minivan intentionally crashed into pedestrians at a Christmas market in Nantes’s Place Royale at night, injuring 11 people, 4 seriously. The

attacker then stabbed himself several times. He was hospitalized. A local prosecutor said the driver was a 37-year-old man born in Saintes, 150 miles south of Nantes.

December 23—Uganda—Gunmen on motorbikes assassinated Sheikh Abdu Kadir Muwaya, head of the Shia Muslim Community in Uganda, at his home in Mayuge. Ugandan police chief Major General Kale Kayihura said Muwaya had refused to cooperate with the Congo-based Ugandan extremist Allied Democratic Forces.

December 23—Pakistan—*MSN* reported that police killed 13 Taliban in Karachi.

December 23—Libya—*AFP* quoted local council chair Yussef Tebeiqa as saying that “Unidentified armed men killed Christian (Coptic) Egyptian doctor Magdi Sobhi Toufik and his wife in their house at the Jarf health centre in Sirte.” The attackers, believed to be religiously motivated, kidnapped the couple’s 18-year-old daughter, leaving her 2 younger sisters behind. Tebeiqa observed that “Money left on the table and the wife’s jewelry left at the crime scene were not touched.”

December 23—India—Members of the separatist National Democratic Front of Bodoland were suspected when gunmen using automatic weapons conducted at least 4 attacks that killed 72 and wounded a dozen more Adivasi tribal settlers in Assam State’s Kokrajhar and Sonitpur districts. Some TV stations said 40 had died. At least 30 were killed in Sonitpur district; all were Adivassi who work in tea gardens in the area.

December 23—Australia—Police arrested 2 men in an investigation of a terrorist plot to kill a random member of the public in Sydney. Authorities charged Sulayman Khalid, 20, with possession of documents designed to facilitate a terrorist attack. Authorities charged a 21-year-old with breaching a control order. Khalid made a brief appearance via video link at Parramatta Local Court in western Sydney. He did not apply for bail. His next hearing was scheduled for February 18, 2015. He faced 15 years if convicted. The 21-year-old faced 2 years in jail.

So far, 11 people had been arrested in the investigation.

The previous day, Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbott warned there had been a “heightened level of terror chatter” in the week since a gunman took 18 people hostage in a downtown Sydney cafe.

December 23—Yemen—*CNN* reported that AQAP released a 30-minute video that included a 5-second clip showing foiled “underwear” bomber, Umar Farouk AbdulMutallab, with the group’s leader, Nasir al-Wuhayshi, and U.S.-born cleric/propagandist Anwar al-Aulaqi.

December 23—Gaza Strip—*Reuters* reported that Israeli forces on a routine border patrol killed Tayseer Asmairi, a member of Hamas’s armed wing, after snipers fired on them on the border with the Gaza Strip. 14122301

December 23—India—Closed-circuit television caught 2 masked men on a motorcycle as they threw acid on a woman in a crowded neighborhood in New Delhi, causing serious burns to her face and her right eye. The men then stole her purse.

December 23—Russia—*AFP* reported that the supreme court of the Kabardino-Balkaria region convicted 57 people on charges of terrorism, illegal arms possession, murder and armed rebellion following a decade-long trial over an armed raid by dozens of gunmen on the North Caucasus city of Nalchik in October 2005. During the attack, 50 people, including 35 policemen, were killed and more than 200 were injured. The attackers, armed with Kalashnikov rifles and shoulder-fired missiles, hit several security offices, arms shops, and other buildings. Prosecutors said the gunmen planned to create an “Islamic state” in Russia’s Caucasus. Most of the accused were sentenced to sentences ranging from 4 years and 10 months to 23 years; 5 were sentenced to life in prison. Three defendants were released because their pre-trial detention exceeded the length of their sentences.

December 24—Syria—*AFP* reported that the Islamic State claimed it fired a Russian-made Iqla heat-seeking missile to shoot down an F-16 warplane from the U.S.-led coalition near Raqqa in northern Syria. The group said it captured the Jordanian pilot, showing a photograph of his military ID card, which listed him as

First Lieutenant Maaz al-Kassasbeh, variant Moaz al-Kasasbeh, born May 29, 1988. Other photos showed him carried from a body of water by 4 men, and surrounded on land by a dozen gunmen. The downing was confirmed by the pilot's uncle, retired Jordanian Major General Fahd al-Kasabeh. U.S. Central Command said IS did not shoot down the plane with a missile. IS released an interview with the pilot in the December 29, 2014, edition of its online *Dabiq* magazine, in which he said he ejected from the plane and landed in the Euphrates River, where IS captured him. The next day, IS asked its Twitter followers on their preferences for al-Kassabeh's means of execution, calling him "murtadd" (apostate). Arabic hashtags saying "suggest a way to kill the Jordanian pilot pig" and "We all want to slaughter Moaz" were retweeted thousands of times. Others, including Jordan's royal family, used the hashtag "We are all Moaz," received more repostings

On January 27, 2015, the Islamic State was believed to have posted an online message warning that Japanese hostage Kenji Goto and Jordanian pilot 1st Lt. Mu'ath al-Kaseasbeh had less than "24 hours left to live." The message demanded that Jordan release Sajida al-Rishawi within 24 hours. The message said Goto had "24 hours left to live and the pilot has even less." Al-Kaseasbeh's Jordanian F-16 plane went down near Raqqa, Syria, in December. Goto was seized in late October 2014 apparently while trying to rescue Haruna Yukawa, who was captured in August 2014 and purportedly beheaded in January 2015. The mother of another Jordanian prisoner, Ziad al-Karboli, told the *AP* that her family was told that the Islamic State group also was seeking his release. *AP* reported that al-Karboli, an aide to a former al-Qaeda leader in Iraq, was sentenced to death in 2008 for killing a Jordanian citizen. On January 28, 2015, *USA Today* and Jordan's state-run news agency *Petra* reported that Mohammed al-Momani, the country's minister for media affairs and communications, said that Jordan was ready to release al-Rishawi for the pilot, but had not received proof of life for al-Kaseasbeh. It also was not clear whether Goto's freedom would be part of the deal. On January 28, *AP* and *ABC News* reported that

the Islamic State released an English-language audio purportedly by Goto extending the deadline for al-Rishawi's release to sunset the next day or Jordanian pilot Mu'as al-Kasasebeh would be killed. *NPR* reported on January 29 that another IS message demanded the release of al-Rishawi for the pilot's life, but did not mention Goto.

On February 3, 2015, the *Washington Post* reported that the Islamic State's *al-Furqan* media service released a 22-minute video, entitled "Healing of the Believers' Chests," that appears to show the death of Jordanian pilot Lt. Muath al-Kaseasbeh, who was set on fire in a cage by the group. He appeared to have been beaten beforehand, showing a black eye. The video threatened other Jordanian pilots by name. IS showed the video on big-screen televisions in Raqqa. *AFP* reported that Jordan announced that "The sentence of death pending on.... Iraqi Sajida al-Rishawi will be carried out at dawn." On February 4, 2015, Jordan hanged 2 al-Qaeda prisoners, Sajida al-Rishawi and Ziad al-Karbouly, at Swaqa Prison before dawn, hours after the release of the video. Al-Kaseasbeh's father called on the government to avenge his son, and officials threatened a tough response. Army spokesman Mamdouh-al-Ameri said, "Our punishment and revenge will be as huge as the loss of the Jordanians." Al-Rishawi received a death sentence for involvement in the 2005 triple hotel bombing that killed 60 people in Amman. Al-Karbouly was sentenced to death in 2008 for plotting terror attacks on Jordanians in Iraq. The Jordanian military said that the pilot was killed on January 3. 14122401

December 24—Iraq—A suicide bomber attacked a group of pro-government Sunni Sahwa (Awakening Councils) militiamen gathered to receive their monthly paychecks at a military base in Madain, killing at least 24 people, including 15 militiamen and 9 soldiers, and wounding 55.

A bomb exploded at an outdoor market in Youssifiyah, killed 4 civilians and wounding 7.

December 24—Ireland—Police arrested Pearse McCauley, an IRA

veteran, on suspicion of stabbing his wife, Pauline McCauley, several times. She sustained a collapsed lung. The high school teacher was a Sinn Fein politician councilwoman from 1999 to 2012. She met and married McCauley in 2003 while he was in prison. He escaped by shooting out of a London prison in 1991 and fled to Ireland. A decade later he was convicted of killing an Irish policeman during an attempted IRA robbery. He was paroled in 2009.

December 24—Yemen—AQAP released the 13th edition of its online magazine *Inspire*, featuring a lead article “The Glad Tidings of Victory,” threatening attacks against Western interests, and offering 37 pages of updated instructions on fashioning homemade explosive devices. The edition, “committed to arm Muslim individuals—as well as Muslim groups,” was devoted to “Jihad on America,” calling for attacking Bill Gates, Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke, American personalities and American, United, Delta, British Airways, EasyJet, and Air France. The group also released a video on how to avoid being spotted by drones, suggesting using an “insulation cover” of a canvas sheet and aluminum foil painted to match local terrain. An interview entitled, “Destination airport, and Guess What’s on the Menu?” with the “AQ-Chef,” appears to be with AQAP bombmaker Ibrahim Hassan Tali al-Asiri. He calls for singleton attacks because, “It is hard to uncover, because none knows him but Allah. He has no relationship with any group or any individuals.”

December 25—Syria—On December 30, 2014, the *International Business Times* reported that Syrian soldiers had killed Ahmad Mohamad al-Ghaz’zaoui, an Australian who had been fighting for the Islamic State since arriving in Syria from Turkey in November. His family originated in a small Lebanese village.

December 25—Somalia—At lunchtime, 8 al-Shabaab gunmen, some wearing Somali National Army uniforms, attacked a Christmas party at the African Union’s Halane base in Mogadishu, setting off a car bomb at the entrance before initiating a firefight with troops. The base also houses several U.N and international agencies. Five terrorists died. AU Mission in Somalia spokesman Colonel Ali Aden Houmed told the media, “Our forces shot dead 3

of them, 2 detonated themselves near a fuel depot, and the 3 are believed to have escaped.” Three terrorists were later captured. Three soldiers and a civilian contractor died. In an audio posted on the al-Shabaab website, spokesman Sheikh Ali Mohamud Rage posted an audio on the group’s website indicating that the group was retaliating for the killing of the group’s leader, Ahmed Abdi Godane, in a U.S. airstrike earlier in 2014. 14122501

December 25—Sweden—The *International Business Times* reported that an arsonist threw a firebomb into a mosque in Eskilstuna, an industrial city 86 miles west of Stockholm, injuring 5 of the 15 to 20 people who were inside at the time. No suspect was apprehended.

December 25—Iraq—CNN reported that a coalition airstrike killed the Islamic State-appointed governor of Mosul, Hassan Hassan Saeed al-Jabouri, alias Abu Taluut, in the village of Qayyara. He was the second Islamic State governor of Mosul killed by airstrikes. He had been in office for less than 25 days. An early December strike killed one of his predecessors, Radwan Taleb al-Hamdouni.

December 25—West Bank—A firebomb was thrown during the night at the car of a West Bank family, injuring a father and his 11-year-old daughter on a road near Palestinian villages.

December 25—Yemen—In a dawn attack, suspected Houthi rebels kidnapped Major General Yehia al-Marani, Yemen’s second highest intelligence official from his house in Sana’a. Gunmen demanded that his guards awaken him. He told his guards to lower their weapons, and accompanied the gunmen. His personal guard and driver were later released. Al-Marani is in charge of internal security, and for 15 years ran the intelligence department in Saada Province.

December 25—Syria—The *Washington Post* reported that the Islamic State was attracting families, citing the case of Siddhartha Dhar, alias Saif al-Islam, alias Abu Rumaysah, 31, who emigrated in November to IS-controlled territory in Syria with his wife, Aisha, and first 4 children, who had been born in London. He was on bail after being arrested on terrorism-related charges. He tweeted about

the UK's "shoddy security system." Aisha recently had a 5th child, a son.

December 25—Egypt—Cairo police killed 2 suspected Ansar Beit al-Maqdis terrorists in a shoot-out that left 3 policemen and 2 civilians injured.

An army captain and a soldier were killed in the northern Sinai peninsula.

December 26—Israel—Shortly after morning prayers at the al-Aqsa mosque, a Palestinian man stabbed 2 Israeli paramilitary border policemen at the Lion's Gate entrance to Jerusalem's Old City, injuring them lightly. The attacker stabbed an officer in the neck, a second officer in the arm, then escaped.

Israeli troops shot a Palestinian who was climbing on the Gaza Strip border fence. He was treated for a gunshot wound in the lower part of his body.

December 26—Colombia—The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia said that it had released hostage Carlos Becerra Ojeda to representatives of the International Red Cross and Cuba and Norway. The government said FARC kidnapped him earlier in December after he survived a rebel attack north of the southwestern department of Cauca.

December 27—Uganda—In a nighttime attack, gunmen on a motorbike assassinated Sheikh Mustafa Bahiiga, a Muslim scholar and the head of Tablig Muslim sect in Kampala. Ugandan police chief Major General Kale Kayihura said Bahiga had refused to cooperate with the Congo-based Ugandan extremist Allied Democratic Forces.

December 27—Egypt—The *Middle East News Agency* reported that in the early morning, 2 gunmen on a motorcycle shot to death a police corporal and injured another corporal who were guarding a bank in Sphinx Square in Giza, across the Nile from downtown Cairo. The gunmen escaped. Ansar Beit al-Maqdis was suspected.

December 27—Somalia—Al-Shabaab senior operative Zakariya Ismail Ahmed Hersi surrendered to Somali police in the Gedo

region. Observers believed he fell out with those loyal to al-Shabaab leader Ahmed Abdi Godane, who was killed in a U.S. airstrike. Hersi was one of 8 top al-Shabaab mem-bers whom the U.S. Department of State offered a total of \$33 million in rewards for information leading to their capture in 2012. His bounty was \$3 million.

December 28—Syria—*UPI* reported that the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights organization charged that the Islamic State had executed 116 foreign fighters trying to return home.

December 28—Pakistan—Gunmen killed Luqman Shahzad as he walked to an agriculture field near his village in the Gujranwala district of Punjab. He was the 11th member of the Ahmedi religious community killed in 2014. Ahmedis follow Ghulam Ahmed, an Indian religious leader who died in 1908. Many conservative Muslims view them as heretics, and a 1974 Pakistani law officially declared Ahmedis to be non-Muslim.

December 28—India—*UPI* reported that a bomb exploded at 8:30 p.m. near the popular Coconut Grove restaurant on Church Street in Bangalore, killing Bhavani, a 38-year-old woman, and hospitalizing at least 3 others, including one of her relatives. One victim sustained head wounds. The time bomb was wrapped in paper and contained ammonium nitrate and shrapnel. It had been set in a roadside drain an hour earlier.

December 28—Iraq—*AFP* reported that an Islamic State sniper was suspected in the assassination of Iranian Revolutionary Guard Brigadier General Hamid Taghavi, who had been training the army and Iraqi volunteers in Samarra.

December 28—Afghanistan—The Taliban attacked an army checkpoint in Sangin District in Helmand Province, killing 4 soldiers and wounding another 3. During the nighttime clash, 8 terrorists died.

December 28—Cameroon—*Reuters* reported that Cameroon's army killed at least 41 Boko Haram terrorists in defending against attacks on 5 towns and villages, including Makari, Amchide, Limani and Achigachia, along its border with Nigeria over the weekend. The army attacked a BH base in Chogori, killing 34 terrorists. Another clash in Waza led to the deaths of 7 terrorists and a soldier.

BH briefly occupied the army camp in Achigachia, but left after airstrikes.

December 29—Iraq—An Islamic State suicide bomber, disguised as a Shi'ite, blew himself up inside a funeral tent in a farming area outside Taji, killing 16 mourners and wounding 34. The funeral was for the father of 2 members of pro-government Sahwa (Awakening Councils) militias. The bomber was holding a religious flag and a portrait of a Shi'ite imam.

An Islamic State sniper killed retired Brigadier General Abbas Hassan Jabr, who had joined the Shi'ite Badr Brigades militia, in a gun battle in Duluiyah.

December 29—Sweden—*UPI* reported that an apparent arson fire due to flammable liquid started at 3 a.m. in a mosque in Eslov, causing some damage but no injuries. Fire department spokesperson Gustaf Sandell said, "There is no possible natural explanation for this type of fire to break out by itself."

December 29—Somalia—*UPI* quoted the Pentagon as indicating that a U.S. unmanned aircraft killed Abdishakur Tahlil, al-Shabaab's intelligence chief, and 2 other al-Shabaab terrorists, near Saa-kow.

December 30—Afghanistan—A policeman shot to death 3 fellow officers and wounded another 5 while they ate dinner in Uruzgan Province. The gunman fled.

December 30—Nigeria—*CNN* reported that Boko Haram gunmen on motorcycles raided the Kautikari farming village, killing at least 15 people and burning several homes.

December 30—Libya—A suicide car bomber crashed into the outer gate of the headquarters of the internationally recognized parliament in Tobruk. No one else was killed but 18 people, including a parliamentarian and 3 children, were slightly injured.

December 31—Guantanamo Bay—*NPR* reported that that Pentagon had transferred 2 Tunisian and 3 Yemeni detainees to Kazakhstan after the Guantanamo Review Task Force said the men did not pose security threats. The Defense Department identified the detainees as Asim Thahit Abdullah al-Khalaqi, Muhammed Ali

Hussein Khnenah, and Sabri Mohammed Ebrahim al-Qurashi, all from Yemen; and 2 Tunisians, Adel Bin Ahmed Bin Ibrahim Hkiml and Mohammed Abdul Rahman. The men had been held for more than 11 years after being detained in Pakistan for suspected ties to al-Qaeda or other jihadis.

December 31—Yemen—*Reuters* reported that a suicide bomber set off his explosives at a cultural center where students were celebrating the Prophet Muhammad's birthday, killing 33 people, including women and children, and wounding 48, in Ibb. The province is controlled by Houthis. Reports conflicted as to whether a second bomb went off at a window of al-Thawra, one of 2 hospitals where the bodies were taken. AQAP was suspected.

December 31—UK—*SkyNews* reported that at 11:30 a.m., detectives from the West Midlands counter-terrorism unit arrested a 25-year-old woman from north London's Haringey area on suspicion of preparing for acts of terrorism and other Syria-related terror offences as she got off a flight from Istanbul at Luton Airport.

December 31—Bosnia-Herzegovina—The State Court charged that Bilal Bosnic—a Bosnian arrested in September who was a member of the nation's Salafi community—incited others to join terrorist organizations at gatherings and on YouTube. He was charged with recruiting Bosnians to fight with Islamic militants in Syria and organizing a terrorist group.

December 31—Afghanistan—Suspected Taliban gunmen killed a policeman and 2 civilians after security forces stopped the car and motorcycle in which they were traveling. Both conveyances were loaded with explosives. Provincial police chief General Fazel Ahmad Sherzad said police suspected that they were on their way to attack government offices in Batikot district.

December 31—Philippines—A bomb exploded at the entrance of a town market in Mlang township in North Cotabato Province, killing 4 people and wounding at least 30. Most of the victims were shoppers buying fruits and horns used for noise-making to celebrate the new year.

December 31—Syria—The *International Business Times* reported that the Islamic State released a book, "Sister's Role in Jihad," that

provides “helpful tips” to Muslim mothers on raising jihadi children. The online book calls on mothers to start training their children in the ways of jihad “while they are babies.” Mothers can foster a “jihadi spirit” by “getting military books (preferably with pictures) and other similar books, CDs, videos, and by visiting web sites along with your children, and utilizing other Internet resources.” Television is not helpful, because it results in “mental and physical loss.” Target shooting should be encouraged via playing mock war games using toy guns and toy military sets.

December 31—Nigeria—*AFP* reported on January 3, 2015, that suspected Boko Haram gunmen in pickup trucks kidnapped 40 boys and young men in remote Malari village in northeast Borno State on New Year’s Eve and dragged them into the Sambisa forest. The victims were aged between 10 and 23.

2015

January—Syria—Omran al-Abadi, an Egyptian-trained physician and son of Jordanian parliament member Mohammed al-Abadi, joined the Nusra Front in Syria and was killed in January in a gun battle with the Syrian army.

January—Syria—Swedish freelance journalists Nicolas Hammarstrom and Magnus Falkehed were freed in early January after being held for a month and a half by unknown kidnappers. Swedish officials declined to identify their captors or how they were set free. 14129901

January—UK—Zack Davies, 26, attacked Sikh trainee dentist Sarandev Bhambra, 24, hitting him in the head with a foot-long machete in a supermarket in Mold, Wales. Witnesses heard him yell “white power” and “this is for Lee Rigby,” a British soldier stabbed to death by jihadi terrorists on a London street on May 22, 2013. Former soldier Peter Fuller stopped the attack. Bhambra suffered “life changing” injuries, according to prosecutors. Police found white supremacist material in Davies’s home. He told police he was a member of the neo-Nazi National Action group. He claimed he was inspired by Jihadi John. On June 25, 2015, AP reported that Davies was convicted of attempted murder. He was to be sentenced in September 2015 after a psychiatric assessment. Gareth Preston of the Crown Prosecution Service Wales deemed him “a dangerous young man whose distorted and racist views led him to commit a terrifying act of violence.” Bhambra’s family said police and prosecutors should have called the attack terrorism because, “Sarandev was singled out because of the color of his skin. This should have been rightly defined as an act of terrorism.” 15019902

January—Philippines—Abu Sayyaf kidnapped South Korean man Noi-seong Hong, 74, from his house in southern Zamboanga Sibugay Province. He was brought to Sulu. On November 1, 2015, AP reported that his body was found on a roadside in Indanan town in Sulu Province the previous day. He appeared to have died from an illness. 15019903

January 1—Somalia—Al-Shabaab commander Ibrahim Filey and

3 other terrorists died in a gun battle with Somali forces in the southern town of Kurtun Waarey.

January 1—Turkey—Istanbul Police Chief Selami Altinok told the state-run *Anadolu Agency* that police arrested a man after he threw grenades and fired a weapon at officers near the prime minister's offices at the Dolmabahce Palace in downtown Istanbul. Police destroyed 2 unexploded grenades. The man was armed with a small weapon and an assault rifle. The offices are used by Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoglu and previously by President Recep Tayyip Erdogan. Neither was present. Police said the man had served jail time and belonged to a terrorist organization. The leftist Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front (DHKP-C) claimed credit.

Turkish Army officer Ozgur Orsun was kidnapped while on duty in Kilis Province along the Turkish-Syrian border. He was released on January 5, according to Turkish Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoglu, who cited a "successful operation of The National Intelligence Organization" (MIT). He was investigating a smuggling case. Turkish media suggested Islamic State involvement.

January 1—Iraq—During the night, gunmen ambushed a car carrying 3 Sunni clerics near Basra, killing the trio in the mostly Sunni district of Bab al-Zubeir. The terrorists seriously wounded 2 other clerics traveling with the victims.

January 1—Bulgaria—On January 13, *AP* reported that Bulgarian authorities said they had arrested Frenchman Fritz-Joly Joachin, 29, on January 1. He was believed to have links to Cherif Kouachi, one of the *Charlie Hebdo* attackers of January 7. Joachin was trying to cross into Turkey. He was held under 2 European arrest warrants, according to Darina Slavova, the regional prosecutor for Bulgaria's southern province of Haskovo, who said "He met with Kouachi several times at the end of December." Slavova said one warrant noted Joachin's alleged links to a terrorist organization and the other for allegedly kidnapping his 3-year-old son and smuggling him out of the country. Joachin, of Haitian origin, left France on December 30. He agreed to be extradited after southern Bulgarian district court Judge Stratimir Dimitrov approved extradition.

Joachin was represented by attorney Radi Radev. On January 20, the district court in the southern city of Haskovo agreed to extradite Joachin, who said he was innocent and wanted to return to Paris to clear his name. On January 29, 2015, *ABC News* reported that Bulgaria extradited him to France to face charges of links to terrorism. He was ordered jailed for at least 4 months pending investigations. French officials filed preliminary terrorism charges of participating in an organized crime group with aims to prepare a terrorist act, and seeking to join extremist fighters in Syria.

January 2—Iraq—A roadside bomb exploded in central Baghdad, killing 4 civilians and wounding 12.

January 2—Somalia—*Voice of America News* reported that al-Shabaab attacked a military base outside Baidoa, killing 6 Somali soldiers and wounding 18 people.

January 2—Sweden—The *International Business Times* reported that a man threw an incendiary at a mosque in Uppasala, Sweden's third arson attack on a Muslim center within a week. The building did not catch fire. The suspect also left a text on the mosque's door, expressing his "contempt for religion," according to a police official. The mosque was empty at the time; no one was hurt. *AFP* reported that the crime was classed as attempted arson, vandalism and incitement to hatred.

January 3—Greece—In the early afternoon, police in the suburb of Anavyssos, southeast of Athens, arrested convicted November 17 terrorist Christodoulos Xiros, 56, who had failed to return to prison while on a furlough on January 7, 2014. Xiros was serving 6 life terms for his role in the group's murder of 23 people, including Greek politicians, businessmen and British, American and Turkish diplomats and military officials, from 1975 to 2000. Weeks after he skipped furlough, he released a video complaining of the government's handling of the financial crisis, threatening politicians and journalists and warning of additional attacks. Greek police chief Dimitrios Tsaknakis said that a search in Xiros's safe house found notes on Korydallos prison and that Xiros was planning a jailbreak for fellow convicted terrorists. Police also seized rifles, explosives and rocket-propelled grenade launchers.

January 3—Libya—At 2:30 a.m., 15 masked gunmen in Sirte kidnapped 13 Coptic Christians, rousting them from their rooms in their residence. The gunmen used identification papers to separate Muslim workers from Christians, then handcuffed the Christians and drove away with them in 4 vehicles. 15010301

Abu Makar, a Coptic priest in the workers' hometown of Samalout in southern Egypt, said 7 other Coptic Christians from Samalout were taken while trying to escape Sirte a few days earlier. 15019901

On January 12, *AP* reported that a Libyan affiliate of the Islamic State claimed credit for kidnaping 21 Coptic Christians and released pictures of the captives on jihadi forums used by Islamic State supporters. The caption read, "The soldiers of the Islamic State in the province of Tripoli hold captive 21 Christian crusaders." Family members and a priest from Samalout confirmed the photos' authenticity.

January 3—Iraq—The Islamic State released its 8th video of hostage British photojournalist John Cantlie, this one giving a tour of Mosul, Iraq. He said, "The media likes to paint a picture of life in the Islamic State as depressed, people walking around as subjugated citizens in chains, beaten down by strict totalitarian rule. But really, apart from some rather chilly but very sunny December weather, life here in Mosul is business as usual." The video lasts 8 minutes and 15 seconds. It was produced by the IS's foreign language division, al-Hayat Media Center. At the end of the video, he yells at a plane overhead, "You've come to rescue me again? Do something! Useless! Absolutely useless!" he says.

January 3—Afghanistan—Gunmen kidnapped 4 policemen from Wardak Province. The victims' bodies were found dead hours later near the provincial capital Pul-i-Alam.

January 3—Nigeria—*UPI* reported that Boko Haram coming from the north, west, and south attacked a base of the Multi-National Joint Task Force in Baga in Borno State, forcing the soldiers and nearby residents to flee. The Task Force includes troops from Nigeria, Chad and Niger. At least 14 soldiers were killed.

January 3—Indonesia—The U.S. Department of State warned of potential threats against U.S.-owned hotels and banks in Surabaya, Indonesia's second-largest city.

January 3—Cameroon—Boko Haram attacked a bus in northern Cameroon transporting passengers from Kousseri to Maroua. The press said 15 people were killed and 10 injured; a senior Cameroon officer said 25 people were killed. 15010302

January 4—Burundi—*AFP* reported that a Burundi Army general said that “after 5 days of non-stop military operations, the armed group which attacked Burundi has been wiped out by our security forces. In total, we killed 105 of them and captured 4, out of a total of the 121 who entered Cibitoke Province from the Democratic Republic of Congo. “We also seized a 60mm mortar, 5 rocket launchers, machine guns and more than 100 assault rifles.” Two Burundi soldiers were killed. The gunmen crossed into Burundi on December 29 from Congo's Kivu region during the night.

January 4—Somalia—The *Voice of America* and *AP* reported that an al-Shabaab suicide car bomber set off his explosives on the airport road in Mogadishu's Waberi district as a convoy of U.S.-trained elite “Alpha Group” security forces drove by, killing 4 people, mostly pedestrians. Al-Shabaab claimed credit on its *Radio Andulus*. Mohamed Yusuf, the spokesman of Somalia's National Security Ministry, said the car bomb was detonated while the attacker was being pursued.

January 4—Afghanistan—In a morning ambush, gunmen killed 5 policeman, including their commander, in the Baraki Barak district of Logar Province.

January 4—Tunisia—The Interior Ministry announced that jihadis slit the throat of a police officer and knifed him in the heart as he returned to his home in Zaghouan from work. The attackers used a saber to cut off a finger of his right hand.

January 4—Yemen—AQAP claimed credit for bombing a local headquarters of Shi'ite Houthi rebels in Dhamar Province, killing 6 Houthis and wounding 31. One of the dead was a journalist who worked for a Houthi-affiliated television station.

AQAP was suspected in the assassination of an army brigadier general in Shabwa Province.

January 5—Syria—*NPR* reported that the Islamic State released a \$2 billion budget and controlled the equivalent of the UK in territory in Syria and Iraq.

January 5—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide car bomber set off his explosives near the headquarters of the European police training mission in Kabul, killing one Afghan civilian and wounding 16 people, including 3 Afghan troops. EUPOL said the terror-ist apparently targeted a mission convoy of vehicles near its headquarters on the eastern outskirts of Kabul. None of the convoy occupants were injured. 15010501

A bomb went off near Kabul's international airport, causing no casualties.

A roadside bomb hit a NATO convoy in Nangahar Province, damaging a vehicle but causing no casualties. 15010502

A suicide bomber tried to kill deputy police chief Ghulam Jilani Farahi in southeastern Zabul Province, which borders Pakistan. The morning attack killed 2 civilians and wounded 4.

January 5—Mali—Jihadis in a dozen vehicles attacked Nampala at 5 a.m., killing 2 soldiers and initially forcing the army to flee the central Malian town. AQIM later claimed credit and claimed to be holding captured soldiers. A military official later said 6 soldiers were killed and several injured. A local resident counted 10 bodies.

January 5—Pakistan—*AFP* reported that the government of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Province announced a bounty of 10 million rupees (U.S. \$100,000) for information leading to the arrest or death of Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) chief Mullah Fazlullah. The government offered a combined bounty of RS760 million (U.S. \$7.5 million) for a list of 615 senior jihadis, including Mengal Bagh, chief of Lashkar-e-Islam, a Taliban-linked group operating in the Khyber tribal district.

On April 12, 2015, the *Associated Press* reported that U.S. drone

strikes in North Waziristan, Pakistan killed 2 leaders of al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent, according to an audio message by AQIS spokesman Usama Mahmood, who identified the dead as deputy chief Raja Suleman, alias Ahmed Farooq, and Hidayatullah, alias Qari Imran, in charge of the group's Afghan affairs. He said Raja Suleman graduated from Islamabad's International Islamic University and that Hidayatullah was from Multan in Punjab Province.

January 5—Saudi Arabia—Four armed men, one wearing a suicide vest, attacked a border guard patrol, killing 3 guards and wounding 3 at dawn near Arar, the capital of Northern Borders Province near the Iraqi border. The guards killed 3 terrorists; the other set off his vest, killing himself. No one claimed credit, but the Islamic State was suspected. The *al-Sharq al-Awsat* newspaper quoted officials saying 3 terrorists were Saudi citizens, one of whom had a prior security record. Authorities seized grenades, pistols, rifles, tracking devices and significant sums of money in U.S., Syrian, Iraqi and Saudi currencies. 15010503

January 5—Iraq—The Islamic State said on Twitter that it killed 8 men, including 5 police officers and 2 informants, in Salahuddin Province for cooperating with security forces and coalition airstrikes against IS. The blindfolded men were lined up on their knees at a riverbank and shot in the head.

January 5—Indonesia—*UPI* reported that the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs warned tourists to avoid Indonesia, saying it had received information suggesting terrorist attacks in Indonesia may be imminent. The government's "Smart Traveler" website noted, "We continue to receive information that indicates that terrorists may be planning attacks in Indonesia, which could take place at any time.... Gatherings of Westerners over this period could also be appealing targets for terrorists. Terrorists have previously attacked or planned to attack such places, including nightclubs, bars, restaurants, international hotels, airports and places of worship in Bali, Jakarta and elsewhere in Indonesia. These types of venues could be attacked again."

January 6—Iraq—A suicide bomber hit a meeting of Sahwa militia

near Jubbat al-Shamiya in the morning. Dozens of Islamic State terrorists then attacked nearby army and police positions. In the ensuing gun battles, 23 troops and Sahwa were killed and 28 wounded.

In the morning, the IS attacked and seized the Albu Risha police station in northern Ramadi, killing several police officers and injuring at least 2 other people.

January 6—Turkey—An English-speaking female suicide bomber walked into a police station in Istanbul's Sultan Ahmet district, which is popular with tourists. She claimed to be reporting a missing wallet, but then blew herself up, injuring 2 police officers, one of whom later died. *Reuters* reported that the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front (DHKP-C) claimed credit for the attack across the square from the Aya Sofya museum and the Blue Mosque. DHKP-C posted on the website "The People's Cry" that the bombing was against the ruling AK Party over the killing of 15-year-old Berkin Elvan, who died in March 2014 after 9 months in a coma from a head wound sustained during an anti-government protest. "It is the same state which shot Berkin Elvan and which protects the thief ministers." DHKP-C later withdrew its claim. It initially said the bomber was Elif Sultan Kalsen, but her family told police at the criminal medical center that the body was not that of their daughter. Some Turkish media identified the bomber as a Russian citizen of Chechen origin. On January 13, the state-run *Anadolu Agency* said authorities were questioning 6 people, including some foreigners, about the case.

January 6—Egypt—Gunmen shot to death 2 policemen guarding a Coptic church in Minya as Coptic Christians prepared for Orthodox Christmas Eve.

A police officer died while dismantling a bomb planted at a gas station in Giza. Three gas station workers were injured.

January 6—Central African Republic—Dominic Ongwen, alias Moussa, a senior member of the Lord's Resistance Army, led by Joseph Kony, defected to U.S. military personnel in Obo. He was wanted by the International Criminal Court on 7 counts of crimes

against humanity, enslavement, murder and inhumane acts of inflicting serious bodily injury. He joined the group in 1989 as a 10-year-old abductee. In 2005, the Ugandan military incorrectly pronounced him dead; in 2006 the ICC said that genetic fingerprinting confirmed it was someone else. On January 12, *AP* reported that Uganda's government said it wanted to try him in Uganda for war crimes and crimes against humanity. Uganda's military announced the next day that Ongwen would be tried in The Hague. U.S. Special Forces handed him over to Ugandan troops on January 14. On January 19, Seleka rebels said they were entitled to a \$5 million reward from the U.S. for capturing Ongwen. He appeared before the International Criminal Court in The Hague on January 26, 2015, on charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

January 6—Afghanistan—The Taliban fired a rocket at a house in Nawzad District in Helmand Province, killing 3 family members—a man, woman, and child. Two other children from that family were wounded.

January 6—Libya—Gunmen kidnapped Italian doctor Ignazio Scaravilli. On June 9, 2015, *AP* reported that an Italian Foreign Ministry official said he had been freed and was in Tripoli. 15010601

January 7—U.S.—Police fatally shot Hashim Abdul-Rasheed, 41, outside Ohio's Port Columbus Airport after he lunged at an officer with a knife. He had 2 knives taped to his legs, which police said was "consistent with someone who intended to hijack an aircraft." He tried to purchase an airline ticket using a woman's ID. His SUV contained more knives, a gas mask, other masks, computers, cameras and cellphones. Police said he had a history of mental illness.

January 7—U.S.—*U.S. News and World Report* reported that a bomb went off at 10:45 a.m. next to a gas can and against the exterior wall of a building that houses the NAACP chapter and the Mr. G's Hair Design Studio in Colorado Springs, Colorado. No injuries were reported. The gas can did not ignite. The FBI was searching for a balding white man in his 40s who might have driven a dirty, white pickup truck which could have an open tailgate or a

missing or covered license plate. On February 20, 2015, Thaddeus Murphy, 44, told federal agents he made the pipe bomb out of a shotgun shell and fireworks fuses and was targeting his accountant's office because of his financial problems. He claimed the accountant would not return calls or return his tax records. Murphy was charged with arson and being an armed felon.

January 7—Colombia—The National Liberation Army's senior commander, Nicolas Rodriguez, alias Gabino, released a video in which he told rebel fighters at a jungle congress that the ELN would disarm if peace talks led to political participation by leftist groups.

January 7—Afghanistan—A Taliban bomb exploded in Jalalabad, killing Judge Mohammad-ul Hassan and wounding 2 of his daughters. He served in Laghman Province, which borders Pakistan.

Gunmen killed 6 people working on a road project, including the head of a construction company, and wounded one person in Baghlan Province. Two people were missing.

Three Taliban suicide bombers attacked a police academy in Khost Province, wounding 3 police officers. One set off his car bomb while the other 2 were shot by police.

Two children gathering firewood were killed by a bomb in Kandahar Province's Zhari District. Another 10 children were injured, 7 critically.

January 7—France—Amedy Coulibaly was initially believed to have seriously wounded a jogger in the Fontenay aux Roses suburb of Paris. He would go on to kill a policewoman on January 8 and 4 hostages on January 9 in a Paris kosher deli, before he was killed in a shoot-out with police. The prosecutor's office told the news media that ballistics tests on shell cases from the shooting linked them to the automatic weapon at the kosher store. On January 11, video surfaced of Coulibaly pledging allegiance to the Islamic State and praising the attacks on *Charlie Hebdo* and the deli.

By January 15, police were searching for a 4th suspect in the Coulibaly-Kouachi nexus, saying that the individual might have

been involved in shooting the jogger and was believed to be an individual from Seine Saint Denis with a lengthy criminal record. He may have already fled to Syria.

CNN reported on December 15, 2015, that French authorities were questioning Claude Hermant and his wife in the investigation on the siege of the Hyper Cache kosher grocery store in Vincennes. The duo was accused of involvement in arms trafficking; Claude Hermant had been in jail for arms trafficking since January 2015. Some of Coulibaly's weapons were believed to have originated from Hermant or his wife. Hermant was picked up from his jail cell in the Lille area, where his wife was apprehended.

January 7—France—At mid-day, masked gunmen yelling “Allahu Akbar” fired Kalashnikovs inside the Paris offices of the satirical newspaper *Charlie Hebdo*, killing 12 people, including editor-in-chief Stephane Charbonnier and 3 cartoonists, and injuring 20, 4 critically, before exchanging gunfire with police while escaping in a vehicle. They later eluded police by hijacking a second car in Porte de Pantin. The paper had been threatened for running Muslim-related cartoons. The government began a manhunt and raised the terrorist alert to its highest level. Hours earlier, the magazine had posted on Twitter a cartoon entitled “Still No Attacks in France” depicting Islamic State leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi giving a New Year's greeting. “Just wait. We have until the end of January to present our New Year's wishes.” The paper also noted a new novel, “Submission,” set in a France led by an Islamic party that imposes strict codes such as banning women from the workplace. President Hollande said several other terrorist attacks had been stopped “in recent weeks.” Jihadi websites praised the attack. A witness heard the gunmen shout, “we have avenged the Prophet Muhammad; we have killed *Charlie Hebdo*. You can tell the media it's al-Qaeda in Yemen.” Other websites featured an image “Je Suis Charlie” (“I am Charlie”). Vox.com listed the victims as including:

- Stephane Charbonnier, nom de plume Charb, 47, editor-in-chief of *Charlie Hebdo*. In 2012, he told the *Associated Press*, “Mohammed isn't sacred to me. I don't blame Muslims for not laughing at our drawings. I live under French law. I don't live under Quranic law.”

He told *Le Monde* in 2012 that he didn't fear jihadi retaliation, observing, "I have no kids, no wife, no car, no credit. This may be a bit pompous what I'm saying, but I prefer to die standing up than live on my knees." He also told *ABC News* in 2012, "Our job is not to defend freedom of speech, but without freedom of speech we are dead," he said. "I prefer to die than live like a rat." His name appeared on a hit list in a 2013 edition of the AQAP online magazine *Inspire*.

- Georges Wolinski, 80, a cartoonist who had worked for *L'Humanité*, *Libération*, and *Le Nouvel Observateur*
- Bernard Verlhac, nom de plume Tignous, a cartoonist who had worked for *Charlie Hebdo*, *Casus Belli*, and *Marianne*, and participated in Cartooning for Peace, which strives for "a better understanding and mutual respect between people of different cultures and beliefs." He told *Le Monde*, "A drawing can make one laugh. When it's truly received, it can make one think. If it makes one both laugh and think, then it's an excellent drawing. But the best drawing makes one laugh, think, and provokes a feeling of shame. The reader experiences shame for having laughed at such a grave situation. This drawing is magnificent, because it's the one that stays."
- Bernard Maris, nom de plume Uncle Bernard, 68, a French economist and shareholder in *Charlie Hebdo* who served as a member of the Bank of France's General Council.
- Jean Cabut, nom de plume Cabu, 76, a cartoonist
- Two police officers, including the editor's bodyguard, Franck Brinsolaro, 49. Ahmed Merabet, 40, a Muslim policeman, was shot in the head as he writhed on the sidewalk from a first gunshot wound. "Je Suis Ahmed" became a new catch phrase.
- Others identified by Didier Guillaume, a member the French Senate, were Michel Renaud, Mustapha Ourrad, Elsa Cayat and Frederic Boisseau.

By the evening, French police had identified 3 male suspects, including 2 French brothers from the Paris region, Said Kouachi, 34, and Cherif Kouachi, 32, and Hamyd Mourad, 18, from Reims,

who might be French. One official said they were linked to al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), a Yemen-based terrorist group. AQAP later claimed it directed the attack.

Cherif was arrested in January 2005 when he and a male colleague were about to go to Syria and on to Iraq. He had appeared in a 2005 French TV documentary *Evidence for the Prosecution* on Islamic extremism. During the documentary, he said a radical cleric “told me that (holy) texts prove the benefits of suicide attacks. It’s written in the texts that it’s good to die as a martyr.” His attorney, Vincent Ollivier, said he was more “pot-smoker from the projects than an Islamist. He smokes, drinks, doesn’t sport a beard and has a girlfriend before marriage.” He was an aspiring rap musician. At his trial, authorities said he was influenced by radical Muslim imam Farid Benyettou at the Addawa mosque in Paris’s 19th arrondissement. Benyettou was also convicted in the recruitment ring case. Cherif was convicted in 2008 for helping send fighters to al-Qaeda in Iraq and was sentenced to 18 months in prison. In 2010, Kouachi was charged regarding a foiled plot to break out Smain Ait Ali Belkacem, an Algerian Islamist imprisoned for bombing a Paris commuter rail station in 1995. Prosecutors dropped the charges. Cherif was born in Paris to Algerian parents, who died when he was young. He was raised in Rennes. He worked as a pizza deliveryman. Cherif used Said’s ID card to go to Yemen for terrorism training in 2011.

Police found an ID document of Said in the stolen Citroen getaway car. When Cherif was arrested in 2005, the brothers were staying in Paris with a French male Islamic convert. An imam in Reims, Abdul-Hamid al-Khalifa, said that Said often went to a prayer room on the ground floor of an apartment building. He wore traditional North Africa clothes to prayers and kept his distance from other worshippers. U.S. officials suggested he received small-arms training in Yemen in 2011, but later said Cherif had used Said’s ID card. Yemeni security officials said he was suspected of having

fought for AQAP in Yemen's Abyan Province, where he resided until 2012, and that he met American AQAP operations leader Anwar al-Aulaqi in Shabwa Province.

ABC News reported on January 12 that Yemeni journalist and researcher Mohammed al-Kibsi said he had met Said in Sana'a in 2010 while Said was studying Arabic. Said claimed to have lived with underwear bomber Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab.

The brothers appeared on a U.S. no-fly list.

Mourad surrendered to police at 11 p.m.; his classmates said he was in class with them at the time of the attack. *BFMTV* reported that he is in the final year of high school in Charleville-Mezieres.

By the next morning, police had arrested 9 people, including a sister of the men as well as her companion and the wife of Said Kouachi. By January 14, authorities had detained 54 people for questioning.

Designer Corinne Rey said 2 hooded French-speaking gunmen forced her to enter her passcode at the door just before the 11:30 a.m. editorial meeting. They rushed in, shooting a person in the reception area. They then killed 8 journalists, a security guard, and a visitor. One person hid under a table.

Hebdo is short for hebdomadaire, which means weekly. "Charlie" was from the Charlie Brown comic strip.

The duo stole food and gasoline from a gas station near Villers-Cotterets in the northern Aisne region. Witnesses said the thieves fled in a Renault Clio that had guns on the back seat. The license plate was covered.

The Islamic State praised the attack in an Internet audio bulletin, observing, "We start our bulletin with France. Heroic jihadists killed 12 journalists and wounded 10 others working in the French magazine *Charlie Hebdo*, and that was support for our master (Prophet) Mohammad, may Allah's peace and blessings be upon

him.”

Police exchanged gunfire with the brothers, who crashed through a police roadblock, abandoned a stolen car and hid in a Creation Tendance Decouverte printing house in Dammartin-en-Goele, about 25 miles northeast of Paris, near Charles de Gaulle Airport on January 9. The brothers took at least one hostage. They said that they were seeking martyrdom.

A slightly conflicting report said a businessman named Didier who had an appointment in the building mistook a brother for a police special forces team member accompanying the printing company’s owner and shook hands with the brother at 8:30 a.m. The owner told Didier to leave and the gunman said, “Go, we don’t kill civilians.”

Authorities evacuated a school near the CTD printing plant around noon after the terrorists agreed by phone to grant the children safe passage.

Amedy Coulibaly, who said on a video that they were coordinating their actions, killed 4 people in a kosher market 18 miles away in eastern Paris, took several hostages, and demanded the brothers’ release. The brothers died in a hail of gunfire on January 9 at 5 p.m. Coulibaly, an acquaintance of one of the brothers, died minutes later. French judicial documents indicated that in 2010, Coulibaly was sentenced to 5 years in prison for the failed attempt to free Smain Ait Ali Belkacem from prison. Cherif was detained in the case, but not tried. While searching Coulibaly’s residence in 2010, police found a crossbow, 240 rounds of 7.62mm ammunition, films and photos of him during a trip to Malaysia, and letters seeking false official documents. News media ran several photos of Coulibaly’s wife, Hayat Boumeddiene, 26, wearing a full hijab and brandishing a crossbow at the camera. Cherif and Coulibaly traveled with their wives in 2010 to central France for a meeting with jihadi Djamel Beghal, who had been sentenced to 10

years in prison on a terrorism-related charge. The same year, Coulibaly told police that he had met Cherif in prison and that they saw each other often, according to the *Journal du Dimanche* newspaper. Prisoners called him “Dolly.” He said, “I know a lot of criminals because I met heaps of them in detention.” He later worked as a temp at a Coca-Cola factory. Boumeddiene and a girlfriend of one of the Kouachi brothers exchanged 500 phone calls.

On January 11, Paris prosecutor’s spokeswoman Agnes Thibault-Lecuivre said that 5 people detained in connection with the case were released from custody and that family members of the attackers had been given preliminary charges. At least 16 people had been detained for questioning.

AQAP senior cleric Sheikh Harith al-Nadhari posted a recording on Twitter feed praising the “blessed raid on Paris.” He railed against the “filthy” French and called them “the heads of infidelity who insult the prophets.” He said the “hero mujahedeen” had “taught them a lesson and the limits of freedom of speech.” He added, “How can we not fight those who hurt our Prophet, slandered our religion and fought the faithful.” He told the French, “It better for you to stop striking Muslims so you can live in peace. But if you only wish for war, then rejoice, you will not enjoy peace as long as you wage war on God and his prophets and fight Muslims.”

An AQAP spokesman said the group “chose their target carefully as revenge for the honor of the prophet.” France had an “obvious role in the war on Islam and oppressed nations. The crimes of the Western countries, above them America, Britain and France will backfire deep in their home.” He warned that “touching Muslims’ sanctity and protecting those who make blasphemy have a dear price and the punishment will be severe.” He said AQAP would continue to follow al-Qaeda chief Ayman al-Zawahiri’s counsel of “hitting the snake’s head ... until the West retreats.” In the recent

edition of *Inspire*, the group called for lone wolf attacks in “America, if not possible then the UK, if not, then in France.”

AQAP tweeted noted that former al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden “warned the West about the consequences of the persistence in the blasphemy against Muslims’ sanctities.... Sheikh Osama said in his message to the West: ‘If there is no check on the freedom of your words, then let your hearts be open to the freedom of our actions.’” On January 14, AQAP ideological leader Nasr al-Ansi issued a 11-minute video claiming credit for the “blessed battle of Paris,” which was carried out as “vengeance” for publishing images of the Prophet Mohammed. Al-Ansi said the group “chose the target, laid the plan, financed the operation.” He called the brothers “heroes of Islam” during the video, entitled “Vengeance for the Prophet: A Message Regarding the Blessed Battle of Paris.” The video, which carried the logo of AQAP’s media group al-Malahem, showed the Eiffel Tower dissolving into smoke.

Authorities said the brothers had Kalashnikov assault rifles, ammunition. Molotov cocktails, a grenade, a Skorpion machine pistol, handguns, a loaded rocket launcher, and a revolving light that could be placed on a car roof to make it look like an undercover police car.

On August 18, 2015, *UPI* reported that Lapere, 26, one of the *Charlie Hebdo* employee/hostages, was suing TV stations *France TF1*, *France 2* and *RMC* radio for endangering his life during its live coverage of the ongoing siege, saying that some hostages might not have been discovered by the terrorists.

January 7—Iraq—A bomb exploded during the night near a Baghdad falafel restaurant, killing 3 and wounding 12.

A bomb went off on a commercial street in Mahmoudiya, killing 2 and wounding 6.

Drive-by gunmen fired on an army checkpoint in Tarmiyah, killing 3 soldiers and wounding 9.

January 7—France—*Metronews* reported a car explosion in front of a Sarcelles synagogue at 2:30 p.m., hours after the Paris attack.

January 7—Yemen—A car bomb exploded outside a Yemeni police college in Sana'a, killing 37 people, wounding 64, and setting alight a passing car. A paramedic told *Reuters*, "We found the top part of one person yelling, while his bottom half was completely severed." Victims included college students, people waiting in line to enroll with police, and passersby. AQAP was suspected.

January 7—Pakistan—Police in Taxila, 25 miles from Islamabad, found the bullet-riddled body of Abid Mehmood, 52, a Muslim arrested in 2011 after claiming to be Islam's prophet. He was recently freed from prison after authorities determined he was mentally ill.

January 8—France—*AFP* reported that 3 blank grenades were thrown at a mosque after midnight in Le Mans. Police also found a bullet hole in a mosque window.

Several shots were fired at an empty Muslim prayer hall in the Port-la-Nouvelle district near Narbonne shortly after evening prayers.

A bomb exploded in the morning at a kabob shop near a mosque in Villefranche-sur-Saone.

Police in Poitiers arrested a man who painted "Death to Arabs" on the gates of a mosque.

A car belonging to a Muslim family in Caromb was shot at.

Small bombs went off near a mosque in another French city.

Police said on January 13 that Amedy Coulibaly apparently set off a car bomb in Villejuif on January 8, causing no injuries.

January 8—France—*NPR* reported that Amedy Coulibaly, 32, who was wearing a bulletproof vest, shot to death a French policewoman, Clarissa Jean-Philippe, 27, in southern Paris after she stopped to investigate a traffic accident. A nearby street sweeper was injured in the pre-dawn attack. The killer escaped, but was killed the

next day when he took hostages at a kosher deli in Paris. The news media initially reported that he was accompanied by Hayat Boumeddiene, 26, but police later believed that she had fled to Turkey on January 3 en route to Syria.

January 8—Iraq—A suicide bomber crashed into a police checkpoint in Youssifiyah, killing 3 police officers and 4 civilians and wounding 21 other people.

A suicide bomber crashed his pickup truck into a checkpoint run by police and Sahwa militia near Samarra, killing 8 and wounding 23.

Following noon prayers, a suicide bomber set off his explosives belt among Shi'ites leaving a mosque in western Baghdad, killing 8 and wounding 16.

January 8—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb exploded in the afternoon when a police vehicle drove over it in Tarin Kot in Uruzgan Province, killing a policeman and wounding 3 others.

January 8—Uruguay—Police dogs detected an explosive device in a supermarket near a building housing the Israeli Embassy. Police detonated the device. The embassy is located on the ninth floor of a tower in an office complex.

January 8—Nigeria—*UPI* reported that Boko Haram attacked the town of Baga, burning down most of its buildings. Amnesty International said there were reports that more than 2,000 residents were missing and feared dead. Many dead bodies were spotted littering the streets. District head Baba Abba Hassan said most victims were children, women and elderly people who could not run fast enough to avoid being hit by fire from rocket-propelled grenades and assault rifles. During the week, the group also attacked “10–20” nearby communities, according to Ahmed Zanna, a senator for Borno State. On January 13, the Nigeria Ministry of Defense said 150 people, including many terrorists, were killed and that the earlier tallies were “exaggerated.” Overhead satellite imagery suggested a much larger casualty tally.

January 9—France—Armed with a rifle, Amedy Coulibaly, 32,

shot his way into the Hyper Cacher kosher deli in Porte de la Vincennes in Paris, killing 4 shoppers before taking hostages. He demanded the release of the Kouachi brothers, the *Charlie Hebdo* killers who were surrounded at a warehouse in Paris. Coulibaly threatened to kill the hostages if police launched an assault against the brothers. Ten hostages, including some who were injured in the takeover, escaped and got medical attention. Coulibaly was killed in a gun battle with police, who freed 15 hostages.

During the attack, Lassana Bathily, 24, a Muslim shop assistant originally from Mali, hid a group of shoppers, one with a baby, in a basement cold storage room. He told French television, "When they came running down I opened the door of the fridge. Several came in with me. I turned off the light and the fridge. When I turned off the cold, I put them in. I closed the door. I told them to stay calm and I said 'you stay quiet there, I'm going back out.'" Police initially thought he was a conspirator, and cuffed him for 90 minutes. He was given expedited French citizenship on January 20.

The news media initially reported that he was accompanied by his wife, Hayat Boumedienne, 26, who escaped with fleeing hostages. It was later determined that she had flown from Madrid to Istanbul's Sabiha Gokcen airport on January 8. She apparently was never convicted of a crime before the attacks.

The *BBC* and *Haberturk* newspaper reported on January 12 that the Turkish police had released CCTV footage that showed Boumedienne arriving at an Istanbul airport from Madrid and going through passport control with Mehdi Sabri Belhouchine, variant Mehdi Sabry Belhouchine, on January 2. Turkish surveillance established that Boumedienne and Belhouchine stayed in a hotel for 2 days; she bought a mobile phone and SIM card. They took a domestic flight to Sanliurfa near the Syrian border on January 4. She made several phone calls to France. They did not use their return tickets to Madrid, which were dated for January 9. The duo moved on to Syria on January 8. She made another phone call from Tel Abyad, Syria, on January 10. Belhouchine was not on a watch

list.

Le Journal de Dimanche reported that Coulibaly was the only son of 10 children. At age 17, he was convicted for theft and narcotics. He robbed a bank in Orleans in September 2002. He and Boumeddiene, who has an Algerian background, wed in July 2009 in an Islamic religious ceremony, which is not recognized by French law, according to the *Daily Mail*.

ABC News reported on January 11 that Coulibaly recorded a 7-minute online video over several days—he changed clothes several times—before the attacks, which he labeled “totally legitimate.” He said, “I pledge allegiance to the emir of the faithful Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi,” the leader of the Islamic State. He spoke mostly in French and halting Arabic.

The *Times of Israel* reported on January 12 that Coulibaly deliberately targeted Jews. Former hostage Nessim Cohen told *Liberation* that Coulibaly forced many of the hostages to come back upstairs. When he and his girlfriend did so, “A young man also followed us back upstairs. We go back into the store and the young man notices that Coulibaly had laid down one of the Kalashnikovs on a box next to where he was standing. He seized the weapon and tried to fire at the terrorist. I hid behind an aisle and heard a bang. When I looked again, the young man was on the ground.” The *Times* suggested he was Yoav Hattab, 21, a Jewish-Tunisian university student living in Paris by himself. Coulibaly then said “look at what just happened to the guy who tried to defend himself.” Coulibaly then killed Yohan Cohen, 22, an employee of the market, Phillipe Barham, a father of 4 and an IT executive, and François-Michel Saada, a retired father of 2. “One of the men was still suffocating [from being shot] and Coulibaly asked us ‘do you want me to finish him off?’ We said no and he didn’t do it. After a half an hour, the person made no sound.” The 4 murdered Jewish men were scheduled to be buried in Israel. Cohen said Coulibaly identified himself as “the one who killed the policewoman in Montrouge, and

claimed that he knew the Kouachi brothers well, and had served in prison with them.... He told us he was doing this in the name of the Islamic State, [talked about] the caliphate and all that. He even told us he had nothing against Jews, but that we paid taxes to the French state and so we condoned [its actions].” Coulibaly called *BFM-TV* and told them to mention that he had killed several hostages. “After that, I think the authorities got on the line because he started issuing demands. He told them that he wanted French troops to withdraw from all Muslim lands.”

CNN and *RTL* reported on January 12 that police raided Coulibaly’s apartment, finding IS flags, automatic weapons, detonators and cash in an apartment.

Police said on January 14 that Coulibaly had rented a small suburban house in Gentilly, south of Paris, the previous week and stocked it with weapons. During the search of the house, police identified a potential 4th attacker who has a long criminal record and might have escaped to Syria. Police said the terrorist cell might have 6 members at large, including Boumeddiene.

Police were also searching for a man seen driving Boumeddiene’s Mini Cooper after she had left for Syria.

By January 16, police had detained 9 men and 3 women to be questioned about “possible logistic support,” such as weapons and vehicles, they may have given to the terrorists. France released 3 female detainees on January 18. Nine other suspects—8 men and one woman—remained in custody (the media did not explain the discrepancy).

On January 20, the Paris Prosecutor’s Office announced that 4 men, aged 22, 25, 26 and 28, would appear before an investigating judge to face preliminary charges of providing logistical support to Amedy Coulibaly. It was not clear whether they were involved in plotting the attacks or even aware of his plans. Five others were released without charge. On January 21, an anti-terror court

charged Willy P., Christophe R., and Tonino G. with procuring weapons, a car and other gear for Coulibaly. Mickael A. was charged with possession and transport of a weapon in connection with a terrorist operation. Prosecutors said some of his DNA was on a revolver found in Coulibaly's apartment and on one of the gloves he wore during the attack. Prosecutors said Mickael A. met Coulibaly in prison between November 2011 and May 2013. All suspects except Tonino G. have criminal records, mostly driving without a license and aggravated robbery. Coulibaly was in regular contact with the suspects, including 18 telephone contacts between him and Mickael A. on January 6. Cell phone position records indicated that Coulibaly and Mickael A. were together for 6 hours on January 5.

On January 30, 2015, *CNN* reported *l'Express* had found that Coulibaly wore a GoPro camera to tape 7 minutes of the attack, including when he killed 3 people. Eric Pelletier, a national security reporter for *L'Express*, reported that Coulibaly used a computer at the market to e-mail the video.

On March 9, *CNN* reported that French police had arrested 4 people linked to Amedy Coulibaly, including a French policewoman who worked at the Fort de Rosny Sous Bois, northeast of Paris. *Le Figaro* reported that the Fort de Rosny Sous Bois is the location of an intelligence center.

On March 13, *AP* reported that 2 of the men, Amar R. and Said M., were handed preliminary charges in a Paris court for participation in a terrorist group with the intent to commit crime. Prosecutors said Amar R., a jailhouse acquaintance of Amedy Coulibaly, had exchanged more than 600 texts with him from September 2014 to January 2015 and met him on January 5 and January 6, 2015. Said M.'s DNA was recovered from a stun gun in Coulibaly's belongings at the market, according to a prosecutor. Said M. and Amar R. contacted each other more than 1,200 times between February 2014 and January 2015 and saw each other

regularly. The prosecutor said that the 2 men destroyed their telephone microchips on January 9.

Two other people, including a policewoman reportedly in a relationship with one of the suspects, were released.

On April 3, *AP* reported that families of the victims in the kosher supermarket sued *BFM* all-news television over its live coverage of the attack, saying it endangered the hostages' lives.

January 9—U.S.—*NPR* and *Ya Libnan* reported that U.S. District Judge Katherine Forrest in Manhattan sentenced Mustafa Kamel Mustafa, alias Abu Hamza al-Masri, 56, to life in prison. He was convicted in May 2014 of helping Yemeni terrorists to kidnap Western tourists in 1998. He also helped establish a terrorist training camp in Bly, Oregon.

January 9—Pakistan—In an evening attack, a suicide bomber set off his explosives outside a Rawalpindi Shi'ite mosque, killing 5 people, including 4 civilians and a police officer, and wounding 16. Authorities believed the terrorist tried to go into the mosque, but set off his bomb when he was halted at the entrance. Sunni terrorists were suspected.

January 9—Guantanamo Bay—The Pentagon announced that charges had been dismissed against former Guantanamo Bay Sudanese prisoner Noor Uthman Muhammed. He had pleaded guilty in February 2011 to providing material support to a terrorist organization and conspiracy at a military commission. He was sentenced to 34 months on top of the 9 years he had already spent at Guantanamo. He faced up to life in prison. An appeals court had ruled that material support is not a legitimate war crime under the law authorizing military commissions.

January 9—Canada—Royal Canadian Mounted Police announced the arrests of brothers Ashton Carleton Larmond and Carlos Larmond, both 25, for terrorism-related offences. Police said they planned to engage in terrorist activities abroad. Ashton was charged with facilitating terrorist activity among other charges. Carlos Larmond was charged with participation in the activity of a terrorist group and attempting to leave Canada to participate in terrorist

activity abroad. Ashton was arrested in Ottawa; Carlos was picked up at Montreal's Trudeau international airport.

January 9—Pakistan—*AFP* reported that during the night, the-Jamaat-ul-Ahrar faction of Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) conducted a suicide attack against a Shi'ite mosque in Rawalpindi, killing 7 and wounding 15. Dozens of Shi'ites were distributing alms to celebrate the Prophet Mohammed's birthday. TTP spokesman Ehsanullah Ehsan e-mailed, "We claim responsibility of the attack on the Shi'ite mosque and vow to continue such attacks against enemies of Islam. We want to make it clear to these infidel rulers that we will not be impressed by any of their laws or hangings," he added.

January 10—Austria—Authorities detained 2 teenage girls in Salzburg and Upper Austria suspected of seeking to travel to Syria as potential wives for Islamic State terrorists fighting there. The *Austria Press Agency* said the Salzburg suspect was 16 and originally came from Chechnya, while the other girl was 17 and born in Bosnia. Austrian authorities opened an investigation in December 2014 when the 16-year-old was returned to Austria by Romanian authorities while en route to Syria. She was suspected of recruiting potential IS wives, including the 17-year old.

January 10—Germany—Prosecutors arrested a suspected Islamic State member. The federal prosecutor's office identified him as Nils D., 24, who was detained in Dinslaken in western Germany when his apartment was raided. He allegedly traveled in October 2013 to Syria, where he joined IS fighters and received firearms and explosives training. He allegedly was tasked from April until November 2014 with tracking down deserters, and was said to have given IS up to 9,000 euros (\$10,060). He returned to Germany in November 2014. A Dusseldorf prosecutor opened a terrorism investigation against him in early 2014. Federal prosecutors said there was no indication that he was planning attacks, and did not link the arrest to the Paris attacks. On September 9, 2015, the federal prosecutor's office charged him with membership in a terrorist organization.

January 10—Pakistan—Dozens of former members of the Pakistani Taliban, including spokesman Shahidullah Shahid, along

with other gunmen from Afghanistan and Pakistan, were shown in a video pledging allegiance to the Islamic State and beheading a Pakistani soldier. 15011001

January 10—Iraq—*AFP* reported that the Islamic State crossed the Zab River by boat and attacked Kurdish asayesh and peshmerga security forces in Gwer, killing 26 of them.

January 10—Lebanon—The state-run *National News Agency* said 2 suicide bombers hit a coffee shop in Tripoli's predominantly Alawite neighborhood of Jabal Mohsen at 7:30 p.m., killing 7 and wounding 36. *NNA* said the army identified the 2 bombers as Taha Samir al-Khalil, 20, and Bilal Mohammad al-Maraiyan, 26, Lebanese citizens from the nearby poor neighborhood of Mankouben. *AFP* reported that Khalil was wanted on suspicion of links to an extremist group and taking part in fighting with Jabal Mohsen residents in 2014. Al-Maraiyan was a father of one with no criminal record. Security officials later said a grenade was thrown inside the café, then a single suicide bomber entered. Some reports said 9 people were killed. The al-Nusra Front, the Syrian al-Qaeda faction, claimed credit. Interior Minister Nouhad Machnouk later told reporters that "preliminary information indicates that (the Islamic State) is behind the explosion." 15011002

January 10—Nigeria—*AFP* quoted police as saying a bomb worn by a 10-year-old girl exploded as she was being searched at the entrance to the live chicken section of the Monday Market in Maiduguri, killing 20 and injuring 18 at 12:40 p.m. Witness Abubakar Bakura said, "The blast split the suicide bomber into 2 and flung one part across the road. Among the dead are 2 vigilantes who were searching the girl. I am pretty sure the bomb was remotely controlled." Abubakar Faruq, spokesman for a vigilante group, said the group had screened her with metal detectors as she entered the market. They noticed a bulge around her waist as she resisted the screening. The bomb then went off.

Hours later, a suspicious vehicle stopped at a checkpoint outside Potiskum in Yobe State exploded at a police station as its driver was being taken in for questioning. The driver and a police officer were killed.

January 10—France—*UPI* reported that the hacktivist group Anonymous recently took down ansar-alhaqq.net, a French jihadist website. The group issued a press release for #OpCharlieHebdo saying, “Freedom of speech and opinion is a non-negotiable thing, to tackle it is to attack democracy. Expect a massive frontal reaction from us because the struggle for the defense of those freedoms is the foundation of our movement.” An hour later, the website was back up.

January 10—Turkey—The *Dogan* news agency reported that police defused a bomb found in a mall in an eastern suburb of Istanbul and potentially explosive butane canisters found at another mall nearby. No one claimed credit.

January 10—Mozambique—The *New York Daily News* and other media outlets reported that traditional beer contaminated with crocodile bile killed 72 people attending a funeral. Another 51 people were admitted to hospitals in the Chitima and Songo districts in the northeastern Tete Province. Another 146 reported to hospitals to be examined for the poisoning, according to district health official Alex Albertini in an interview with *Radio Mozambique*. Pombe, a traditional Mozambican beer, is made from millet or corn flour. Police believed the beer was poisoned at the funeral because people who drank it in the morning were fine, but those who drank it in the afternoon became ill with diarrhea and muscle pain. The female brewmeister was among the dead. The government declared 3 days of mourning.

January 10—Syria—Islamic State spokesman Abu Mohammed al-Adnani released a video in which he called on followers to “rise up and kill intelligence officers, police officers, soldiers and civilians” in the United States, France, Australia and Canada.

January 11—Kenya—Al-Shabaab was suspected when gunmen killed a pastor at the entrance of the Mvita Primary School, which hosts the Maximum Revival Centre, a mosque and another church in Mombasa. 15011101

January 11—Germany—At 2 a.m., arsonists set alight the *Hamburger Morgenpost* newspaper, which had republished *Charlie Hebdo*’s cartoons. No injuries were reported. Police detained 2

young men near the newspaper building but released them the next day. Several files in the paper's archives were destroyed. Police spokeswoman Karina Sadowsky said several stones and a Molotov cocktail were found in the newspaper's archive in the basement of the building.

January 11—Nigeria—*Breitbart* reported that a man claiming to be Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau released a video threatening to attack deeper into Cameroon. "Oh [Cameroon President] Paul Biya, if you don't stop this, your evil plot, you will taste what has befallen Nigeria.... Your troops cannot do anything to us." Shekau shouted.

Around noon, *AFP*, *UPI* and *al-Jazeera* reported that another 2 10-year-old girls set off their suicide vests in an open market where mobile phones are sold in Potiskum in Yobe State, killing 6 people.

January 11—Belgium—The Brussels offices of Belgian newspaper *Le Soir* were evacuated after receiving an anonymous phoned bomb threat.

January 11—Egypt—In an hour-long interview posted on jihadi websites, Magd Eddin al-Masri, who claims to be the leader of Afnad Misr (Egypt's Soldiers), called for jihad by young Egyptians. His group is less prominent than the Sinai-based Ansar Beit al-Maqdis, which has pledged allegiance to the Islamic State. He said his group targets security forces, not civilians, and has no links to any other groups and has no foreign fighters. "Jihad in Egypt is an obligation," to avenge "the killing of our men, the dragging of our women and the imprisoning of our youth."

January 11—France—The largest demonstration in French history brought together 3.7 million people, including 40 world leaders, at an anti-terrorism rally in Paris and several others throughout the country. Those participating with the 1.5 million demonstrators in Paris included French President Francois Hollande, British Prime Minister David Cameron, German Chancellor Angela Merkel, Spanish Prime Minister Mariano Rajoy, Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas, Hungary's Viktor Orban, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov, Turkish Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoglu, Jordan's King

Abdullah II and Queen Rania, Egyptian Foreign Minister Sameh Shoukry, Algerian Foreign Minister Ramtane Lamamra, United Arab Emirates Foreign Minister Sheik Abdullah bin Zayed al-Nahyan, Gabonese President Ali Bongo, and Dalil Boubakeur, rector of the Great Mosque of Paris and president of the French Council of the Muslim Faith. Ambassador to France Jane Hartley represented the United States. U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry later said that he was going “to share a big hug with Paris” and brought with him James Taylor to sing “You’ve Got a Friend” at a town hall meeting.

On January 11, a 7-minute video surfaced of Coulibaly pledging allegiance to the Islamic State and praising the attacks on *Charlie Hebdo* and the deli. The video appeared to have been filmed over several days—he changed clothes several times—before the attacks. It showed him with a gun, exercising and giving speeches in fluent French and halting Arabic. He identified himself as Abou Bassir AbdAllah al-Irfiqi. He praised the attacks on *Charlie Hebdo* and the kosher deli, where he died, observing, “What we are doing is completely legitimate, given what they are doing. You cannot attack and not expect retribution so you are playing the victim as if you don’t understand what’s happening.” He said, “I pledge allegiance to the emir of the faithful Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi,” the leader of the Islamic State. He spoke mostly in French and halting Arabic. He explained that he and the brothers, who claimed AQAP support, acted together—apparently despite the ongoing deadly rivalry between AQAP and IS. “We did things a bit together and a bit apart, so that it’d have more impact.” He said he gave the brothers “a few thousand euros” for their attack. The *Associated Press* said 2 drug dealers who had worked with Coulibaly confirmed his identity on the video. Police were searching for the person who edited and updated the video.

January 12—Internet—*UPI* reported that someone claiming Islamic State affiliation hacked the Twitter and YouTube accounts for U.S. Central Command, posting the hashtag “CyberCaliphate,” tweeting “American soldiers, we are coming, watch your back,”

“ISIS is already here, we are in your PCs, in each military base.” and “We won’t stop! We know everything about you, your wives and children” and posting a photo with personal information claiming to be a retired Army general officer roster. The postings included “In the name of Allah ... the CyberCaliphate under the auspices of ISIS continues its CyberJihad.” and “You’ll see no mercy infidels. ISIS is already here.” The individual claimed the Pentagon was hacked and posted purported strategic scenarios about dealing with China and Korea. The individual also posted videos entitled “O Soldiers of Truth Go Forth” and “Flames of War ISIS Video.” The videos showed scenes of war and suggested targets could include the White House and President Barack Obama. The “Truth” video aimed to “rally all the soldiers” to “wipe out all the borders.” It observed, “Jewish Rabbis are humiliated. Break the crosses and destroy the lineage of the grandsons of monkeys.” “Flames” declared “fighting has just begun.”

January 12—Spain—Spanish police in Madrid and the northern Basque and Navarra regions arrested 16 people, including 12 lawyers and 4 treasurers for a group that represents ETA prisoners, for ties with the Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA). The Interior Ministry said the 16 were charged with membership in a terrorist organization. Twelve were charged with money laundering and tax fraud.

January 12—Afghanistan—During the evening, a policeman opened fire on his colleagues in Nowzad district in Helmand Province, killing a district chief and a police unit commander and wounding 3 other policemen. The attacker was shot and killed.

Afghan officials confirmed that the Islamic State had entered Afghanistan. *AP* reported that IS commander Mullah Abdul Rauf was recruiting fighters in Helmand Province. The Taliban threatened people to avoid him. Rauf was a Taliban corps commander before 2001 and was detained for years at Guantanamo Bay.

January 12—China—In the morning, police shot to death 6-would-be bombers in a business district in Shule in Xinjiang. *TS News* reported that police were summoned to investigate a

suspicious man carrying an explosive device. Police killed him after he charged at them with an axe and tried to set off the device. In a cleanup operation, police killed another 5 people carrying bombs. No other injuries were reported.

January 12—Iraq—A suicide car bomber crashed into a gathering of soldiers and Shi'ite fighters in Abasiyat, killing 10 Shi'ite militiamen and 2 Iraqi soldiers and wounding 18 people.

Iran's semi-official *Fars* news agency reported that Mahdi Norouzi, a member of the Revolutionary Guard's paramilitary wing, was killed while fighting the Islamic State in Iraq.

January 12—Canada—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police arrested and charged Suliman Mohamed, 21, with participating in the activity of a terrorist group. He was linked to the Larmond brothers, who were arrested the previous week.

January 12—Hong Kong—Firebombs hit the offices of a pro-democracy Next Media Group and the home of its owner, Jimmy Lai, in morning attacks that caused no injuries. Two getaway cars were found on fire in Kowloon.

January 12—Cameroon—On January 13, *AP* reported that government spokesmen said that its military killed 143 Boko Haram terrorists who attacked a Cameroonian military camp in Kolofata on January 12 after crossing the border from Nigeria. The ensuing gun battle lasted 5 hours. A Cameroonian corporal was killed and 4 other soldiers were wounded.

January 12—Lebanon—*France 24* reported that Lebanese authorities had discovered and dismantled a "jihadist emirate" in Roumieh Prison's Block B near Beirut. While prisoners rioted, guards transferred more than 900 inmates to another wing of the prison. Prison guards went into action after intercepting telephone calls suggesting that the prisoners had taken part in the planning of a double suicide attack on a restaurant in the Alawite Jabal Mohsen neighborhood in Tripoli. Authorities confiscated mobile phones, computers with Internet connections, and weapons. Some prisoners were members of the al-Nusra Front and the Islamic State. The al-Nusra Front threatened to retaliate by executing Lebanese

military hostages held since August 2014.

January 13—Belgium—Belgian authorities in Charleroi reported that an arms trafficker surrendered to them and claimed to have swindled Amedy Coulibaly in a car sale. Police later determined that they were negotiating about the sale of ammunition for a 7.62 mm caliber Tokarev pistol that Coulibaly used in his attack on the supermarket in Paris.

January 13—U.S.—*UPI* reported that the U.S. State Department, authorized under Executive Order 13224, designated Mullah Fazlullah, head of Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), a “global terrorist.” He was named TTP chief in November 2013 after the death of his predecessor, Hakimullah Mehsud. State added, “Prior to becoming the leader of TTP, Fazlullah claimed he was behind the killing of Pakistani Army Major General Sanaullah Niazi in September 2013, as well as ordering the shooting of schoolgirl and activist Malala Yousafzai in 2012. Fazlullah was responsible for the beheading of 17 Pakistani soldiers after an attack in June 2012 and also ordered the targeted killings of elders who led peace committees against the Taliban.” The designation bans U.S. persons from doing business with Fazlullah, and any property he holds within the United States will be frozen.

January 13—Syria—The *Huffington Post* reported that the Islamic State released a 7-minute video entitled “Uncovering the Enemy Within” that shows a 10-year-old East Asian child shooting 2 suspected “Russian spies” in the back of the head and then celebrating the murder. The 2 shaved-headed men were speaking Russian. Introductory text, with a Russian voiceover, said “The following presentation is a portion of the confessions of 2 agents recruited by Russian Intelligence.” It said the agents of Russia’s Federal Security Bureau (FSB) were Mamayev Jambulat Yesenjanovich, 38, of Jambul, Kazakhstan, and Ashimov Sergey Nikolayavich, 30, of undisclosed nationality. In the video, Yesenjanovich said he was sent to the area controlled by Islamic State, which they call “Sham,” to “gather information about fighters from Russia” and to hack a laptop of an unnamed person in Turkey to extract information. Nikolayavich said he was sent to find the residence of an unnamed IS leader and to kill him. Both men are

dressed in grey sweaters and filmed sitting against a white wall. The child, deemed a “lion cub,” was holding a pistol and was accompanied by a terrorist holding a machine gun and clad in green combat gear. Next to him stands a long-haired child, around 10 years old, who appears to be of East Asian origin. He is wearing an enormous watch and holding a pistol. Titles say the men were in the custody of the “lion cubs.” The child is asked, “Who will you be in the future, insha’llah [God willing]?” He answers in Russian, “I will be the one who slaughters you, O kuffar [unbelievers]. I will be a mujahid, insha’llah.”

January 13—Italy—The Italian news agency ANSA and the state-run TV network RAI reported that prosecutors in Rome were investigating 12 foreigners living in Italy for subversive association with the aim of terrorism. The individuals were identified through Internet traffic tied to Islamic fundamentalist and extremist sites. ANSA said the suspects are not believed to be part of an organized cell. They were being investigated.

January 13—Afghanistan—A Taliban roadside bomb exploded in the morning under a car in Kabul, killing a civilian and injuring 3 other civilians, including a woman. The car was destroyed.

January 13—France—CNN reported that al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb warned on jihadi websites that “France pays the cost of its violence on Muslim countries and the violation of their sanctity.... As long as its soldiers occupy countries such as Mali and Central Africa and bombard our people in Syria and Iraq, and as long as its lame media continues to undermine our Prophet (Mohammed), France will expose itself to the worst and more.”

January 14—Kenya—In a shoot-out with al-Shabaab in Lamu County, a Kenyan soldier and 5 terrorists died. The military said the terrorists were planning an ambush. 15011401

January 14—U.S.—The FBI in Ohio arrested Christopher Lee Cornell, 20, alias Raheel Mahrus Ubaydah, after he purchased 2-semi-automatic rifles and about 600 rounds of ammunition. An FBI agent said the public was never in danger. Authorities said he planned to attack the U.S. Capitol, setting off pipe bombs and shooting at those trying to flee. He graduated from Oak Hills High

School in Cincinnati in 2012. He tweeted sympathies with jihadis.

January 14—Nigeria—Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau released an 8-minute Arabic-language video in which he said, “We have felt joy for what befell the people of France in terms of torment, as their blood was spilled inside their country.”

January 14—Nigeria—CNN quoted the Nigerian Defense Headquarters as saying that soldiers had foiled a Boko Haram attack against Biu, arrested 5 terrorists and seized 2 anti-aircraft guns. Residents said 40 terrorists were killed in a 2-hour gun battle, which began when Boko Haram gunmen riding 10 pickup trucks and 2 motorcycles attacked the town at 7:30 a.m.

January 14—Guantanamo Bay—The Pentagon released to Omani prisons 4 Yemeni detainees identified as al-Khadr Abdallah Muhammad al-Yafi, Fadel Hussein Saleh Hentif, Abd al-Rahman Abdullah Au Shabati, and Mohammed Ahmed Salam. A 5th Yemeni detainee, Akhmed Abdul Qadir, was sent to Estonia. The U.S. had approved their transfer 5 years earlier.

January 14—Germany—The body of Khaled Idris Behray, 20, an Eritrean asylum-seeker, was found dead on a street near his home in Dresden. Dresden police chief Dieter Kroll said, “It is murder. We now have evidence to confirm that a stab from a knife was the cause of his injuries.” Swastikas were painted on the door of the residence Behray shared with 7 other asylum-seekers.

January 14—France—Authorities announced the arrest of 54 people, including 4 minors, for engaging in hate speech, anti-Semitism and glorifying terrorism. Among those arrested was comedian Dieudonné M’bala M’bala, who was earlier convicted of racism and anti-Semitism. Several were convicted under special measures for immediate sentencing.

Charlie Hebdo’s defiant new “All Is Forgiven” edition, showing Mohammad wearing a “Je Suis Charlie” T-shirt on the cover, sold out 3 million copies before dawn around Paris. *Charlie Hebdo* published its “survivor’s edition” in English, Turkish, Spanish, Arabic and several other languages. That afternoon, the publishers increased the print run to 5 million copies. Iran Foreign Ministry

spokeswoman Marzieh Afkham said running the new cartoon “provokes the sentiments of Muslims the world over.” Turkish police stopped trucks carrying an edition of the *Cumhuriyet* newspaper that included images from the new edition.

AQAP claimed credit for the *Charlie Hebdo* attack in “vengeance for the Prophet.”

January 15—Afghanistan—The Afghan Taliban condemned the publication in France of further cartoons of the Prophet Mohammed, and lauded the attack on the *Charlie Hebdo* magazine office in Paris. Regarding the cartoons, the group said in English that they “strongly condemn this repugnant and inhumane action and consider its perpetrators, those who allowed it and its supporters (to be) the enemies of humanity.” The killers were “bringing the perpetrators of the obscene act to justice.” The group said further cartoons should be halted because they were “further harming world peace,” and that “the beliefs and sacrosanctity of over a billion people is desecrated and the world is pushed further into the fire of hatred and war.”

January 15—Syria—*AFP* and the *National Post of Canada* reported that 5 Canadians died fighting alongside the Islamic State in Syria. One of them was Ottawa-born John Maguire, alias Abu Anwar al-Canadi, who had called for lone wolf attacks in Canada in a 2014 video. He joined IS in Syria in January 2013, and died on January 14 in Kobane. He had studied at the University of Ottawa. *CBC* reported that 4 other Canadians from a single family of Somali origin died in recent months. Three of the cousins were thought to have left Canada in October 2013. Ahmed Hirsi said his 20-year-old son Mahad was killed in the fall of 2014 along with cousins Hamsa and Hersi Kariye. Another cousin from Minnesota, Hanad Abdullahi Mohallim, also died.

January 15—Germany—Police in Wolfsburg arrested German-Tunisian dual national Ayub B., 26, on suspicion he had fought in Syria for the Islamic State in 2014. Federal prosecutors said there was no evidence that he was planning any attacks.

January 15—Ethiopia—The Ethiopian state-affiliated *Fana*

Broadcasting Corporate radio station reported that a court sentenced 2 Britons and a Somali man to 4–7 years in prison on terrorism-related charges. The trio were charged with trying to establish a caliphate in Ethiopia and were found guilty of recruiting, taking part in military training and conspiring to carry out terrorist attacks in the country. They were identified as Ali Adros Mohammad and Mohammad Sharif Ahmed, who had lived in London, and Mohammad Ahmed, from Somaliland's capital, Hargeisa.

January 15—Lebanon—*ABC News* reported that the Lebanese army arrested 3 men—2 Lebanese and a Syrian—suspected of plotting suicide attacks against military outposts and residential areas. The detainees were carrying forged identification papers. The army said they had fought in Syria and pledged allegiance to unspecified terrorist organizations.

January 15—Belgium—*UPI* and Belgian broadcaster *RTBF* reported that police conducted an anti-terrorism operation at the height of rush hour at a former bakery near the train station in Verviers, 70 miles from Brussels, against several suspects who had returned from Syria. Two suspects were killed in a gun battle. The *New York Times* later quoted the Belgian Prosecutor's Office as saying they were Sofiane A., a Belgian-Moroccan born in 1988, and Khalid B., a Belgian born in 1991. A third individual, Marouane el-Bali, was badly injured and arrested on charges of belonging to a terrorist organization, possession of explosives with intent to commit a criminal attack, and other charges, according to defense attorney Didier De Quevy, who said his client was just delivering shoes to a friend. The group was believed linked to the Islamic State and was planning attacks within hours against police officers and police stations in Belgium. Police searched a dozen locations in Verviers and the Brussels area, confiscating 4 Kalashnikov assault rifles, hand guns and explosives. In Verviers, police found several police uniforms. Authorities charged 5 suspects with "participating in the activities of a terrorist group" because of links to the Islamic State.

By January 16, authorities had arrested 13 suspects, most of whom were Belgian citizens. Belgium released 3 detainees on January 18. Two people were held after threats were made against

police at a police station in Molenbeek, a municipality in the west of Brussels. A third freed detainee had earlier pretended to shoot at police officers in western Brussels.

On January 29, Greece extradited to Belgium an individual believed connected to the case. He was charged with participation in a terrorist group.

January 15—France—Police arrested 2 Belgians living in France, apparently in connection with the arrest in Belgium of 13 terrorism suspects.

Admiral Arnaud Coustilliere, head of cyberdefense for the French military, said there had been 19,000 cyberattacks conducted against French websites since the *Charlie Hebdo* shootings of the previous week. Some of the attacks were conducted by jihadi hackers. Targets included military regiments and pizza shops.

January 15—Libya—*UPI* reported Samir Salem Kamal, Libya's representative to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Nations (OPEC), was kidnapped after leaving his office in Tripoli. He was blindfolded when kidnapped. He was released on February 1, 2015.

January 16—Iraq—A booby trap exploded at a house in Zalaya village, which was recently retaken from the Islamic State, killing 17 people, including 8 soldiers, and wounding 12 as Iraqi troops searched the premises.

Mortar shells hit houses in Baghdad's northwestern Shi'ite district of Shula, killing 4 people and wounding 13.

A bomb went off on a commercial street in Baghdad's northeastern Shi'ite suburb of Husseinia, killing 3 people and wounding 11.

A bomb exploded near a row of shops for spare parts for cars in western Baghdad, killing 2 and wounding 9.

January 16—Syria—The *Washington Post* reported that jihadist-linked Twitter accounts began tweeting links to khilafalive.info, a Web site purporting to be an "official website for the supporters of

the Islamic State Caliphate.” The site included video and radio channels, some playing Islamic State propaganda videos and others jihadi nasheeds (a type of Islamic vocal music). Users could chat with fellow viewers. Two channels said they would soon broadcast “directly” from the Islamic State. The domain was registered in Australia. The Islamic State had earlier created regional broadcasters, including FM radio station *al-Bayan* in Mosul, Iraq and satellite TV station *Tawheed* in Libya.

January 16—Pakistan—*AFP* photographer Asif Hassan was shot and seriously injured while covering an anti-*Charlie Hebdo* protest by the student wing of the Jamaat-e-Islami religious party outside the French consulate in Karachi. Hassan was caught in the crossfire between police and protestors who had been shooting at police. Hassan was hit in the back; the bullet hit his lung while passing through his chest. He was out of danger following surgery at Karachi’s Jinnah Hospital.

January 16—Germany—At least 250 Berlin police officers raided 11 residences at dawn, arresting 2 Turkish men on suspicion of recruiting fighters and procuring equipment and funding for the Islamic State in Syria. The group’s leader, Ismet D., 41, was accused of recruiting mostly Turkish and Russian nationals to fight against “infidels” in Syria. Emin F., 43, was accused of being in charge of finances. Recruits included Murat S., a 40-year-old Turkish man who was arrested in September 2014 after returning from Syria where he allegedly had gone to fight. Three other men were under investigation. The duo were suspected of leading what police described as an Islamist group of “Turkish and Russian nationals from (the Caucasus regions of) Chechnya and Dagestan.”

January 16—France—*AFP* reported that a man armed with grenades and Kalashnikovs took 2 hostages in a post office in Colombes, northwest of Paris. Several other post office clients escaped. Police said he was “speaking incoherently” in calls to police. He surrendered later that day. Police said the incident apparently was not related to the jihadi attacks.

During a bomb scare, authorities evacuated the Gare de l’Est train station in Paris during the morning rush hour. No bomb was

found.

January 16—Afghanistan—A Taliban roadside mine went off under a police vehicle in Faryab Province's Almar District, killing the police chief of Almar District and his police bodyguard.

January 16—Ireland—Irish police arrested a suspected French-Algerian militant at Dublin Airport as he tried to enter Ireland using a false passport. He was on a European-wide watch list after he expressed support in social media for the terrorist attacks in Paris.

January 16—UK—*Reuters* reported that during the night British police at Stansted Airport arrested an 18-year old woman on suspicion of preparing acts of terrorism and membership of a banned organization. She had arrived at the airport. The arrest was linked to the arrest of a 21-year-old man in October 2014. She remained in custody at a London police station.

January 17—Canada—At 3 a.m., during an RCMP investigation of a stolen vehicle in an industrial area, a gunman shot and seriously injured 2 Royal Canadian Mounted Police officers at the Apex Casino in St. Albert. RCMP Assistant Commissioner Marlin Degrand said Constable David Matthew Wynn, 42, was in "very grave condition" and Auxiliary Constable Derek Walter Bond, 49, was in "serious but stable condition." The white male gunman, aged 25 to 35, fled to an area southeast of the Sturgeon Valley Golf course. Police found the dead body of the suspect in a private residence in a rural area east of St. Albert. The RCMP said he had apparently forced his way into the otherwise empty home.

January 17—Niger—During protests against *Charlie Hebdo's* running a cartoon of the Prophet Muhammad, 2 Niamey churches were burned to the ground. Two churches were burned in Maradi, and a 5th church and a foreign minister's residence were burned in Goure. The previous day, 5 people were killed and dozens injured during demonstrations in Zinder, during which protestors destroyed shops owned by Christians and set fire to the French cultural center. By January 19, the Niger government said at least 45 churches had been torched and 10 people had died during the violent protests. The victims were inside churches and bars that were attacked.

January 17—Iran—The government banned the daily *Mardom-e-Emrooz* (*Today's People*) after it ran a front-page headline that quoted George Clooney as saying “I am *Charlie Hebdo*.”

January 17—Gaza Strip—Vandals scrawled graffiti on the walls of the French Cultural Center in Gaza City, saying “To hell, to a miserable destiny, French journalists.”

January 17—Iraq—The Islamic State freed between 200 and 350 Yazidis who were kidnapped the previous summer. They were mostly infants and elderly and disabled refugees who needed medical attention in Kirkuk. Peshmerga and Yazidi leaders said the IS still held 3,000 Yazidi male and female hostages.

January 17—Morocco—*Reuters* reported that Morocco claimed to have dismantled a jihadi cell that was sending fighters to Syria and Iraq to join the Islamic State. The cell was active in Meknes and the towns of el-Hajeb and el-Hoceima in the Northern Rif mountains. The government said, “According to intelligence reports, Moroccans fighting in Syria and Iraq have been trained in handling weapons and manufacturing explosives to perpetrate attacks once they return to Morocco.... Some of the 8 members of the cell have been convicted in other terrorism cases in the past.”

January 17—Yemen—In a morning attack, Houthi gunmen kidnapped Ahmed Awad bin Mubarak, 46, chief of staff to the country's president, and his 2 guards when they stopped their car in central Sana'a. No initial ransom demand was made. A Houthi spokesman said the group intended to disrupt a meeting scheduled for that day that was to work on a new constitution and reorganize the country into 6 federally organized regions. “We will not allow this draft resolution to pass.” On January 27, *AP* quoted a Houthi spokesman who said that Mubarak had been handed over to local tribes in Shabwa Province.

Authorities announced the arrests of 2 French citizens suspected of AQAP membership. They were picked up before the January 7 *Charlie Hebdo* attack.

January 17—Greece—Police arrested 4 suspected terrorists, including an individual initially identified as Brussels Molenbeek

district resident Abdelhamid Abaaoud, alias Abou Omar Soussi, 27, who was sought by Belgian authorities as the ringleader of a jihadi cell they had dismantled earlier in the week. Belgian media said that investigators were still looking for a Belgian with Moroccan roots who had gone to fight with the Islamic State. Police believed Abaaoud had fled to Greece. Abaaoud appeared in an Islamic State video in early 2014 showing him in a pickup truck dragging 4 corpses. The next day, police said the detainee was not the one being sought by Belgium. Nonetheless, Belgium requested extradition on January 18. The Belgian federal prosecutors' office said "Further analysis of the elements of our investigation gave us enough reasons to ask for the extradition of one of the persons that were arrested yesterday by the Greek authorities." A 33-year-old Algerian wanted in Belgium was scheduled to appear before a Greek council of judges regarding the extradition request. He had been living in Athens. He was formally arrested on January 18.

January 17—Central African Republic—Cameroonian peacekeepers arrested Rodrigue Ngaibona, alias Andilo, a leader of CAR's anti-Balaka Christian militia, in Bouca. He was implicated in attacks on civilians throughout the country.

January 17—Iraq—A bomb went off in the morning at a vegetable market in a village near Iskandariyah, killing 4 and wounding 14.

Also that morning, a bomb went off at a market in the Shi'ite village of Saba al-Bour, killing 5 and wounding 14.

During the night, a motorcycle bomb exploded near a line of cell phone shops in Sadr City, killing 9 people, wounding 25 others, and damaging several shops and cars.

January 17—UK—*SkyNews* reported that 15 hostile emails and letters were sent to various London mosques, including Finsbury Park Mosque. They included hand-drawn images depicting the Prophet Mohammed as a devil worshipper. Although Finsbury Park Mosque had changed in the past decade to a community leader, it was better known to the public for its earlier ties to jihadi preacher Abu Hamza, who was sentenced to life in prison in January for supporting terrorist organizations. A previous mosque member was

Djamel Beghal, who attended the mosque in the late 1990s and later mentored Paris terrorists Amedy Coulibaly and Cherif Kouachi.

January 17—Pakistan—The government hanged Ikramul Haq, a member of banned Sunni jihadi group Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, in Lahore. His execution was reinstated after a court rejected a January 8 pardon from his victim's family. It was the 19th execution since Pakistan lifted the 6-year moratorium on capital punishment for terrorism following the December 2014 school massacre. He had been sentenced to death by an anti-terror court in 2004 for killing a Shi'ite in 2001. He was represented by attorney Ghulam Mustafa Mangan.

January 17—Libya—A bomb thrown from a passing car hit a guard station at the Algerian Embassy, wounding 3 guards and damaging a diplomatic vehicle and 3 other cars. A conflicting report said the attack seriously wounded a guard and lightly injured 2-passers-by. *AP* later reported that the Islamic State's Libya branch—the Islamic State in Tripoli Province—said “soldiers of the caliphate” were responsible. 15011701

January 17—Mali—In the morning, gunmen attacked a checkpoint less than a mile from the UN peacekeeping base in Kidal, killing a UN peacekeeper from Chad and wounding another.

The attack began when 2 suicide vehicle bombs went off at an entrance to the base—no UN staff were harmed. Several mortar rounds were then fired, causing the casualties. 15011702

January 17—Iraq—Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi issued a statement condemning the recent *Charlie Hebdo* edition.

January 17—Afghanistan—President Ashraf Ghani condemned *Charlie Hebdo*, saying the new edition's cover image of the Prophet Muhammad was a blasphemous and irresponsible act.

January 17—Qatar—Qatari citizen Ali Saleh Khalah al-Marri returned to his country after being released from a U.S. prison. The Bush administration had deemed him an enemy combatant in 2003 for his links to al-Qaeda. He was arrested in December 2001 while in graduate school at Bradley University in central Illinois. He was

held without charge for nearly 6 years in a U.S. Navy brig in South Carolina. He pleaded guilty to conspiring to provide material support or resources to a foreign terrorist organization and was sentenced in 2009 to more than 8 years. He was represented by attorney Andrew J. Savage.

January 18—Syria—South Korea's *Allkpop* news service reported that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that Korean male student Kim, 17, was missing and was likely involved with the Islamic State. The service said he flew to Turkey on January 8 and was missing on January 10. He told his *mother* he was going to visit a Turkish pen pal named Hassan and was accompanied by Hong, 45, a family friend. The duo traveled to Kilis, Turkey, near the Syrian border. Hong told the Korean Embassy in Turkey that Kim was missing on January 12. *Milliyet* soon reported that a Korean student had illegally entered Syria and joined IS. Kim's desktop computer used as a background a photo of IS members in front of the IS flag. His Twitter account had similar photos. Using the online identity sunni mujahideen, he tweeted, "I want to join ISIS," and asked questions regarding how to join in October. He also posted, "This is an age where men are sexually discriminated against," and, "I detest feminists. And so, I like ISIS." Hong returned to South Korea on January 17, but refused to cooperate with authorities in their investigation. On February 24, 2015, *AP* reported that Lee Byung-kee, director of South Korea's National Intelligence Service, told legislators that Kim was in Syria with the Islamic State's combat training unit.

January 18—Germany—The Patriotic Europeans against the Islamization of the West (PEGIDA) called off its weekly Monday rally in Dresden against "the Islamization of the West" following a terrorist threat against one of its organizers. The previous week, 25,000 people attended. PEGIDA said on Facebook that police believed "there is a concrete threat against a member of the organization team." Dresden police chief Dieter Kroll said there had been a call for attackers to mingle with the demonstrators and kill one of the protest organizers, PEGIDA leader Lutz Bachman. PEGIDA co-organization leader Kathrin Oertel later said the cancellation "doesn't mean that we'll let ourselves be gagged ...

deprived of the right to freedom of assembly and opinion” and scheduled a demonstration for the following week. On January 21, Lutz Bachmann, co-founder of PEGIDA, stepped down after *Bild* ran a photo of him with a Hitler mustache and hair combed over like the Fuehrer.

January 18—Italy—Interior Minister Angelino Alfano said the country had expelled 9 suspected jihadis, including 5 Tunisians and citizens from Turkey, Egypt, Morocco and Pakistan, since late December in a terrorism crackdown. The expulsions began before the January 7 *Charlie Hebdo* attack. The 9 held residency permits and included people who supported, and recruited members for, the Islamic State and who “radicalized themselves on the Web.” Alfano added that 59 people had traveled from Italy to Syria to fight, including 5 Italian citizens and 2 with dual nationality. Italy was watching “far more than 100” suspected jihadis.

January 18—Golan Heights—Hizballah claimed that Israeli airstrikes on a convoy of 3 cars near Quneitra killed 6 Hizballah members, including Jihad Mughniyeh, son of slain top military commander Imad Mughniyeh. *The Times of Israel* said the strike also included 6 Iranian soldiers. The Iranian Revolutionary Guards Corps’ (IRGC) website said “General Mohammad Ali Allahdadi and a number of fighters and Islamic Resistance [Hizballah] forces were attacked by the Zionist regime’s helicopters. This brave general and some members of Hizballah were martyred.” *Channel 10* reported that others killed included Abu Ali Tabatabai, head of Hizballah’s offensive operations; and Mohammed Issa, a commander responsible for Hizballah operations in Syria and Iraq. Tabatabai’s identity was disputed; *Israel Radio* and *Walla News*, said Tabatabai was an Iranian officer and a member of Iran’s Revolutionary Guard Corps, sent to assist Hizballah in an advisory position. Also dead was Abbas Hijazi, whose father Kamal was one of Hizballah’s founders; and Hizballah commander Abu Ali Reza, who was of Iranian origin.

January 18—UK—*The Guardian* and *The Observer* reported that the International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation (ICSR) at King’s College London identified a group of 30 British women who joined the Islamic State in northern Syria were encouraging other

women in the UK to carry out terrorist attacks back home. Several were IS recruiters and praised the *Charlie Hebdo* attack on social media.

January 18—Israel—Shin Bet announced the arrest of 7 members of the first known Islamic State cell operating inside the country. Shin Bet said they were caught just before executing an attack and were practicing on animals how to behead people.

January 18—U.S.—*Reuters* reported that drive-by shooters opened fire on a public road several hundred yards from Vice President Joe Biden's residence near Wilmington, Delaware, at 8:25 p.m. The gunmen fled. The Secret Service said the Vice President and his wife, Jill, were not at home. Around 9 p.m., local police arrested a driver who attempted to pass an officer securing the area.

January 18—India—During a clash between Hindus and Muslims after a young Hindu boy's body was found on a farm in Sarayan village more than a week after he went missing, 3 Muslims were burned to death when their thatched huts were set on fire. The bullet-riddled body of a 4th Muslim man was found in a field in the village. Hindu fishermen blamed Muslims for killing the boy who was friendly with a Muslim girl. Police arrested 8 Hindu villagers for burning nearly 2 dozen huts. At least 14 people were arrested as of January 19 on charges of arson and murder, according to Ranjit K. Mishra, a local superintendent of police.

January 18—Nigeria—*Channels Television* reported that at 10 a.m., a suicide bomber killed 4 people and injured 35 others near a gas station in Potiskum.

January 18—Cameroon—*Reuters* reported that Boko Haram was suspected when terrorists from Nigeria kidnapped around 80 people, many of them children, and killed 3 others in an early morning cross-border attack on the village of Mabass and several other northern Cameroon villages. A senior army officer said, "According to our initial information, around 30 adults, most of them herders, and 50 young girls and boys aged between 10 and 15 years were abducted." Soldiers exchanged gunfire with the attackers for 2 hours, during which 80 homes were destroyed. The next day, 30 hostages were released. Some escaped, some were freed in a gun

battle between Boko Haram and the military. Boko Haram used some hostages as human shields. 15011801

January 18—Argentina—The bullet-riddled body of special prosecutor Alberto Nisman was found in the bathroom of his Buenos Aires apartment late in the night. Federal prosecutor Viviana Fein told *Telam*, Argentina's official news agency, "We can confirm that it was a gunshot wound, .22 caliber." Nisman was scheduled to testify the next day in a Congressional hearing about the 1994 bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Association that killed 85 people and injured more than 200. He had accused Argentine President Cristina Fernandez and other senior Argentine officials of quietly agreeing not to try at least 2 former Iranian officials in the bombing. Nisman said, "The president and her foreign minister took the criminal decision to fabricate Iran's innocence to sate Argentina's commercial, political and geopolitical interests." Some observers suggested Iranian involvement in the killing. Officials later said an autopsy indicated that no one else was involved in his death and that a handgun and a shell casing were found next to his body. On January 22, the Argentine president suggested that it was not a suicide, and that it was an attempt by an intelligence service to damage the government's reputation. On January 27, *UPI* reported that President Cristina Kirchner announced plans to dissolve Argentina's Intelligence Secretariat and replace it with a new Federal Intelligence Agency.

January 19—Yemen—Starting at 6 a.m., Houthis conducted a gun battle with government troops near the presidential palace in Sana'a, shelling a nearby military camp and seizing control of the state-run media, including state television and the official SABA news agency. One official called it "a step toward a coup." Gunmen fired at the convoys of Yemeni Prime Minister Khaled Bahah and a senior presidential adviser affiliated with the Houthis; Bahah was unharmed but went into hiding. Later in the day, a ceasefire was announced, and fitfully respected. At least 3 people died in the fighting.

January 19—Afghanistan—At 10 a.m., the Taliban attacked Afghan troops in Alishing district in eastern Laghman Province, killing 2 soldiers and wounding a third. A roadside mine might have

caused the casualties.

January 19—Central African Republic—A 67-year-old French woman and a local employee working for a Catholic nongovernmental humanitarian medical group were kidnapped in Bangui. The French Foreign Ministry said the archbishop's office in Bangui was in "permanent contact" with the kidnappers. 15011901

January 19—Bangladesh—*Reuters* reported that police in Dhaka arrested 4 suspected Islamic State members, including Mohammad Shakhawatul Ka-bir, an IS regional coordinator who said the 4 had been trained in Pakistan. Deputy Police Commissioner Shaikh Nazmul Alam of Dhaka's detective and criminal intelligence division said, "We arrested them in the city early on Monday, carrying a huge number of leaflets related to militancy for training, a laptop and other materials." Alam said the group planned to collect funds and weapons for attacks on Bangladesh government targets and that "The aim of the attacks was to establish a caliphate state in Bangladesh." Police arrested 8 IS suspects in the past year.

January 20—Guinea—Police said a grenade was thrown into a crowd of people watching a televised soccer match between Guinea's national team and Ivory Coast, killing one person and seriously wounding 3 others. The African Cup of Nations tournament was hosted by Equatorial Guinea. The bomb exploded around the time Ivory Coast scored an equalizing goal in the game that ended 1–1. The person who launched the grenade also was seriously wounded, he said. Local residents said 3 people died.

January 20—U.S.—*UPI* reported that prosecutors in a Brooklyn federal court charged 2 Yemeni men, Saddiq al-Abbadi, 36, and Ali Alvi, 30, with conspiring to kill United States nationals abroad and providing material support to al-Qaeda. They were arrested in Saudi Arabia. Prosecutors said the duo traveled from Pakistan to Afghanistan to attack American forces between 2003 and 2007. The Department of Justice said al-Abbadi led a mid-2008 attack on U.S. forces in Paktya that killed a U.S. Army Ranger and wounded several others. Court records indicated the duo befriended Bryant Neil Vinas, a recruit from New York, and helped him join al-Qaeda. They were involved in a plot against the Long Island Rail Road commuter train. Vinas was captured in 2008 and pleaded guilty on

charges that included conspiracy to murder. He turned state's evidence.

January 20—Germany—Some 200 police officers raided 13 homes in Berlin and elsewhere in Germany, following the previous week's arrests of 2 suspected jihadis, Ismet D. and Emin F. Most were members of the same mosque in Berlin's Moabit neighborhood as the detained duo.

January 20—Syria—*NPR* reported that IS threatened to kill 2 Japanese hostages if a \$200 million ransom was not paid within 72 hours. The *Washington Post* identified the hostages as Kenji Goto and Haruna Yukawa, 42. In August 2014, a Japanese citizen believed to be Yukawa, a private military company operator, was kidnapped after going to Syria to train with militants, according to his blog. Goto is a Japanese freelance journalist who went to report on Syria's civil war in 2014 and was reported missing in October 2014. Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, on travel in the Middle East, said, "Their lives are the top priority." The threat was made on a video released by the Islamic State's al-Furqan media arm. An individual believed to be the British citizen Jihadi John said, "To the prime minister of Japan: Although you are more than 8,000 and 500 kilometers (5,280 miles) from the Islamic State, you willingly have volunteered to take part in this crusade. You have proudly donated \$100 million to kill our women and children, to destroy the homes of the Muslims ... and in an attempt to stop the expansion of the Islamic State, you have also donated another \$100 million to train the (apostates)." Speaking to the Japanese people, the terrorist said, "Just as how your government has made the foolish decision to pay \$200 million to fight the Islamic State [ISIS], you now have 72 hours to pressure your government in making a wise decision, by paying that \$200 million to save the lives of your citizens." Abe said he would send Yasuhide Nakayama, a deputy foreign minister, to Jordan to resolve the hostage crisis. On January 24, *Fox News* reported that an IS video claimed it had killed Yukawa and demanded a prison exchange for the other. On-camera reporter Catherine Herridge said IS tweets said both hostages were killed.

On January 24, 2015, *Newsweek* reported that the Islamic State released a video in which Japanese hostage Kenji Goto Jogo said it

would free him in exchange for Jordanian prisoner Sajida al-Rishawi. The group had earlier asked for \$100 million each for Goto and Haruna Yukawa, who was beheaded earlier that day. Goto said “They no longer want money. So you don’t need to worry about funding terrorists. They are just demanding the release of their imprisoned sister Sajida al-Rishawi. It is simple. You give them Sajida and I will be released.... You bring them their sister from the Jordanian regime and I will be released immediately. Me for her.”

Newsweek reported that in 2005, al-Rishawi and her husband attacked a Radisson hotel in Jordan, but only his explosives detonated. She was arrested after fleeing. During a televised confession, she said her husband was the mastermind of the double suicide bombing plan. She was sentenced to death. She was believed linked to al-Qaeda, but some relatives might have Islamic State connections. The Jordanian government believes Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, a leader of al-Qaeda in Iraq whose group later became IS (after al-Zarqawi’s death), planned the 2005 hotel attack. His deputy was al-Rishawi’s brother. Al-Zarqawi in turn was linked to IS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi.

January 20—Nigeria—*AFP* reported that hundreds of people from Kekenu, Budur, Yoyo and Mile 90 villages near Baga fled their homes after a warning visit from Boko Haram.

January 20—Yemen—Gunmen fired into the air, and then at a vehicle carrying U.S. diplomatic staff stopped at a nearby checkpoint. No one was injured. 15012001

January 20—Iraq—A bomb exploded at a New Baghdad district clinic, killing 5 and wounding 11 in Baghdad.

A bomb attached to a minibus went off in the Sadr City neighborhood, killing 3 passengers and wounding 7.

January 20—Australia—The Australian Security Intelligence Organization raised the terrorist threat level against police from “medium” to “high,” second highest on a 4-point scale.

January 20—Central African Republic—The anti-Balaka

Christian militia kidnapped a Kurdish woman working for the UN in Bangui. A Ugandan colleague escaped the morning attack. The UN staffer was released the same day. 15012002

January 20—Yemen—Houthis took over the presidential palace in Sana'a and shelled the president's residence at 3 p.m. in fighting that killed 9 and wounded 67. Yemen's president resigned on January 22.

January 20—France—Police arrested 5 Russian Chechens, including one carrying explosives, in Saint-Jean-de-Vedas, near Montpellier, and in the town of Béziers, on suspicion of preparing a terrorist attack. Authorities found a cache of explosives near the Saclères stadium.

January 20—Norway—The Oslo Police District ordered house arrest for Najmaddin Faraj Ahmad, alias Mullah Krekar, 58, who was to be released during the weekend after completing his sentence for making death threats against politicians and fellow immigrants in 2005. He was to be held at an asylum center more than 370 miles from his Oslo home. Krekar was released from Kongsvinger prison near Oslo on January 25, 2015.

January 20—UK—British jihadi Imran Khawaja, 27, pleaded guilty in December 2014 in the Old Bailey courthouse to preparation of terrorist acts, attending a terrorism training camp, receiving weapons training and possessing a firearm for terrorism use. Reporting restrictions on his plea were lifted on January 20, 2015. He was arrested in 2014 when he tried to enter the country after attending a terrorist training camp in Syria and being photographed holding a man's severed head. His battlefield death was falsely announced by friends in Syria. Meanwhile, the jihadi from Southall, west London, arranged with his taxi-driver cousin Tahir Bhatti, 44, to pick him up in Bulgaria and bring him back to the UK by car. He was arrested in June 2014 entering the UK at Dover. Bhatti pleaded guilty on January 20, 2015, to assisting an offender and was granted bail. Sentencing was scheduled for February 2015.

January 20—Canada—Police found dangerous chemicals in the Halifax area of Nova Scotia while responding to a suspicious

package in the Cole Harbour neighborhood. Authorities evacuated 2 Halifax neighborhoods and Ottawa's Chimo hotel. Police evacuated 5 homes in Halifax's Grand Desert community after finding hazardous and volatile materials. The next morning, authorities arrested a 42-year-old man 870 miles away at an Ottawa hotel. The suspect was a chemist who had no known criminal record but was in possession of highly toxic chemicals. The man's wife notified police because of her concern about his irregular behavior. Nick Furriss, the business manager of former U.S. Olympic gymnast Shannon Miller, said police called her to let her know that the suspect was her ex-husband, Christopher Burton Phillips, whom she divorced in 2006 after 7 years of marriage. On January 22, Phillips, an ophthalmologist and U.S. Navy veteran, was charged with uttering threats against police and possessing a dangerous chemical, osmium tetroxide, for a dangerous purpose. In 2008, he filed for bankruptcy in Seattle months after closing his laser eye surgery business. He listed assets of \$962,000 against liabilities of nearly \$4.7 million. Phillips said he was a disabled veteran who was addicted to painkillers. Phillips was remanded into custody on January 23 and scheduled to return to court on January 29.

January 20—Belgium—Authorities in Brussels arrested a 5th suspect linked to an alleged terror cell plotting a major attack on police. Three others had been remanded in custody.

January 20—Nigeria—In a video posted on YouTube, Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau, speaking Hausa, claimed responsibility for the attack on Baga that killed 2,000 civilians and destroyed 3,700 homes and businesses earlier in January and threatened more violence. "We are the ones who fought the people of Baga, and we have killed them with such a killing as He (Allah) commanded us in his book. This is just the beginning of the killings. What you've just witnessed is a tip of the iceberg. More deaths are coming. This will mark the end of politics and democracy in Nigeria."

January 21—Mali—Tuareg separatist protesters chased MINUSMA UN peacekeepers from an airfield in Kidal, burning 2 generators and tearing down tents. The protests began after a Dutch attack helicopter with MINUSMA fired upon a car near Gao, killing

4 rebels on January 20. That violence took place near Tabancort north of Gao. Alhousseini Ag Goumeye, a military official with the Tuareg separatist rebel group NMLA, said 6 missiles were fired on the car, killing 4 militants.

January 21—Israel—*Good Morning America* and other news media reported that Hamza Mohammed Matroukh, 23, a Palestinian man from the West Bank, stabbed and wounded 12 people, 5 moderately or seriously, in an attack on a bus in central Tel Aviv. Hamas leader Izzat Rishq tweeted from Qatar that the attack was “brave and heroic,” deeming it a “natural response to the occupation and its terrorist crimes against our people.” Authorities said Matroukh had entered Israel illegally. He was riding the bus when he began stabbing the other passengers and the driver. Officers from a prison service saw the bus swerving out of control and a man running away. They shot the man in the leg and arrested him. Matroukh told police he was retaliating for the 2014 Gaza war and tensions surrounding a Jerusalem site holy to Jews and Muslims. Bus driver Herzl Biton was stabbed in the upper body and liver and was in surgery.

January 21—U.S.—The 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York said U.S. District Judge Lewis Kaplan had properly considered Osama bin Laden’s former personal secretary Wadih el-Hage’s responsibility in imposing a life sentence for conspiring to bomb U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998, which killed 224 people and injured thousands. The court threw out his appeal that a life sentence was out of proportion to his relative lack of culpability in the attacks. El-Hage was represented by attorney Julia Heit.

January 21—Syria—A parked car bomb exploded in a commercial area in the pro-government neighborhood of Akrama in Homs, killing 5 people and wounding 30. It was the third car bomb to go off on the same street in a year, according to Homs Governor Talal Barrazi. Lebanese Hizballah’s *al-Manar* satellite television channel said the blast killed at least 7 people.

January 21—U.S.—*AFP* reported that U.S. Judge Kimba Wood in a Manhattan court sentenced Wesam el-Hanafi, 39, to 15 years in jail after he pleaded guilty (in 2012) to 2 counts of supporting al-Qaeda from 2007 to late 2009. He had sent the group \$67,000 and

surveilled the New York Stock Exchange for an attack. Co-defendant U.S.-Australian Sabirhan Hasanoff was sentenced to 18 years in 2013 after also pleading guilty to supporting al-Qaeda. Hanafi was arrested in the UAE in April 2010. Wood also sentenced him to 3 years of supervised release, and ordered him to pay a \$200 special assessment fee and forfeit \$70,000.

January 22—Iraq—A suicide car bomber crashed into the gate of a military base in Taji, killing 8 soldiers and wounding 21. Dozens of soldiers were departing for weekend leave.

A bomb went off in a booby-trapped house in Um al-Talayib, a village taken back from the Islamic State, killing 4 soldiers and 2 Shi'ite militiamen and wounding 14 troops.

January 22—Germany—In morning raids, police arrested German citizens Mustafa C., 26, and Sebastian B., 27, in the western state of North-Rhine Westphalia on suspicion of membership in the Islamic State. They were accused of traveling to Syria through Turkey in March and August 2013 where they joined a group known as the Muhajireen Brigade. By the end of 2013, they were suspected of joining IS, undergoing training and providing logistical support during battles. Sebastian B. returned to Germany in November 2013, while Mustafa C. returned in September 2014.

Police also seized evidence at 3 apartments in Kassel in an investigation of 3 Germans, aged between 19 and 23, suspected of providing logistical support for the war in Syria or planning to travel to Syria to participate in fighting there.

January 22—Somalia—*UPI* reported that an al-Shabaab suicide bomber hit the gate of the SYL Hotel, host to a delegation of 70 Turkish officials in Mogadishu, killing 6 Somalis, including 5 security officers and a hotel employee, and shattering windows. No Turkish guests were harmed. Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan was scheduled to arrive the next day in Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab said it was targeting Turkish officials. *Fox News* reported on January 27 that the Swiss Federal Intelligence Service (NDB) said that the bomber had come to Switzerland in 2008 and obtained temporary residency and Swiss travel documents. He told Swiss

authorities that he was moving in January 2013. 15012201

January 22—Afghanistan—*Reuters* reported that former Taliban commander Mullah Rauf Khadem had recruited about 100 men and declared the Helmand branch of the Islamic State.

January 22—Iraq—The *Times of Israel* reported that Islamic State terrorists retreating from Kurdish areas left behind at least 410-booby-trapped bombs, including some hidden in PlayStation controllers, massage belts and rings.

January 23—India—A bomb exploded in a courthouse in Arrah in eastern India, killing 2 and injuring 12, 4 seriously, according to senior police officer Gupteshwar Pandey. He said one of the dead was a woman who allegedly carried the bomb in a bag into the court. Magistrate Anil Kumar said a policeman died later in a hospital. The explosion went off near a cell where prisoners were kept while awaiting their court appearance. Parliamentarian R.K. Singh said 2 prisoners escaped.

January 23—Philippines—A bomb went off at a bar across the street from a bus terminal in Zamboanga, killing a motorcycle taxi driver and another person and wounding 54, including a police officer. Several stores were damaged. Police suspected the Abu Sayyaf group and were looking for 3 men seen in the vicinity before the explosion.

January 23—Central African Republic—Earlier in the week, gunmen kidnapped French aid worker Claudia Priest, 67, and a co-worker, and seized their vehicle, which was carrying medicine and medical kits. They were freed on January 23. Priest worked for the Catholic medical organization CODIS. French Foreign Minister Laurent Fabius thanked CAR authorities and the archbishop. 15019901

January 23—France—The Constitutional Court upheld the government's 2014 decision to revoke the citizenship of Franco-Moroccan Ahmed Sahnouni el-Yaacoubi, 45, who was sentenced to 7 years of prison in 2013 for criminal association with a terrorist enterprise to recruit jihadis. He was born in Casablanca, Morocco, and obtained French citizenship in 2003.

January 23—U.S.—CNN reported that Shannon Maureen Conley, 19, who adopted the name Amatullah (“female servant of Allah,” she explained), after pleading guilty in September 2014 to conspiring to provide material support to a designated foreign terrorist group, was sentenced to 4 years in prison. She originally took the name Halima when she converted to Islam.

January 24—Lebanon—Eight Lebanese soldiers died in a day-long gun battle with suspected Islamic State gunmen. Troops found the bodies of 3 missing soldiers near Ras Balbek.

January 24—Iraq—A bomb exploded near a small restaurant in Baghdad’s Zafaraniyah district, killing 4 and wounding 13.

A bomb targeting a police patrol instead killed 3 civilians, wounded 8, and damaged several cars in western Baghdad.

A bomb went off during the night in the al-Ameen district of Baghdad, killing 3 and injuring 8.

A bomb exploded near a bus stop and a line of vegetable and fruit shops in Baghdad’s Mashtal neighborhood, killing 3 and injuring 7.

January 24—Ceuta—In the morning, Spanish National Police raided 2 houses and arrested 4 suspected jihadis—all Spanish citizens with Moroccan roots—who allegedly formed a cell in Ceuta. Interior Minister Jorge Fernandez Diaz said, “These are 2 pairs of very radicalized brothers who are highly trained militarily, physically and mentally and are prepared to carry out an attack, and ready, according to the police, to blow themselves up in the act.” Police confiscated a pistol, ammunition, military fatigues, face-concealing hoods, machetes, knives and Spanish license plates. On January 26, *ABC News* reported that Judge Pablo Ruz ordered 3 suspects to be kept in custody as they posed a potential threat to the country’s security. A 4th man was ordered to surrender his passport, remain in Spain, and check in with authorities each week.

January 24—Iraq—*Al-Arabiya* on January 30, 2015, quoted a U.S. Central Command statement that Abu Malik, alias Salih Jasim Muhammed Falah al-Sabawi, a chemical weapons engineer at the

Muthana chemical weapons production facility during Saddam Hussein's rule who was believed to have joined al-Qaeda in Iraq in 2005, was killed earlier in the week in a coalition airstrike near Mosul. Central Command said his training "provided the terrorist group with expertise to pursue a chemical weapons capability.... His death is expected to temporarily degrade and disrupt the terrorist network and diminish ISIL's ability to potentially produce and use chemical weapons against innocent people." The *Daily Beast* said he died on January 24. The *Daily Beast* reported that he was "gathering equipment" for unknown purposes.

January 24—Libya—Ansar al-Shariah said on Twitter that its leader, Mohammed al-Zahawi, has been killed. Jihadi websites had indicated during previous months that he was injured or killed in an attack in 2014. The group has been blamed for the September 11, 2012, attack on the U.S. Consulate in Benghazi. The U.S. designated it a terrorist organization in January 2014, saying it was involved in "terrorist attacks against civilian targets, frequent assassinations, and attempted assassinations of security officials and political actors in eastern Libya." The UN designated Ansar al-Shariah as a terrorist organization in November 2014.

January 25—Afghanistan—At 6 a.m., a Taliban truck bomb exploded at a gas station near Kabul's military airport, wounding 2 civilians.

January 25—Iraq—A bomb exploded outside a small restaurant in Baghdad's Bab al-Sharji neighborhood, killing 7 civilians and wounding 22.

A bomb exploded in Baghdad's central Sibaa area, killing 3 civilians and wounding 11.

A nighttime bomb hit a patrol of Sahwa militia in Baghdad's Arab Jabour suburb, killing 3 and wounding 2.

A bomb went off on a commercial street in Baghdad's Abu Dashir district, killing 2 people and wounding 12.

January 25—Central African Republic—Gunmen suspected of affiliation with the Christian anti-Balaka militia kidnapped Sports

Minister Armel Mingatoloum Sayo as he was driving back home from church. He was stopped by gunmen in an unmarked taxi in Bangui's Galabadja neighborhood, according to his wife, Nicaise Danielle Sayo, who was in the car with him. She told the media, "They instructed us to stop.... They pulled him from his vehicle to put him in their car to head to Boy-Rabe, their stronghold." The next day, authorities said a ransom was demanded, but they were unable to recontact the kidnappers. On February 11, 2015, *AP* reported that the kidnappers released Sayo, who was brought to a negotiator's home before midnight.

January 25—Nigeria—The *BBC* reported that Boko Haram had attacked Maiduguri and nearby Monguno, killing or wounding dozens. An unnamed journalist told the *BBC* that he had counted bodies of 38 soldiers killed while fighting in Njimtilo, on the edge of Maiduguri. *AP* later reported that at least 200 combatants were killed in the clash.

Boko Haram also attacked villages in Adamawa State, slitting throats, looting, burning homes, and kidnapping dozens of women and children, according to survivors. Adamawa State legislator Adamu Kamale said 6 villages were under attack in Michika.

Meanwhile, U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry was visiting Lagos, the commercial capital, to encourage peaceful elections on February 14. He met with President Goodluck Jonathan and his chief rival candidate, Muhammadu Buhari. Kerry observed, "This will be the largest democratic election on the continent. Given the stakes, it's absolutely critical that these elections be conducted peacefully—that they are credible, transparent and accountable."

January 25—Pakistan—*SkyNews* reported that more than 140 Pakistanis lost electricity after an attack on a transmission tower that caused a massive power surge. At least 80 percent of the population was affected by one of the country's worst blackouts.

January 25—Philippines—*CBS News Denver* tweeted that a Philippine town mayor said that more than 30 police commandos were killed in a dawn clash with Muslim rebels in Tukanalipao in Maguinda-nao Province. The troops were searching for Zulkifli bin

Hir, alias Marwan, a Malaysian terrorism suspect who might have been killed in the operation. They had a “misencounter” with members of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and other insurgents, according to Mayor Tahirudin Bazar Ampatuan of Mamasapano. On January 26, police said at least 44 commandos, including 7 officers, died in the battle, a Special Action Force member was missing, and 11 police were wounded. Authorities believed suspected Filipino bomb-maker Abdul Basit Usman escaped. The United States had offered up to \$5 million for Marwan’s capture and \$1 million for Usman. The Philippine armed forces announced in 2012 that Marwan had been killed in a Philippine air strike in southern Sulu Province along with Singaporean Mauwiyah. On January 30, President Benigno Aquino III said Abdul Basit Usman had escaped and Zulkifli Bin Hir apparently was killed.

On April 3, 2015, CNN reported that the FBI confirmed that a DNA sample from a severed finger established that Malaysian Jemaah Islamiyah terrorist bomb maker Zulkifli bin Hir, alias Marwan, was killed in an otherwise disastrous police’s elite Special Action Force armed forces raid against Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) at Mamapasono, in southern Maguindanao Province, Philippines in January. The FBI had earlier offered a \$5 million reward for information leading to his capture following his 2007 indictment on terrorism charges in a California court, which said he was a supplier of IEDs to terrorist organizations, and had conducted bomb making training for terror groups, including the Philippines-based Abu Sayyaf. The Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict (IPAC) said that the BIFF faction sheltering Marwan had sworn allegiance to the Islamic State.

January 25—Mali—*AP* and *ABC News* quoted Colonel Souleymane Maiga as indicating that 2 Malian soldiers were killed and 3 injured in an ambush near Douekire. The soldiers were to provide security for a weekly market.

January 25—Central African Republic—Former Seleka fighters were suspected in the kidnapping of 8 CAR officials. On January 26,

AP and *ABC News* reported that the hostages were handed over to UN peacekeepers, a day after being grabbed by former Seleka fighters. Among the hostages was Gaston Yendemon, prefect of Nana-Grebizi, a mayor and a deputy prefect.

January 26—U.S.—The *Washington Post* and *NPR* reported that a device was found on the White House grounds. It did not pose a threat to the public. The *AP* later reported it was a 2-foot-long quadcopter drone that crashed just after 3 a.m. It had been flown by a hobbyist.

January 26—Syria—Islamic State spokesman Abu Mohammed al-Adnani released a 9-minute *al-Furqan* audio exhorting any Muslims living in Western countries to continue attacks. “We repeat our call to Muslims in Europe, the infidel West, and everywhere to target the Crusaders in their home countries and wherever they find them. We will be enemies, in front of God, to any Muslim who can shed a drop of blood of a Crusader and abstains from doing that with a bomb, bullet, knife, car, rock or even a kick or a punch.” He lauded attacks in Australia, Belgium, Canada and France, observing, “You all saw what one Muslim did in Canada and its infidel parliament.” Regarding the previous week’s death of Saudi King Abdullah, he believed that Muslims “are happy for the death of the tyrant of the peninsula.”

January 26—Iraq—A bomb exploded in the afternoon near an outdoor market in Baghdad’s Abu Ghraib suburb, killing 2 and wounding 7.

A bomb exploded near a market in Baghdad’s Husseinayah suburb, killing 4 and wounding 13.

In the nighttime, a bomb went off near a car dealership in Baghdad’s Nahrwan suburb, killing 2 people, wounding 13, and damaging several cars.

During the night, gunmen fired at an Emirati passenger plane landing at Baghdad airport, slightly damaging the aircraft but causing no casualties. 15012601

January 26—France—The Paris prosecutor’s office announced

that authorities found phones, USB flash drives and other equipment during searches of nearly 80 prison cells of Islamic radicals. *RTL* radio said authorities found a phone—which are banned in French prisons—in the cell of Djamel Beghal, convicted of plotting to bomb the U.S. Embassy in Paris, during the searches.

January 27—Somalia—*AP* and *ABC News* reported that Zakariya Ismail Hersi, who was al-Shabaab's intelligence chief and had a \$3 million bounty on his head, announced that he had quit the group and renounced its violence. He had surrendered to the Somali government in December. He told the news media, "I can confirm that as of today I am no longer a member of al-Shabaab and I have renounced violence as a means of resolving conflict and I will aim to achieve my goals towards peaceful means, and through reconciliation and understanding."

January 27—Libya—*AP* reported that a hotel staffer said 5 masked gunmen wearing bulletproof vests attacked the Malta-owned luxury Corinthia Hotel in Tripoli, killing 5 foreigners, a security officer, and 4 guards before taking hostages. *Reuters* quoted Tripoli security spokesman Essam al-Naasa as indicating that a Frenchman and a U.S. citizen were killed; the other 3 foreign victims were from unspecified Asian/former Soviet Union countries (other reports said that they were Europeans). The American was later identified as David Berry, a contractor with Cricible LLC, a Fredericksburg, Virginia, security company. Ten people were wounded in the attack. Many guests and staff fled out the back door into the parking lot, where a car bomb exploded, setting 5 cars on fire. When a protection force entered the lobby, the gunmen killed 2 guards. The hotel had Italian, British and Turkish guests and is often the site of UN support mission meetings. The *New York Times* reported that the gunmen claimed on social media that they belonged to the Islamic State in Tripoli Province and that they were retaliating for U.S. actions in the region, including the detention and death in custody of al-Qaeda terrorist Nazih Abdul-Hamed al-Ruqai, alias Abu Anas al-Libi. After an hours-long siege, 2 gunmen killed themselves with a grenade. Government spokesman Amr Bajou said the target of the attack was Prime Minister Omar al-Hassi, who was not at the hotel at the time. IS said the gunmen were Abu

Ibrahim al-Tunsi and Abu Suleiman al-Sudani and observed on a jihadi website, “The operation is not the last one on the lands of Tripoli.... Let the enemies of God, the crusaders and their allies await what would harm them.” The group said the dead were from the U.S., France, South Korea, and the Philippines.

Berry’s online bio said he served with the Marines for 12 years and had “extensive experience in the Special Operations and Intelligence Communities,” often working in “hostile and austere locations throughout the world.” The *New York Daily News* said Crucible chief executive Cliff Taylor indicated Berry had worked as a security manager in Tripoli since July 2014. 15012701

January 27—Ukraine—*AP* reported that the Ukrainian parliament declared the Russian-backed separatist republics of Donetsk and Luhansk to be terrorist organizations, opening them to restrictions on their movements and blocking their bank accounts.

January 27—France—*NPR* reported that authorities in Lunel arrested 5 suspected jihadi recruiters who sent 20 fighters to Syria and Iraq, 6 of whom died on the battlefield. On January 31, *AP* reported that French authorities issued preliminary charges against the 5 men, aged 26 to 44. Spokeswoman Agnes Thibault-Lecuire of the Paris prosecutor’s office said they face preliminary charges of criminal association involving a plot to carry out terrorist acts.

January 27—Belgium—Authorities said 3 men with possible links to terror networks had been detained. Police also found a cache of arms in western Kortrijk, according to prosecutor spokeswoman Karlien Ververken.

January 27—Golan Heights—*AP* reported that the Israeli military said 2 rockets launched from Syria hit the Israeli-controlled Golan Heights.

January 27—Syria—The Islamic State was believed to have posted an online message warning that Japanese hostage Kenji Goto and Jordanian pilot 1st Lt. Mu’ath al-Kaseasbeh had less than “24 hours left to live.” The message demanded that Jordan release Sajida al-Rishawi within 24 hours. The message said Goto had “24 hours left to live and the pilot has even less.” Al-Kaseasbeh’s Jordanian F-16

plane went down near Raqqa, Syria, in December. Goto was seized in late October 2014 apparently while trying to rescue Haruna Yukawa, who was captured in August 2014 and purportedly beheaded in January 2015. The mother of another Jordanian prisoner, Ziad al-Karboli, told the *AP* that her family was told that the Islamic State group also was seeking his release. *AP* reported that al-Karboli, an aide to a former al-Qaeda leader in Iraq, was sentenced to death in 2008 for killing a Jordanian citizen.

January 28—Lebanon—UN spokesman Andrea Tenenti said a Spanish UN peacekeeper was killed in Ghajar village in southern Lebanon. The local media said he was a Spanish citizen attached to UNIFIL. 15012801

January 28—Israel—Hizballah said its Heroic Martyrs of Quneitra had fired an anti-tank missile that hit an Israeli military convoy near the Lebanese border in the morning, apparently in retaliation for an airstrike in Syria on January 18 that killed 6 Hizballah fighters and an Iranian general. Six people were treated at the Ziv Hospital in Safed. The Israeli military said the group then fired mortars at Israeli military sites on Mount Dov and Mount Hermon, causing no injuries. Israel fired 50 artillery shells back into Lebanon against Hizballah targets; Lebanese officials said the shells hit the border-villages of Majidiyeh, Abbasiyeh and Kfar Chouba near the Shebaa Farms area. Two Israeli soldiers were killed in the fighting; another 7 soldiers were wounded.

January 28—Sudan—UN World Food Program spokeswoman Amor Almagro said a 6-person Bulgarian helicopter crew was missing after their aircraft made an unexpected landing in South Kordofan. The 6 were on a contract with WFP's offices in South Sudan. On February 1, *AP* reported that Almagro said the crew was "released," but no further information about who held them or how their release was secured.

January 28—France—*UPI* reported that police in Nice detained for questioning an 8-year-old boy who allegedly made sympathetic statements about the *Charlie Hebdo* gunmen. Fabienne Lewandowski, deputy director of security in the Alpes-Maritimes department, said "The boy told his schoolteacher: We must kill the French. I am with the terrorists. Muslims have done well. The

journalists deserved to die.” The school principal filed a complaint and the child and his father were called to the police station.

January 28—Canada—*UPI* and the *Toronto Sun* reported that the Muslim Association of Canada (MAC) was being accused of funneling money to designated terrorist organization IRFAN-Canada. The *Sun* reported that a Canadian police raid found that MAC gave \$296,514 to IRFAN-Canada between 2001 and 2010. The Canadian government in 2014 designated IRFAN-Canada as a terrorist entity. Police said it had sent \$14 million in resources to Hamas-affiliated organizations. IRFAN-Canada is fighting the terrorist designation in court. MAC released a statement in 2014 saying, “ISIS is not a true expression of Islam.... Violence against civilians is unacceptable and a corruption of our beliefs.”

January 28—Paraguay—The Paraguayan People’s Army guerrilla group was suspected in the kidnap/murder of German couple Roberto Natto, 60, and Erika Reiser, 53. The Germans and 4 workers were taken from their Luisa Ganadera farm outside Yby Yau, 245 miles north of Asuncion. The couple’s bodies were found dead on a cattle farm on January 29. The workers escaped and told investigators that “the captors wore camouflage uniforms and were apparently directed by Esteban Marin, a member of the criminal Paraguayan People’s Army,” according to investigator Sandra Quinonez. The Germans were shot in the back with a handgun. Authorities found the bodies after a shoot-out with guerrillas in the area. 15012802

The group had burned 2 tractors and a building that housed workers at the adjoining La Gringa farm. The group demanded that Osvaldo Dominguez Dibb, owner of the La Gringa farm, pay a \$300,000 “fine” and give free beef to the poor as punishment for alleged deforestation by February 6.

January 28—Afghanistan—National Directorate of Security spokesman Hasib Sediqi said 2 militants affiliated with the Feday-e-Mahaz, a Taliban splinter group, were arrested in Kabul the previous week. Police found a bomb, 2 pistols, and a silencer during the raid and said that the group had planned to conduct an attack in Kabul. The group had claimed credit for killing *Swedish Radio*

correspondent Nils Horner while he was reporting on Afghanistan's election on a street in Kabul in 2014. 14999901

A bomb went off at a police checkpoint in western Herat Province, killing a female police officer and wounding a policeman, according to provincial police spokesman Abdul Raouf Ahmadi.

January 28—Nigeria—AP quoted Emmanuel Kwache and state legislator Adamu Kamale as saying that during the week, Boko Haram attacked 7 villages in Adamawa State, killing more than 40 people, burning homes and mosques and looting homes and businesses. Kwache said, "They don't spare anything: they slaughtered people like rams and they burned down our houses after looting food.... There's no presence of troops, some residents are hiding on top of hills, while those that could not run were abducted, particularly youths and women."

January 29—Afghanistan—In a morning attack, a roadside bomb went off in Mihtarlam in Laghman Province, killing 4 people, including a police commander.

Later that day, a suicide bomber mingled with mourners at a funeral in Mihtarlam for the victims, killing 16, including police investigations chief Khlil Nyazi and 3 other police officers, and wounding 39, including 3 policemen. The Taliban was suspected.

Later that day, the Taliban attacked a checkpoint in Andar District in Ghazni Province, killing 11 members of a pro-government militia at the post and wounding 6. During the ensuing gun battle, 6 Taliban were killed and 7 wounded, according to Mohammad Ali Ahmadi, deputy governor in Ghazni.

The Taliban dragged 2 villagers from their home in Sayed Abad district in Wardak Province and killed them, according to spokesman Attaullah Khugyani.

The *Washington Post* reported that at 6:40 p.m., an Afghan soldier opened fire on Americans at the North Kabul International Airport complex in the military base in Kabul, killing 3 U.S. civilian contractors and an Afghan citizen and wounding a 4th American.

The Taliban claimed credit, saying the killer had infiltrated the security forces. Spokesman Zabihullah Muhajid said on Twitter the killer was Ihsanullah, from Laghman Province, and that the attacker “opened fire on invaders” before he was “martyred by return fire.” The American aircraft mechanics worked for Praetorian Standard Inc. (PSI), which is based in Fayetteville, North Carolina, with offices in Maryland and Virginia. Its website indicated that it “specializes in providing innovative strategic planning, logistics, operational and security management support services in challenging environments around the world.” A spokesman identified the victims as Walter D. Fisher of North Myrtle Beach, South Carolina; Jason D. Landphair of Fayetteville, North Carolina; and Mathew E. Fineran of Summerville, South Carolina. Bradley A. James of Atlanta was wounded. 15012901

January 29—Sudan—*Reuters* reported on February 3, 2015, that gunmen in Darfur region had kidnapped 2 Russians working for UTair, an airline contracted by the international peacekeeping mission, in Zalingei on January 29. Gunmen in 6 cars blocked a United Nations–African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) minibus en route from a market to their mission base in Zalingei. The company told reporters, “The passengers were forced to get off the minibus at gunpoint and led off in an unknown direction.” As of February 3, no demands had been made. The Russian Foreign Ministry said the 2 UTair ground service workers were not harmed. Russia’s federal Investigative Committee said the 2 were a manager and a technician with UTair. Sudan’s foreign ministry claimed the kidnapping was not political. Minister of State Kamal al-Din Ismail said, “We condemn this kidnapping and we assure you that we will not succumb to the blackmail by paying a ransom. We have a consistent policy on this.” On June 6, Governor Shartay Jaafar Abdul Hakam said that they had been freed without a ransom payment. The semi-official *Sudan Media Center* quoted Hakam as saying that the abductors had demanded a monetary ransom. 14012902

January 29—Mali—The *BBC* reported that suicide bombers and gunmen killed about a dozen people in an assault on rebel positions

in northern Mali. The attack was blamed on the pro-government Gatia militia fighting Tuareg rebels. Observers said the militia might have been infiltrated by jihadis. *AFP* quoted a UN source who indicated that 2 bombers blew themselves up in the attack near Tabankort while a third was killed before he could detonate himself. *AFP* quoted a Western military source as saying, “Gatia fighters, accompanied by suicide bombers, attacked a rebel Tuareg and anti-government Arab position in the night from Tuesday to Wednesday near the town of Tabankort. There were a dozen deaths in total.” Gatia is the French acronym for Imghad and Allies Tuareg Self-Defence Group.

January 29—Iraq—Drive-by gunmen fired on soldiers at an Abu Ghraib checkpoint, killing 3 soldiers and wounding 8.

A bomb went off at an outdoor market in Youssifiyah, killing 4 and wounding 12.

A bomb exploded on a commercial street in Mahmoudiya, killing 2 and wounding 10.

Two suicide bombers set off their explosive belts inside a Shi’ite militia headquarters in Mishada, killing 7 Shi’ite militiamen and wounding 20 others.

A suicide car bomber crashed into an army checkpoint in Tarmiyah, killing 3 soldiers and wounding 9.

January 29—Qatar—*CNN* reported that one of the “Taliban Five” released in a swap for Sgt. Bowe Bergdahl was believed to have returned to “militant activity.”

January 29—Netherlands—A self-proclaimed 19-year-old member of a “hackers’ collective” armed with a noise-suppressed pistol walked into the Hilversum headquarters of Dutch national broadcaster NOS demanding airtime during the night. He threatened to set off bombs at several locations around the country. A guard escorted him into an empty studio, then kept him talking. NOS went off the air for an hour, then showed taped footage of the individual wearing a black suit, white shirt and black tie. He told someone off-camera, “The things that are going to be said ... those

are very large world affairs. We are hired by intelligence agencies (another translation said “the security service).” Five police officers arrested the individual, who hailed from Pijnacker, a small town near The Hague. He was held on suspicion of making a threat, weapons possession and taking a hostage. NOS said on its website that the man threatened a security guard, forcing him to take him upstairs to the editorial offices. RTL news channel reported that a letter he brought with him said, “Realise that I am not on my own.... Furthermore, 8 high explosives have been planted that contain radioactive material. If you don’t take me to studio 8 to make my broadcast, we will be forced to step into action.” NOS TV said he appeared to be a student who had recently lost both parents. He later told investigators that he acted alone, had not placed explosives anywhere, and that no major cyber attack was brewing. Dutch media identified him as Tarik Z., a student at Delft Technical University. He claimed he did not have terrorist affiliations.

January 29—U.S.—In an arrest warrant unsealed on January 29, Liban Haji Mohamed, a naturalized citizen born in Somalia who had lived and worked as a taxi driver in Northern Virginia, was charged with providing material support to al-Qaeda and al-Shabaab. The FBI added him to its list of 31 most-wanted terrorists. The Bureau said he left the U.S. in July 2012 for East Africa.

January 29—U.S.—The *Detroit Free Press/Deadline Detroit* reported that Mahmoud Bazzi, 72, a Dearborn ice cream vendor suspected of killing 2 Irish peacekeepers more than 3 decades earlier, was deported to Lebanon, where he was arrested. He had a wife and 3 daughters. He was sent to Lebanon 5 months after an immigration judge ordered him deported for entering the U.S. with a fake pass-port more than 20 years earlier. Irish Minister Simon Coveney was quoted by TheJournal.ie, an Inter-net news publication in Ireland, as observing, “I believe that this is a significant step in the pursuit of justice for Privates Thomas Barrett and Derek Smallhorne who lost their lives while on United Nations peacekeeping duty in Lebanon almost 35 years ago.... It is an important day for the families and I wish to commend them for their continued commitment to securing justice for their loved ones.”

January 29—Egypt—During the evening, *AP* and *Reuters* reported that gunmen attacked more than a dozen army and police targets in the northern Si-nai provincial capital el-Arish, the nearby town of Sheik Zuwayid and the town of Rafah bordering Gaza, killing at least 32 people, among them at least 25 soldiers, 2 civilians and a policeman, and wounding at least 60, including 9 civilians. Islamic State affiliate Ansar Beit al-Maqdis (which renamed itself Sinai Province (Waliyat Sinai) in November 2014) claimed credit. *UPI* reported on January 30 that Egyptian President Abdel Fattah el-Sissi blamed the Muslim Brotherhood for playing a role in the attacks.

The government newspaper *al-Ahram* said its office in al-Arish was “completely destroyed.”

At least one car bomb went off at a military base; mortars were also fired at the base, burying several soldiers under collapsed buildings. The suicide bomber disguised himself as a tanker-truck driver delivering water. Two other suicide bombers in pickup trucks exploded their vehicles at the rear gate of the base and at an adjacent security headquarters, destroying the gates and wall.

Gunmen killed an Army major and wounded 6 others at a checkpoint in Rafah.

A roadside bomb in Suez city killed a police officer.

Gunmen attacked an army unit south of al-Arish, wounding 4 soldiers.

Mortars were fired at a hotel, a police club and more than a dozen checkpoints.

January 30—Turkey—The state-run *Anadolu* news agency reported that a woman fired an automatic weapon at a police vehicle in Istanbul’s main Taksim square before dropping her weapon and a bag and running away. No one was injured.

January 30—Iraq—In a gun battle against the Islamic State, Kurdish Brigadier General Shirko Fatih and 8 of his fighters died outside Kirkuk when the terrorists attacked peshmerga positions. In

the evening in Kirkuk, a sniper killed Kurdish Brigadier General Hussein Mansour, who had replaced General Fatih earlier that day.

A car bomb hit the empty, closed Qassir Hotel near central Kirkuk's police headquarters, wounding 2 people. Three gunmen then ran inside the hotel, setting off a gun battle with Kurds and the police, who killed the trio.

Two bombs hit a crowded market in Baghdad. One bomb exploded near carts selling used clothes in the central Bab al-Sharqi area. Another bomb went off against first responders. At least 19 people were killed and 28 were wounded.

A suicide car bomber hit Sahwa militia at a checkpoint near Samarra, killing 4 and wounding 10.

Mortar shells hit a residential area in Baghdad's Shula neighborhood, killing 4 people and wounding 7.

January 30—Belgium—Authorities arrested 4 suspects in raids on 22 homes, mostly in the northeast, in an investigation aimed at “uncovering the organization behind the recruitment and sending” of individuals to Syria.

January 30—Ethiopia—*UPI* reported that African Union Chairwoman Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma announced after the AU Summit meetings had decided to create a regional force to conduct “military operations to prevent the expansion of Boko Haram and other terrorist groups’ activities and eliminate their presence.” The plan, which called for 7,500 troops, would next go to the UN Security Council.

January 30—Pakistan—*Fox News* reported that a Jundallah bomb exploded in a Shi'ite mosque in Shikarpur in Sindh Province, killing 56, including 4 children, and wounding 31. Jundallah spokesman Fahad Mahsud claimed credit in a call to *AP*. The press linked Jundallah to Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and announced allegiance to the Islamic State in 2014.

January 30—India—The *Washington Post* reported that Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha, a small Hindu fringe group, planned

to erect a bust in honor of Nathuram Godse, the man who assassinated Mohandas “Mahatma” Gandhi in 1948.

January 30—Saudi Arabia—*AFP* reported that shots were fired at 2 p.m. from a car at 2 U.S. citizens driving on a road in Eastern Province’s al-Ihsaa governorate; one was wounded but “in stable condition,” according to police. *Fox News* said he was believed to have sustained wounds in the leg and hands. On February 1, U.S. defense contractor Vinnell Arabia said its employees were shot at. 15013001

January 30—France—*AFP* reported that AQAP ideologue Ibrahim al-Rubaish claimed in an audio posted by AQAP’s media arm that France has replaced the U.S. in the “war on Islam.” He called for attacks on the West, particularly France, and attack, “without consulting anyone,” those who mock Muhammad.

January 30—Nigeria—*Ya Libnan* reported that Nigeria’s Supreme Court overturned the conviction of Talal Ahmad Roda, a Lebanese resident in Kano who was convicted and sentenced to life for importing arms allegedly belonging to Hizballah. He was arrested in his Kano home, where the ammunition was found. A federal high court in Abuja found him guilty of conspiracy and sentenced him to life. The trial court had freed Mustapha Fawaz, owner of Abuja-based Amigo Supermarket and Wonderland Amusement Park, and Abdallah Thahini. The government on July 29, 2013, had arraigned the trio on terrorism charges.

January 30—Nigeria—A Chadian fighter jet and ground troops drove Boko Haram fighters from Malumfatori, a Nigerian border village in Borno State, according to the *AP*.

January 30—Canada—The government declared it illegal to call for a terrorist attack, even if a specific threat is not made. Anyone suspected of involvement in a terrorist plot could be detained without charge for up to 7 days.

January 31—Iraq—A bomb went off in the morning near a sheep market in Madain, killing 4 and wounding 11.

A bomb exploded near car repair shops in central Baghdad, killing 3 and wounding 10.

A bomb hit an army patrol in Taji, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 4.

Reuters reported that the Islamic State took over a small crude oil station in Khabbaz near Kirkuk. Fifteen oil workers were reported missing by the state-run North Oil Company.

That night, a bomb went off near a café in the Ameen district of Baghdad, killing 2 and wounding 9.

A bomb attached to a minibus exploded in the Zafaraniya district of Baghdad, killing 3 passengers and wounding 6 others.

January 31—China—The state-run *Xinhua News Agency* said that Chinese authorities were offering up to 300,000 yuan (\$50,000) for information on terrorist activities in Tibet.

January 31—Syria—The *Washington Post* reported that the CIA and Mossad killed Imad Mughniyah, Hizballah's international operations chief, in a car bombing on February 12, 2008, in Damascus. Many observers feared that the claim would lead to attacks against U.S. interests in the Middle East.

January 31—Mali—The French Defense Ministry and a Malian official said that French troops put a dozen extremists “out of action” in the Adrar des Ifoghas area. The French ministry said no French troops were killed.

January 31—Yemen—On February 5, 2015, *AP* reported that AQAP posted on Twitter that senior AQAP cleric Sheik Harith al-Nadhari was one of 4 people killed in a January 31 drone strike in Shabwa Province.

February—Syria—The Islamic State kidnapped 200 members of the Syrian Christian minority. Some 45 were released by October thanks to negotiations. On October 8, 2015, *AP* reported that the Islamic State shot 3 of the hostages to death. The Assyrian Human Rights Network claimed that the 3 were killed in September on the first day of the Muslim Eid al-Adha holiday. IS released a video showing them shooting 3 men in orange jumpsuits in the back of their heads. Three other hostages then introduced themselves; one asked that “appropriate measures” be taken for their release.

On December 10, 2015, *Newsweek* reported that the Islamic State released 25 male Assyrian Christian hostages, including 2 children, in Tel Tamer, Syria on December 9, thanks to the assistance of the Assyrian Church of the East in Syria. The 2 children were aged between 9 and 12 years old and were the first children to be released by the IS. *AP* reported on December 25, 2015, that IS freed 25 more Assyrian Christian hostages, including 16 children and their mothers.

February—Afghanistan—Gunmen kidnapped 5 Afghan men who worked for the Save the Children charity in Uruzgan Province in mid-February. On April 11, 2015, their bullet-riddled bodies were found in the Chinarto District. Family members said the Taliban had demanded a prisoner exchange. 15029901

Gunmen kidnapped 30 Hazaras. On May 11, 2015, *AP* reported that a provincial official in Afghanistan said the kidnappers released 19 Hazara hostages for 22 Uzbeks in the Jaghori district of Ghazni Province around 9:30 a.m. Some of the 22 included women and children and might have included family members of the kidnappers. The kidnappers asked for another 6 people in exchange for the remaining 11 Hazara hostages. Authorities initially blamed an affiliate of the Islamic State group for their kidnapping.

February 1—Syria—*AP* and *UPI* reported that a bomb exploded on a bus near the Damascus citadel and the centuries-old Hamidiyeh bazaar, killing between 6 and 9 people, including 6 Lebanese Shi'ite pilgrims, and wounding 24. The bus had Lebanese license plates and identified the passengers as Lebanese Shi'ite pilgrims. Syrian state-run media had earlier said 5 people were killed but did not identify the victims' nationalities. The Nusra Front claimed credit. Police defused another 5-kilogram bomb in the rear of the bus. 15020101

February 1—Nigeria—Boko Haram attacked Maiduguri from the 4 roads leading into the city, but were beaten back by soldiers, who said up to 500 gun-men died in the 5-hour gun battle. Several civilians died.

February 1—Thailand—Two pipe bombs went off at 8 p.m. between the upscale Paragon shopping mall and a mass transit elevated train line in Bangkok, slightly injuring a Thai man's left hand. Police said the small bombs were not designed to be lethal. Police Colonel Kamthorn Auicharoen, chief of the explosive ordnance disposal team, said, "The explosions were caused by 2 pipe bombs that were controlled by digital clocks. Inside the pipes were flash powder and some nails." Police were looking for 2 men seen on CCTV footage.

February 1—Lesotho—*AFP* reported that a gunman outside the gates of the Royal Palace of Lesotho King Letsie III shot to death a bystander and injured 2 bodyguards of Prime Minister Tom Thabane.

February 1—Nigeria—Two suicide bombings in Gombe killed only the bombers and injured a few people. Two people on a bicycle blew up their explosives at a central traffic circle. A man set off his explosives at a timber market.

February 2—Afghanistan—Taliban gunmen, some believed to have worn police uniforms, attacked 2 checkpoints, killing at least 9 officers. In the first attack, gunmen attacked a checkpoint in Maiwand District in Kandahar Province, killing 5 officers. Another 4 officers died in an attack in Chashti Sharif District in Herat Province. A police officer disappeared; some observers suggested he aided the Taliban.

February 2—Nigeria—A woman set off a car bomb a mile away from a stadium where President Goodluck Jonathan had finished addressing an election rally, killing only herself.

February 2—Belgium—Belgian police evacuated 500 people from 4 European Parliament administrative buildings and its visitors center in central Brussels to search a parked car for explosives, then arrested the male owner, who was wearing camouflage and was acting suspiciously, according to police. Police found a gun and a chainsaw but no explosives. The suspect was a Slovak born in 1982. He was charged with "threatening an attack, possession of an illegal weapon and unauthorized possession of a firearm requiring a license." The prosecutor's office said the detainee "said that he

wanted to meet the president of the parliament.”

February 2—Internet—*Fox* News reported that Islamic State leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi and spokesman Mohammad al-Adnani announced that only 4 social media accounts were authorized to speak for the group. *Fox* reported that the message said “The Caliph Abu Baker al-Baghdadi and Shaykh Abu Mohammad al-Adnani al-Shami do not have accounts on social media.... No one has the right to speak on behalf of the Islamic State or its Emir or its spokesperson.”

February 3—Egypt—A remotely-detonated roadside bomb went off near Alexandria, killing a civilian bystander and injuring a street peddler and his son. Officials said the bomb was aimed at a police patrol driving in the nearby beachfront town of Agamy.

Authorities found and defused 2 bombs at Cairo International Airport, one at the EgyptAir arrival hall and one near a police patrol in the parking lot. Police believed the bombs were controlled remotely by mobile phone.

A flash-bang grenade exploded inside an electrical box in an open-air commercial arcade in Cairo, but caused no injuries.

February 3—Pakistan—A Pakistani Taliban roadside bomb exploded in Mansehra District, killing 2 policemen.

Another Pakistani Taliban roadside bomb hit a vehicle carrying police officers from the Bomb Disposal Unit in Kurram, killing 4.

Terrorists threw grenades at 2 Karachi schools, causing no casualties or damage. Senior police officer Ghulam Qadir said the terrorists escaped.

February 3—Bangladesh—Before dawn, attackers threw Molotov cocktails at a passenger bus on a highway in eastern Comilla District, killing 7 and wounding 16, most of whom were asleep on a trip en route to Dhaka from the coastal city of Cox’s Bazar. The bus had no security escort. On February 4, 2015, police accused Bangladesh’s former Prime Minister Khaleda Zia and an opposition alliance leader of instigating the firebombing. Local police chief

Uttam Chakrabarty said 2 cases accused 56 named suspects and another 20 unnamed suspects. Zia, her aides and opposition activists earlier denied involvement in the attack.

February 3—France—*CNN* and *AP* reported that counter terrorism police in Lyon and the Paris suburbs arrested 7 men and a woman suspected of involvement in a network to send fighters to join jihadis in Syria. Three suspects had visited Syria and returned in December 2014. An official said the network began sending French recruits to Syria in May 2013. At least one died there.

February 3—UK—Judge Peter Rook sentenced David Souaan, 20, a Muslim student who had been planning to join Islamic extremists in Syria, to 31/2 years in prison. Souann visited Syria in 2013. He tried to return to Syria in May 2014, but was arrested at Heathrow Airport. In December 2014, he was found guilty of preparing for terrorist acts. The Judge said the defendant was “vulnerable to extremist views” because of his youth and immaturity. Souaan came to the UK in 2013 on a student visa to study international relations at Birkbeck College in London.

February 3—France—Around lunchtime, a man with an 8-inch knife hidden in his bag attacked 3 soldiers on an anti-terror patrol in front of a Jewish community center near the Galeries Lafayette department store in Nice. One soldier was injured in the chin, another in the cheek, another in the forearm. The man was detained by riot police stationed nearby; a possible accomplice was also detained. Nice Mayor Christian Estrosi said the attacker had an identity card with the name Moussa Coulibaly, a common Malian name. An official said the individual, about 30, had a record of theft and violence. A French security official later said that the alleged attacker had been sent home after flying to Turkey on a one-way ticket the previous week. He said that border police had alerted the Turks regarding Coulibaly on January 28.

February 3—Iraq—Three bombs exploded in Baghdad’s Karradah area’s Wathiq Square commercial area, killing 5 and wounding 15 amongst the shops and restaurants.

A bomb exploded in eastern Baghdad’s al-Talbiyah neighborhood, killing 3 and wounding 8.

A bomb went off in Baghdad's Bahbah section, killing 3 and wounding 10.

A bomb exploded in a commercial area in south Baghdad's Nahrawan neighborhood, killing 2 and wounding 7.

February 3—Canada—Police charged 3 men believed involved in an Islamic State recruiting cell in Ottawa that was involved with Canadian citizen John Maguire, who appeared in an IS propaganda video overseas in December 2014 and who might have been killed recently. Police arrested Awso Peshdary, 25, for participation in the activity of a terrorist group and with facilitating an activity for a terrorist group. Police said he had been the subject of an earlier investigation. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police charged in absentia Khadar Khalib, 23, and Maguire, 24. Both were believed to have fled to Syria or Iraq.

February 3—Congo—*Reuters* reported that during a nighttime attack, machete-wielding assailants killed at least 21 people in Mayangose. Omar Kavota, a spokesman for the Civil Society of North Kivu, said, "They surprised the peasants who were sleeping in their houses. They killed 14 men and 7 women, but this time they spared the young children."

February 3–4—Nigeria—Nigerian and Chadian jets bombed Boko Haram positions in northeastern towns and villages. Bombing began in the Sambisa Forest.

Chad's army said that its troops were attacked on February 3 in Cameroon by Boko Haram. "Our valiant forces responded vigorously, a chase was immediately instituted all the way to their base at Gamboru and Ngala (in Nigeria), where they were completely wiped out." Chad said 9 of its troops and more than 200 terrorists died in the battle.

February 4—Cameroon—The *Voice of America* cited *L'oeil du Sahel*, a newspaper in Cameroon's Far North region, which reported that Boko Haram killed dozens of people in a cross-border raid into Fotocol, Cameroon. *UPI* later put the figure at 70; Cameroonian officials later said 100 died and 500 were wounded. The terrorists

entered mosques and slit the throats of early-morning worshippers. Boko Haram then went house-to-house before Cameroonian and Chadian soldiers arrived to repel the attack.

February 4—Yemen—A suicide car bomber crashed into the gates of a military base in Bayda Province, killing 5 troops.

February 4—Germany—Munich prosecutors filed terrorism-related charges against a 30-year-old Bavarian woman who converted to Islam and in 2014 took her 2 daughters, aged 3 and 7, to Syria, where she married a jihadi. She was charged with preparing an act of violence in Syria. Police said she was not planning attacks inside Germany. Police said she was talked into the trip by a German woman she met online who was married to a jihadi. The mother was arrested in May 2014 upon returning to Germany.

February 5—Libya—Mashallah al-Zewi, a minister in the militia-backed government in Tripoli, said that earlier in the week, gunmen in 30 pickup trucks attacked the al-Mabrouk oil field, killing 9 guards and an employee from Niger before kidnapping 7 foreigners. The Philippine government said 3 Filipino workers affiliated with Sogepi S.r.l. were kidnapped. 15020501

February 6—Niger—Boko Haram attacked the border town of Bosso. Soldiers repulsed the terrorists after an hour-long gun battle, killing 109 Boko Haram fighters. Niger's Defense Minister, Karidjo Mahamadou, said 4 soldiers and a civilian were killed and 17 soldiers were wounded in Bosso and Diffa. He said 2 soldiers were missing. 15020601

February 6—Libya—*Reuters* reported that a suicide car bomber killed a man and child and wounded 20 in Benghazi's Lithi neighborhood. The car was speeding towards an army tank base and ammunitions store.

February 6—U.S.—In a federal indictment unsealed in U.S. District Court in St. Louis, 6 Bosnians were charged with conspiring to provide and providing material support to foreign terrorist groups, including the Islamic State and the Nusra Front, by sending money and military equipment to extremists in Syria. They allegedly used Facebook and PayPal to communicate and send money, wired money via Western Union, and shopped boxes of

military equipment through the U.S. Postal Service.

February 7—Iraq—A female suicide bomber attacked a New Baghdad street filled with hardware stores and a restaurant, killing 24 and wounding 45 outside a restaurant and pickle shop. The Islamic State said their bomber targeted Shi'ites.

Two bombs exploded 25 yards from each other in central Baghdad's popular Shorja market, killing at least 11 people and wounding 26.

A bomb exploded outside an outdoor food market at the Abu Cheer market on a Shi'ite block of southwestern Baghdad, killing 4 and wounding 15.

A bomb exploded in Tarmiya, killing 3 soldiers in a passing convoy.

February 7—Bahrain—Bahraini authorities announced that 3 policemen were wounded, one seriously, in a Molotov cocktail attack while securing roads and extinguishing burning tires in the capital.

February 7—Kenya—A masked gunman shot to death Kenyan lawmaker George Muchai, his 2 bodyguards, and a driver after they stopped to buy a newspaper from a vendor on Nairobi's main street, according to Nairobi Central Police Chief Paul Wanjama. The gunman stole a briefcase Muchai was carrying and the bodyguards' 2 pistols, then entered a getaway car that was being driven by another man. Muchai was a trade unionist and member of Kenya's ruling coalition.

February 7—Bangladesh—Late in the night, attackers threw fire bombs at a packed bus and a moving truck in 2 separate incidents, killing at least 9 people and injuring 30 others. The bus was attacked in northern Gaibandha district en route to Dhaka, killing 6 people and injuring 30. The attackers fled. The poultry truck was attacked before dawn in southern Barisal district, killing the driver and 2 other people, according to local police official Sajjad Hossain.

February 7—Tunisia—Interior Ministry spokesman Mohamed Ali Aroui announced the arrest of 32 extremists plotting to attack

civilian and military sites around the country, including the Interior Ministry, 2 National Guard posts, and “strategic” sites in 2 southern towns. He said some of the detainees had traveled to war zones overseas, including Syria. Aroui told TV and radio reporters that the detainees belonged to the Oqba Ibn Nafaa Brigade, thought to be linked to AQIM.

February 7—Africa—Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, Benin and Niger announced that they would deploy 8,750 troops by March to battle Boko Haram. Chad and Nigeria would each contribute 3,500 troops; Cameroon and Niger would send 750; and Benin would offer 250. The force would include police and humanitarian officials.

February 7–8—Niger—During the night, Boko Haram assaulted Diffa, starting a gun battle that lasted until 5 a.m. at the town’s southern entrance. A few hours later, a suicide bomber hit a pepper market in Diffa. Witnesses said the attacker might have been a female. Resident Kader Lawan said, “This young girl who was wearing the bomb made it explode right in the middle of the market. At the moment the market is surrounded by soldiers, and the rest of the town also.”

February 8—France—In a morning raid, authorities detained 6 people around the southern cities of Toulouse and Albi suspected of involvement in a network to send jihadi fighters to Syria. On February 13, *AP* reported that 6 Chechen men, aged 32–38, were handed preliminary charges of preparation of terrorist acts and for terror financing. Four were political refugees, one had dual French and Russian nationalities, and another received French citizenship in 2009. The 6 were denied bail.

February 8—Cameroon—Boko Haram was suspected of attacking 3 northern towns and kidnapping more than 30 people, including 20 on a bus in Koza. The gunmen drove the bus toward the border with Nigeria, 11 miles away. *AP* reported on February 10 that the group had kidnapped 8 Cameroonian girls, aged 11–14, and killed 7 hostages, including the bus driver, in the bus attack. 15020801–03

February 9—Somalia—Drive-by al-Shabaab gunmen killed Somali lawmaker Abdullahi Qayad Barre near the presidential

palace in Mogadishu as he was driving to parliament.

February 9—Afghanistan—AP quoted the deputy governor of the southern Helmand Province who said that Abdul Rauf, the Islamic State's senior recruiter in Afghanistan, was killed by a drone strike with at least 4 other terrorists in a car. Afghanistan's intelligence service said Afghan forces fired the missile. Abdul Rauf was a former Taliban commander who had defected to the Islamic State.

February 9—Cameroon—In the morning, Boko Haram was suspected of attacking Kolofata, looting food and livestock. 15020901

February 9—Niger—Boko Haram set off a car bomb near a customs office in Duffa at 3 p.m., causing an undetermined number of casualties. 15020902

February 9—Nigeria—Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau said in a video, "You are sending 7,000 of your soldiers. Why don't you send 7 million? The 7,000 is little and we can kill them step by step.... Your soldiers are infidels and God's soldiers are victorious." He called on the people of Chad and Cameroon to renounce democracy to be true Muslims. He ridiculed the force planned by "you tyrants of Africa" and told Chad's President Idriss Deby that he will "burn in hellfire." The video included footage of IS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi.

February 9—Iraq—A suicide bomber set off his explosive vest during rush hour in Baghdad's Adan Square, killing 18 commuters and wounding 42.

Hours later, a bomb exploded in a commercial area in Baghdad's northeastern suburb of Husseinayah, killing 4 civilians and wounding 9.

February 9—UK—Prosecutor Annabel Darlow told the Old Bailey court that British citizen Brusthom Ziamani, 19, told his girlfriend he planned to "kill soldiers" shortly before he was arrested in August 2014 while carrying a 12-inch knife and a hammer in his backpack. Darlow said Islamic convert Ziamani idolized Michael Adebolajo, who hacked a British soldier to death on a crowded London street. Prosecutors said Ziamani used an alias in Facebook

posts that called for the implementation of Sharia law in Britain and said he was willing to die for Islam. Ziamani denied charges of preparing an act of terrorism. London's Central Criminal Court on February 19 convicted him of preparing an act of terrorism.

February 9—U.S.—The *Huffington Post* reported that the U.S. Department of State announced that former rapper Denis Cuspert, alias Abu Talha al-Almani, 39, is a Specially Designated Global Terrorist. The Department said he appeared to be a recruiter of German speakers for the Islamic State, appearing in videos, including a November posting in which he held the severed head of a man who supposedly opposed the organization. The *Post* reported that he had pledged an oath of loyalty to IS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. The German government wanted him on suspicion of involvement in terrorist activities in his home country. He was born in 1975 to Ghanaian and German parents. He rapped under the name "Deso Dogg" in Berlin in 2002 and began associating with extremists in 2010, leaving in 2012 to join the Islamic State in Syria. Yahoo! reported that he had toured with rapper DMX. He said in a video, "I was a sinner. I lived in sin before I turned to Islam. Surrounded by music, drugs, alcohol and women."

February 10—Iraq—A parked car bomb exploded in an outdoor market in Mahmoudiya, killing 4 civilians and wounding 11.

A bomb exploded in Madain, killing 2 civilians and wounding 9.

A bomb exploded in Tarmiyah, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 5.

February 10—Albania—Two bombs exploded before dawn in Tirana, destroying a pharmacy owned by the father of Interior Minister Saimir Tahiri and damaged the apartment of a senior police officer. The drug store was near the headquarters of the national intelligence police. No injuries were reported. Socialist Prime Minister Edi Rama deemed the incidents a coordinated "act of terrorism." Police acting on a telephone tip destroyed a third device near the apartment of the Prime Minister's mother in Tirana. The bombs went off 25 minutes apart.

February 10—Afghanistan—Taliban suicide bombers attacked an

Afghan police station in northern Kunduz Province, killing one police officer. A suicide car bomber set off his explosives, followed by a pedestrian suicide bomber. Three other gunmen fired on police, who killed the trio.

A roadside bomb near a school in Jalalabad exploded as Angeza Shinwari, a Nangarhar Province councilwoman, drove past. The blast killed her driver and severely wounded Shinwari and another person.

February 10—Australia—Police arrested 2 men in counterterrorism raids in the Sydney suburb of Fairfield. Omar al-Kutobi, 24, and Mohammad Kiad, 25, were charged on February 11 with undertaking acts in preparation or planning for a terrorist act in planning to launch an imminent terrorist attack. Police confiscated a homemade Islamic State flag, a machete and a hunting knife. Police also found a video that showed one of the duo making threats. They were denied bail. They faced life sentences. Prime Minister Tony Abbott told Parliament of a video in which one of the men knelt before the flag with a knife in his hand and a machete in front of him, saying, “I swear to almighty Allah, we will carry out the first operation for the soldiers of the caliphate in Australia. ... I swear to almighty Allah, blond people, there is no room for blame between you and us. We only owe you stabbing the kidneys and striking necks.” Immigration Minister Peter Dutton said one of them may have entered Australia with “some false documentation.”

February 10—France—French Minister of Justice Christiane Taubira told the UN Security Council’s Counter-Terrorism Committee that the government had dismantled about 15 terrorist networks.

February 11—Iraq—During clashes between the Islamic State and government forces, 3 suicide truck bombers conducted attacks. At least 12 security forces, Shi’ite militiamen and civilians were killed and 37 were wounded. Terrorists claimed the attackers were French, Syrian and Qatari fighters.

Mortar shells hit 2 Shi’ite neighborhoods in Baghdad, killing at least 10 civilians. One mortar hit a commercial area, killing 7

civilians, including 2 women, and wounding 19 others. Hours later, mortar shells hit a second neighborhood, killing 3 civilians and wounding 6.

A bomb went off in Baghdad, killing 2 and wounding 8.

A car bomb exploded in a town southwest of Baghdad, killing 7 and wounding 17.

February 11—Germany—Federal prosecutors charged Nezet S., 22, with membership in a terrorist organization on allegations that he trained and fought with the Islamic State in Syria. Authorities said he traveled via Turkey to Syria in July 2014, then received weapons and “took part multiple times in fighting” through August 2014. He returned to Germany. Dusseldorf prosecutors initially investigated him and then federal prosecutors took over after evidence emerged that he had joined the Islamic State.

February 11—Belgium—A court in Antwerp ruled that the Sharia4Belgium group was a terrorist organization that recruited youngsters to fight in Syria and wanted to violently overthrow democracy and replace it with strict sharia law. The court sentenced Fouad Belkacem, 32, the group’s “charismatic leader,” to 12 years’ imprisonment. At least 46 Muslims were originally indicted; 45 were found guilty and either given suspended sentences or sentenced to 3–15 years. Jejoen Bontinck, 20, received a 40-month suspended sentence after he agreed to testify against the group. The trial began in September 2014. Only 7 were in court.

February 12—Nigeria—A bomb hit a crowded market in Biu, killing and injuring many. Boko Haram was suspected.

February 12—United Nations—The UN Security Council unanimously adopted a Russian-sponsored resolution on the financing of terrorist groups and calling for sanctions on individuals and companies trading oil produced by the Islamic State and other al-Qaeda-linked groups. The 193 UN member states were to take “appropriate steps” to prevent the trade in antiquities and other items of historical, cultural, rare scientific and religious importance illegally removed from Syria. The legislation stated that it is illegal to pay ransom to individuals and groups that are already subject to UN

sanctions, and deemed that all countries are required to freeze such funds.

February 12—Afghanistan—Gunmen assassinated Sheirin Agha, a member of the High Peace Council, during evening prayers in a Kandahar mosque.

February 13—Egypt—*MENA* reported that a bomb went off next to a police patrol in eastern Cairo's Ein Shams district, injuring 10 people, including a civilian. Ajnad Misr (Egypt's Soldiers) claimed credit on Twitter, saying the policemen were heading to disperse Islamists' demonstrations.

February 13—Turkey—A bomb exploded near a police checkpoint in Suruc, near the Syrian border, slightly injuring a policeman and a passer-by. Turkish Labor Minister Faruk Celik told state-run *TRT Television* that the bomb was inside a garbage container next to a parked car 15 yards from the checkpoint, observing, "The nature of the bomb indicates that it was a terror attack."

February 13—Pakistan—The Pakistani Taliban attacked a Shi'ite mosque in Peshawar, killing 20 people and wounding 67, according to Mian Mohammad Saeed, the chief of operations for the Peshawar police. The Taliban released a video showing 3 attackers while provincial police chief Nasir Durrani said 4–5 terrorists were involved. The gunmen entered via a neighboring building that was under construction, jumping over an outer wall into the mosque courtyard. A suicide bomber set off his explosives while the others entered the mosques, throwing hand grenades and shooting at the crowd. Two of them blew themselves up, a third was killed by worshippers. Durrani said, "People here showed great courage. They grabbed one of the attackers from his neck, and he couldn't detonate [his explosives], and he was shot and killed." Some survivors said some terrorists wore security uniforms. Among the wounded was Syed Javed Hasan, who said, "The prayer was about to end when a big bang happened, followed by dust and smoke. I have seen amid the smoke that one guy dressed in a police uniform was firing shots and then there was another blast." Pakistani Taliban spokesman Mohamad Khurasani said the group was avenging the execution of one of their members by the Pakistani government.

UPI quoted authorities as indicating that the attack's planner, Kalifa Omar Mansoor, also masterminded the December 16, 2014, attack on the Army Public School and Degree College in Peshawar. Pakistani Taliban spokesman Muhammad Khurasan told *CNN* in an e-mail that it was avenging the government's December 19 execution of Mohammed Aqeel, a man condemned in part for his role in an attack on an army headquarters in 2009.

February 13—Chad—Boko Haram was suspected in the morning attack on Ngouboua, a village used as a transit camp for Nigerian refugees, on the shore of Lake Chad. *UPI* added that at least 4 civilians and a soldier were killed. Azem Bermandoua Agouna of the Chadian army told *BBC* that residents put the death toll closer to 30. Several homes were set on fire. The army gave pursuit, killing 2 and injuring 5 and destroying the terrorists' 4 motorboats and canoes. The air force also conducted air strikes. 15021301

February 13—Yemen—A suicide car bomber hit a police headquarters in Bayda that was recently captured by Shi'ite Houthi rebels who had seized power in the country.

During the week, the U.S., UK, France, Saudi Arabia, Italy and Germany shut down their embassies.

AQAP raided a prison in Shabwa Province, freeing 6 prisoners. Three of the detainees had been sentenced to death.

February 13—Libya—The *Guardian* reported that the Islamic State released pictures in *Dabiq*, an IS online magazine, showing 21 handcuffed Egyptian Coptic Christians in orange jumpsuits. The Christian guest workers were kidnapped in Sirte in 2 operations in December and January in retaliation for the alleged killing of 2 women in Egypt. The magazine said, "This month, the soldiers of the Khilāfah in Wilāyat Tarābulus (Caliphate State Tripolitania) captured 21 Coptic crusaders, almost 5 years after the blessed operation against the Baghdad church executed in revenge for Kamilia Shehata, Wafa Constantine, and other sisters who were tortured and murdered by the Coptic Church of Egypt." On February 15, *AP* reported that IS released a video showing the beheadings of the 21 hostages. 14129901, 15019901

February 14—Egypt—Police foiled 2 Islamic militant suicide car bomb attacks on a police station in Sheikh Zuweyid. The attack wounded 2 police officers. Guards in the police station's towers fired at the cars, which exploded before reaching the building.

February 14—Pakistan—Gunmen in the Khyber tribal region killed a driver and wounded a polio worker. Another vaccination team, consisting of 2 male anti-polio volunteers, 2 guards and a driver, went missing and were believed kidnapped in southwestern Baluchistan Province after carrying out a vaccination campaign in a remote area of the province's Zhob district.

February 14—UK—East London police arrested a 32-year-old man on suspicion of being a member or supporter of the Islamic State who was allegedly collecting information useful to someone preparing acts of terror and encouraging terrorism.

February 14—Nigeria—Scores of Boko Haram terrorists in a convoy of vans attacked Gombe in the morning. The military repulsed them with ground troops and 2 air force jets.

February 14—Denmark—CNN reported that a gunman attacked a Copenhagen theater building where Swedish cartoonist Lars Vilks, 68, and 30 of his supporters, including French Ambassador Francois Zimeray, were meeting at a free speech presentation entitled "Art, Blasphemy and Freedom of Expression." At 3:33 p.m., the terrorist fired through the windows of the Krudttoended cultural center, killing Danish filmmaker Finn Noergaard, 55, and wounding 3 police officers, 2 of them from the domestic Danish Security and Intelligence Service (PET), before driving away in a carjacked dark Volkswagen Polo. Vilks was a target for his 2007 cartoon of Mohammed with the body of a dog.

The car was found abandoned a few miles away. Surveillance video showed the terrorist getting into a taxi, which dropped him off at 4:15 p.m. near the Noerrebro train station outside the city center. He stayed in the building for 20 minutes.

At 12:55 a.m. the next morning, the gunman struck again, walking up to police guarding a Copenhagen synagogue and opening fire. Three police were wounded, including 2 police officers

who were hit in the arms and legs. Jewish security guard Dan Uzan, 37, who was protecting a nearby bat mitzvah, was hit in the head and later died from his wounds. The suspect ran away.

On February 15, at 4:50 a.m., the gunman returned to the Noerrebro district, where a SWAT team awaited. He fired handguns at them. Police returned fire, killing the 22-year-old Danish-born gunman, who had a history of violence and gang connections. He had been released from jail 2 weeks earlier.

Police spokesman Joergen Skov said the gunman had visited an Internet cafe late Saturday, about 6 1/2 hours after the first attack. Police led away in handcuffs 2 people at the café.

On February 16, Danish police arrested 2 men suspected of helping the shooter. They were jailed for 10 days, accused of helping the gunman evade authorities and get rid of a weapon. Attorney Michael Juul Eriksen represented one of the suspects. On February 26, a Danish court extended their detention for 4 weeks.

The AP said the gunman was Omar Abdel Hamid el-Hussein, 22, who was born on September 11, 1992, in Denmark. His Palestinian parents, since divorced, raised him and a younger brother in the Copenhagen area. He spent 3 years in Jordan. He attended VUC vocational school in Hvidovre, a suburb of Copenhagen, but was expelled after being charged with stabbing a 19-year-old male train passenger in the left thigh with a large knife in November 2013. In December 2014, he was convicted of aggravated assault for the stabbing, receiving time served. He had earlier convictions for violence and weapons infractions. He participated in martial arts at Copenhagen's Muay Thai boxing club. The 6-foot, 2-inch el-Hussein was nicknamed "Little Hussein from the Square," a reference to Blaagaardsplads in Noerrebro district, a Blood and Brothers criminal gang area.

On February 27, Danish police arrested a 3rd man believed to have assisted el-Hussein. On February 28, AP reported that an 18-

year-old younger brother of el-Hussein was jailed for 26 days on suspicion of providing a bullet-proof jacket to the gunman.

AP reported on March 19, 2015, that Danish police arrested a fourth man, aged 30, suspected of assisting Omar el-Hussein. On March 20, Danish police arrested a fifth man, aged 25. The 2 were jailed until a hearing scheduled for March 26. The 30-year-old man was suspected of helping el-Hussein get rid of the M95 assault rifle. Denmark's *TV2* said the 30-year-old had "clear relations" to an inner-city immigrant gang in Copenhagen that el-Hussein had ties with. Police said the 25-year-old helped el-Hussein get rid of undisclosed objects that el-Hussein used 9 hours later when he attacked Copenhagen's main synagogue and fatally shot a Jewish guard.

On November 4, 2015, *AP* reported that PET determined that Omar Abdel Hamid el-Hussein obtained a new Danish passport 9 days before the killings. *AP* obtained a February 16 PET report that suggested that the passport "could indicate that he planned to travel, for instance to Syria, after the attack." 15021401

February 15—Pakistan—Gunmen on a motorcycle killed Maulana Mazhar Siddiqui, a leader of the Sunni hardline Ahle Sunnat Wal Jamaat (ASWJ) group. He was traveling in a car in Rawalpindi. Two of his associates were wounded.

February 15—Nigeria—At 1 p.m., a teen female suicide bomber blew herself up at the entrance to the bus station in Damaturu, killing at least 16 and wounding 30. Most of the victims were children who had either been selling peanuts or begging for money. One observer suggested she was 16. A French news agency said an angry mob prevented rescue workers from evacuating the bomber's remains and set her body parts on fire.

February 15—Germany—Police in Braunschweig cancelled a Carnival street parade because of fears of an imminent jihadi terrorist attack. On May 20, 2015, Hannover prosecutor Joerg Froehlich said that authorities found "neither evidence of an imminent attack nor of a criminal group." Froehlich said that

information had come from a longtime informant for the state intelligence agency, who reported that he overheard a conversation and concluded an attack was imminent.

February 15—Egypt—*MENA* reported that gunmen on a flyover fired on a traffic police patrol in the Nile Delta town of Benha, killing one policeman and wounding 3 others. A police car was damaged.

February 16—Niger—Boko Haram threatened suicide bombings after Niger pledged to send troops to combat the jihadis.

February 16—UK—Greater Manchester Police announced the arrest of Mohammed Ammer Ali, 31, from Liverpool, who was charged with trying to obtain a chemical weapon, later identified as 500 grams of ricin, between January 10 and February 12. On February 17, London's Westminster Magistrates' Court ordered him detained until his next appearance. Police said they had not uncovered a terrorist plot.

On February 18, Greater Manchester Police said they had arrested a 16-year-old boy on February 16 on charges of "attempting to acquire a biological toxin or agent." A 16-year-old girl arrested with him in the Manchester area was released without charge on February 18. He was scheduled to appear in a youth court on February 19.

February 16—Iraq—The *Christian Post* reported that the Islamic State cut off the hands of 3 women for unannounced reasons and whipped 5 men who were using cellphones in Mosul to talk to their families. IS had earlier banned all Apple devices and GPS.

February 16—Cameroon—Suspected Boko Haram gunmen attacked a Cameroonian military base near the border with Nigeria, killing 5 soldiers and wounding 8. Hundreds of gunmen returned to Nigeria after looting and torched scores of homes. 15021601

February 16—Algeria—Soldiers killed a terrorist carrying explosives near Tebessa, across the border from Kasserine.

February 17—Pakistan—A Jamaat-ul-Ahr (Pakistani Taliban splinter group) suicide bomber was prevented from entering a

police complex in Lahore. He ran toward the main gate and blew himself up, killing 5 people and wounding 7. Nearby buildings caught fire. Spokesman Ahsanullah Ahsan said the group was avenging the recent executions of some of their members by the Pakistani government, observing, "This was a suicide attack and such attacks will go on."

February 17—Afghanistan—*Reuters* reported that a magnetic bomb attached to a 4-wheel-drive vehicle exploded in eastern Kabul in the morning, wounding one person.

Taliban suicide bombers wearing police uniforms attacked a police station in Pul-i-Alam in Logar Province, killing 20 people, including 2 civilians, and wounding 8 people. The first bomber set his explosives off at the gate. A second set his off at a security checkpoint inside the compound. The others ran into a dining hall at lunchtime, killing many more officers. Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid e-mailed the *AP* to claim credit.

February 17—United Nations—Iraqi Ambassador to the UN Mohamed Alhakim asked the UN Security Council to investigate allegations that the Islamic State was harvesting organs to finance itself. He said that in the past few weeks, bodies with surgical incisions and missing kidneys or other body parts were found in shallow mass graves. "We have bodies. Come and examine them. It is clear they are missing certain parts." He said 12 doctors were "executed" in Mosul for refusing to harvest organs.

February 17—Madagascar—Police in Toliara said 4 men abducted French boy Houssein Anvaraly, 12, from outside his school. The boy had South Asian roots and might have a second citizenship. He was released in good health on February 21.

February 18—Iraq—A suicide car bomber crashed into a checkpoint run by Shi'ite militia and the Iraqi army near Samarra, killing 4 militiamen and 2 soldiers and wounding 16 people.

February 18—Tunisia—Around midnight, Interior Ministry spokesman Mohammed Ali Aroui said 20 Oqba Ibn Nafaa gunmen ambushed a patrol, killing 4 National Guard members near Mount Chaambi in the Kasserine region near the Algerian border. The

Oqba bin Nafaa group claims to be the military wing of Ansar al-Sharia, whose leaders fled to Libya in 2013.

February 18—Nigeria—Boko Haram's Abubakar Shekau released a video threatening to use violence to disrupt the March 28 elections.

Suspected Boko Haram gunmen riding motorbikes and Hilux vans attacked the Tamsu-Shehuri village during the night, killing at least 12 people and stole food from homes.

February 18—Pakistan—A gunman opened fire and threw a grenade (or his explosives jacket partially exploded) into an Islamabad Shi'ite mosque, killing 3 and injuring 2.

February 18—Iraq—Anbar provincial council chairman Sabah Karkhout told *CNN* that the Islamic State had burned alive up to 40 police officers and tribesmen near the town of al-Baghdadi in Anbar Province.

February 18—Colombia—Authorities detained U.S. missionary Russell Martin Stendal, 59, a Minnesota native, on charges of supporting terrorism and collaborating with FARC rebels, according to Police Colonel Flavio Meza. He surrendered after officials issued a warrant. Police said he traveled to Cuba and Panama to deliver FARC messages. He lived in Colombia. Stendal said in an online video that "Somebody set a trap for me, and I walked into it. They are accusing me of rebellion for the missionary trips and visits we have made to conflict zones distributing Bibles and radios." On February 19, a Colombian court rejected the prosecution's request to jail Stendal, saying the evidence was lacking. He was funded by the Arizona-based Spirit of Martyrdom ministries. Stendal claimed to have been kidnapped by rebels 5 times and right-wing paramilitaries 3 times. The government had earlier jailed him. Rebels held him for 5 months in 1983.

February 19—UK—*CNN* tweeted that police at Heathrow Airport arrested a woman, who was traveling with a one-year-old, on terrorism charges.

February 19—Morocco—Moroccan authorities announced the arrest of 3 men in Casablanca and Oujda suspected of planning to

join the Islamic State in Libya. The trio were from Sidi Benour. The government added that they were linked to another 3 from Sidi Benour who were arrested on December 31, 2014, who were planning to join jihad in Libya.

February 19—Iraq—A bomb exploded during the night near a café south of Baghdad, killing 3 and wounding 11.

A bomb went off on a commercial street in Baghdad's western Ghazaliyah neighborhood, killing 2 and wounding 8.

A bomb hit an army patrol in Abu Ghraib, killing 2 soldiers and one civilian.

Two mortar shells hit a farmhouse south of Baghdad, killing a farmer and his wife.

February 19—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected when gunmen riding 4 motorcycles attacked the village of Ladi-Shehuri, killing and burning a man in his car. Soldiers from Konduga responded and killed 12 attackers. Boko Haram members riding motorcycles attacked Gatamarwa, Lehu and Makalawa villages near Chibok.

February 20—Libya—*NPR* and *AP* reported that an ambulance bomb exploded next to a gas station in Qubba, 19 miles from Darna, killing 45, including 6 Egyptians working at a nearby café, and wounding 70. A security official told the media that another bomb hit the home of Parliament Speaker Ageila Saleh, while a third bomb targeted the security headquarters building. The Islamic State credited 2 of the "Caliphate's knights" for an attack on what it said was one of Army General Khalifa Hifter's operations rooms. It said it was retaliating for the killing of Muslims in Darna. Egyptian airstrikes had recently bombed Darna after the IS beheaded 21 Egyptian Christian hostages. 15022001

February 20—Somalia—An al-Shabaab suicide car bomber crashed into the gate of the Central Hotel near the presidential palace in Mogadishu. Another suicide bomber ran into the hotel and set off his explosives. *NPR* reported that 25 were killed, including Somali legislator Omar Ali Nor, another legislator, the

deputy governor of Banadir, members of the prime minister's staff, and Mogadishu deputy mayor Mohamed Aden. Deputy Prime Minister Mohamed Omar Arte and other government officials meeting at the hotel were among the 40 wounded.

February 20—Thailand—After the lunch break, a bomb hidden in a parked pickup truck exploded in front of a karaoke bar in a commercial district in Narathiwat Province, wounding 2 soldiers and 11 civilians, one of them seriously. Muslim terrorists were suspected. An official told the media that the truck was reported to have been stolen on Thailand's southern border with Malaysia and had been used in a previous rebel attack.

Police defused 2 other bombs in the predominantly Buddhist neighborhood. Terrorists threw a pipe bomb at a restaurant 50 yards from the first explosion, but the improvised device did not go off and was defused. An explosive ordnance disposal unit used water cannon to destroy another explosive device hidden in a motorcycle in front of a grocery store.

February 20—Turkey—The state-run *Anadolu Agency* reported that the Ankara State Prosecutor's office launched an investigation following reports in pro-government newspapers *Aksam*, *Gunes* and *Star* that claimed that U.S.-based cleric Fethullah Gulen had ordered President Recep Tayyip Erdogan's daughter Sumeyye Erdogan's assassination and that Turkey's opposition party supported the plot. The papers cited alleged intercepted Twitter messages between a journalist who is close to Gulen and opposition legislator Umut Oran.

February 20—Morocco—A Moroccan court convicted 18 men, including a former member of the Spanish military, for being part of a criminal band aiming to carry out terror attacks. The group was arrested in January in 6 cities. They were sentenced to 3–10 years. One was a Moroccan-Spanish citizen who served in the Spanish army before resigning and joining al-Qaeda in Afghanistan. He was sentenced to 8 years.

February 20—UK—London Metropolitan Police Counter Terrorism Command officers asked the public to help find

Shamima Begum, 15, Kadiza Sultana, 16, and Amira Abase, 15, reported missing from their homes, who were believed to be traveling to Islamic State-controlled areas of Syria. They were students at London's Bethnal Green Academy. They flew from London's Gatwick Airport to Istanbul on February 17. A fourth girl, Aqsa Mahmood, a friend of the 3, left London for Syria in December 2014 (or in 2013, reports differed) to become a "jihadi bride." On February 24, *AP* reported that investigating police believed the teens had entered Syria. On March 12, 2015, *CNN* reported that Turkish Foreign Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu told the *Anatolia* news agency and *A Haber* television that Turkey had arrested a non-Turk working for an undisclosed nation's intelligence service on suspicion of helping girls join IS. He added that the unnamed country is part of an international anti-ISIS coalition. *SkyNews* added that Cavusoglu said the individual was not an American nor from an EU country. Another Turkish official said the individual was not a citizen of the country for which he was working. *AP* reported that the suspect had been arrested more than a week earlier.

February 20—Niger—The *Voice of America* reported that Boko Haram attacked Karamga island on Niger's side of Lake Chad at 8 p.m.; the army quickly arrived in response. Fourteen Boko Haram and 7 soldiers died in the gun battle. 15022002

February 20—Nigeria—The *Voice of America* reported that Boko Haram killed at least 21 people in attacks near Chibok.

February 21—South Sudan—Gunmen kidnapped at least 89 boys, some as young as 13, near Malakal, the capital of the northern Upper Nile State, according to UNICEF. The students were completing exams in the Wau Shilluk area. The affiliation of the gunmen was unclear.

February 21—Somalia/U.S.—*CNN* reported that al-Shabaab released a 76-minute video in which it threatened attacks against shoppers at malls in the U.S., UK, and Canada. They named the Mall of America in Bloomington, Minnesota, the West Edmonton Mall in Canada, and the Westfield Mall in Stratford, England as among the targets. The narrator wore a kaffiyeh and camouflage jacket. He spoke with a British accent and appeared to be of Somali

descent, asking, “What if such an attack were to occur in the Mall of America in Minnesota? Or the West Edmonton Mall in Canada? Or in London’s Oxford Street?”

February 22—Libya—A bomb hidden in garbage bags exploded outside the empty Tripoli home of the Iranian ambassador, causing minimal damage and no injuries. 15022201

February 22—Iraq—In the afternoon, a suicide truck bomber crashed into a checkpoint manned by Sahwa militias in Tikrit, killing 8 militiamen and wounding 15.

Baghdad police found 4 bodies with gunshot wounds.

A bomb went off near an outdoor market in Youssfiyah, killing 2 people and wounding 10.

A bomb exploded on a commercial street in Baghdad’s southeastern Zafaraniyah district, killing 2 and wounding 6.

A car bomb exploded during the night near car repair shops in Baghdad’s Baiyaa district, killing 7 people and wounding 14 others.

February 22—Nigeria—A 10-year-old girl suicide bomber got out of a tricycle taxi and set off her explosives in front of the cell phone market in Potiskum, killing 4 and seriously injuring 46. Anazumi Saleh suffered head injuries. Boko Haram was suspected.

February 23—France—The government announced it had barred 6 people from leaving France because they wanted to join extremists in Syria. Interior Minister Bernard Cazeneuve said 40 others would face travel bans in the coming weeks. An Interior Ministry official said the passports and ID cards of the 6 were declared invalid for 6 months, a measure that can be extended for up to 2 years.

February 23—Nigeria—A woman walked into Damagum Central Primary School in Fune in Yobe State and tried to give pupils a parcel to deliver to the headmistress. When they refused, she fled. Authorities speculated that she may have been carrying a bomb.

February 23—U.S./Israel—A jury in Manhattan awarded \$218.5 million in damages from the Palestine Liberation Organization and

the Palestinian Authority for 6 terrorist attacks in Israel in 2002–2004 that killed 30 and wounded hundreds, including several Americans. Lawyers said the judgment would probably triple to \$655 million under the provisions of the U.S. Anti-Terrorism Act. On February 24, the *Washington Post* reported that Palestinian leaders said they would appeal the decision. Among the plaintiffs was Alan Bauer, who was injured in 2002 when a Palestinian suicide bomber blew himself up as Bauer was walking down a Jerusalem boulevard with his son. The families' attorneys included Kent Yalowitz and Nitsana Darshan Leitner. The defense team included Mark Rocho. PLO executive committee member Hanan Ashrawi added, "There is no money. Maybe they can get some furniture from our offices in Washington."

February 23–24—Syria—The Islamic State kidnapped between 70 and 100 Assyrian Christians, including women and children, among the 300 people they seized after overrunning 33 Assyrian villages along the banks of Khabur River near the town of Tal Tamer in Hassakeh Province in northeastern Syria. Nuri Kino, head of A Demand for Action, which focuses on religious minorities in the Middle East, said 3,000 people fled and sought refuge in Hassakeh and Qamishli. A man who refused to leave his house was set alight inside it. Most of the captives were from the village of Tal Shamiram. The Islamic State group's online radio station *al-Bayan* said it held "tens of crusaders" and seized 10 villages around Tal Tamer after clashes with Kurdish militiamen. The patriarch of the Greek Catholic church, Gregory III Laham, said IS destroyed the historic church in Tal Hurmiz, one of the oldest in Syria. IS burned another historic church in Qaber Shamiyeh. By February 26, the group had kidnapped 220 Christians and moved them to their stronghold at Shaddadeh, south of Hassakeh. *CNN* reported on February 28 that IS planned to release 29 hostages, according to the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, citing an Assyrian commander, and noting that an IS court ordered the release. The Observatory said the hostages were held in the Mount Abdelaziz area, southwest of Tal Tamer. On March 1, *AP* reported that IS released 19 Christians—16 men and 3 women from Tal Ghoran. All were 50 years of age or older. The Assyrian Human Rights Network said they were freed after payment of a tax on non-Muslims. On

March 3, *AP* reported the release of a married couple, a woman and a 6-year-old girl. On May 26, 2015, Syrian activists said IS freed 2 of the women, aged 70 and 75, probably because of poor health. IS demanded \$100,000 for each of the remaining 210 Assyrian Christian hostages. On November 7, 2015, *AP* reported that IS released 37 Syrian Christians, including 27 women. On November 24, 2015, *AFP* reported that IS released another 10 Assyrian Christians, including 5 women.

February 24—Yemen—Gunmen in Sana'a kidnapped Isabelle Prime, a 30-year-old French woman who had worked for the World Bank in Yemen for a year. She was grabbed in front of a ministry building in a morning attack, during which gunmen forced her and her translator into a car. In early 2015, the kidnappers released a video of Prime, asking the leader of France and Yemen for help in obtaining her release. On August 7, 2015, *AP* reported that Prime was free. French Foreign Minister Laurent Fabius thanked Oman for its assistance in coordination with “some Yemeni parties” following a request for help from the French government. Fabius said France paid no ransom, observing, “France does not pay but we are at the same time very attentive to the human reality. What counts at the end of the chain is that we end up recovering our own. You can imagine these are complicated negotiations.” 15022401

February 24—Spain—The Foreign Ministry announced the dismantling of a ring recruiting young women to join the Islamic State. Police arrested 2 suspected recruiters in the north African enclave of Melilla and 2 suspected online IS propagandists in Barcelona and Girona. The Ministry said the duo in Melilla “were dedicated to the recruitment of women who, after a process of indoctrination, would end up integrated into this terror group.” One of the detainees had a Facebook page with more than 1,000 followers.

February 24—Libya—The *al-Wasat* news website reported that female activist Intissar al-Hasaari, founder of the Enlightenment Group, which led protests against militias, and her aunt were found shot to death in al-Hasaari's car in Tripoli.

February 24—Nigeria—*NBC News* reported that at 10:30 a.m., 5 gunmen kidnapped the Reverend Phyllis Sortor, an American

missionary with the Free Methodist Church in Seattle, and demanded 60 million naira (roughly \$300,000) ransom. The group, 3 of whom were masked, took her from the Hope Academy compound in Emiwo, Kogi State, after they jumped over the compound's walls and fired into the air. The government suspected a criminal gang. Sortor, a grandmother, was a graduate of the Christian-oriented Seattle Pacific University. She was a financial administrator for the Hope Academy and an extension school in Ikot Ntuk. Her group was building a new school for Fulani children. Sortor, a daughter of missionaries, was also helping to build wells and bring clean water to the community. By February 26, *Fox News* reported that the ransom demand was halved. On March 7, 2015, *France 24* reported that the Reverend Phyllis Sortor was safely released to authorities and church leaders. 15022402

February 24—Afghanistan—In the afternoon, gunmen wearing black clothing and black masks kidnapped 30 male Hazaras from 2 buses traveling from Kandahar to Kabul on a major road in Zabul Province. Women, children and non-Hazaras were left behind.

February 24—Iraq—Shortly before sunset, a bomb exploded in Baghdad's southeastern Jisr Diyala suburb. A car bomb exploded as first responders were arriving. At least 25 people were killed and 50 were wounded. Casualties included several students who had exited a nearby school.

A parked car bomb exploded in a commercial area in Mishada, killing 4 civilians and wounding 12.

A bomb exploded near a restaurant in Baghdad's northwestern Shula neighborhood, killing 3 civilians and wounding 8.

A bomb exploded in a commercial area in Youssifiyah, killing 3 civilians and wounding 9.

A bomb exploded at an outdoor market in Latifiyah, killing 2 civilians and wounding 7.

A bomb hit a police patrol in Madain, killing a police officer and a civilian and wounding 5 people.

A bomb exploded in Baghdad's northern Shaab neighborhood, killing a civilian and wounding 5.

February 24—UK—The second prosecution began of British citizen Erol Incedal, 27, who denied charges of planning indiscriminate Mumbai-style shootings or to attack a “significant” individual. The address of former Prime Minister Tony Blair was found in his car. In 2014, a jury failed to reach a verdict on that charge, but deemed him guilty of possessing information for use in terrorism.

February 24—Nigeria—Two suspected Boko Haram teen suicide bombers killed 24 people in separate blasts at bus stations in 2 cities 185 miles apart. In Potiskum, a young man jumped into a bus and set off his bomb, killing 12 and injuring 20. Bus driver Adamu Isa said a security guard stopped a man who set off a metal detector as passengers were boarding his bus in Potiskum. “He was told to stand to one side but instead forced himself onto the bus and blew himself up.”

Hours later, 2 bombers, believed to be 17 or 18 years old, set off bombs that hit a bus station in Kano, killing 12 and injuring many more. Ensuing fires destroyed 2 buses and a car.

February 25—U.S.—*WOKV* and Jacksonville's *Florida Times-Union* reported that the FBI had arrested 3 individuals on charges of conspiracy to provide material support to the Islamic State by sending recruits. Among them was Abror Habibov, 30, an Uzbek who lived in Brooklyn, New York and ran a cellphone repair kiosk in a Jacksonville mall. He was arrested by the FBI and accused of running a “domestic support network” to fund recruitment efforts. He was appointed a public defender and due to return to a Jacksonville federal court on March 3. FBI Assistant Director Diego Rodriguez said Habibov “was here legally and overstayed.” A 23-page FBI warrant said he owned “kiosks that sell kitchenware and repair mobile phones” in malls in Jacksonville, Savannah, Philadelphia, and 2 locations in Virginia. He reportedly employed fellow suspect Akhror Saidakhmetov in Savannah.

Authorities at John F. Kennedy International Airport arrested

Kazakhstan citizen Akhror Saidakhmetov, 19, a Brooklyn resident, as he attempted to board a flight to Istanbul and go on to Syria, according to an arrest warrant unsealed in federal court in Brooklyn. The warrant said that in a taped conversation, he said that if he could not get travel documents to go to Syria, "I will just go out and buy a machine gun, AK-47, go out and shoot all police." He also allegedly told an informant "We will go and purchase one handgun ... then go and shoot one police officer.... Boom... Then, we will take his gun, bullets and a bulletproof vest ... then, we will do the same with a couple of others.... Then we will go to the FBI headquarters, kill the FBI people."

Authorities in Brooklyn arrested Uzbek citizen Abdurasul Hasanovich Juraboev, alias Abdulloh Ibn Hassan, 24, who was scheduled to fly to Syria in late March. The FBI visited his Brooklyn home on August 15, 2014, where they found that he often used his cell phone to visit an IS-affiliated website. A warrant said he also would plant a bomb on Coney Island if directed to do so by IS. He had a plane ticket for March 29 to fly from New York to Istanbul.

FBI Assistant Director Rodriguez said Juraboev and Saidakhmetov were legal permanent residents.

Authorities discovered the group in the summer of 2014, when they posted supportive statements for IS online, according to a federal arrest warrant filed in the U.S. District Court in New York. The warrant indicated that in August 2014, Juraboev posted on an-Uzbek-language, now-defunct IS-affiliated website that "I am in USA now but we don't have any arms. But is it possible to commit ourselves as dedicated martyrs anyway while here? What I'm saying is, to shoot Obama and then get shot ourselves, will it do? That will strike fear in the hearts of infidels."

A federal complaint said one of the defendants discussed hijacking a commercial flight to Turkey and diverting it "to the Islamic State, so that the Islamic State would gain a plane." They also

considered joining the U.S. armed forces in order to attack soldiers.

The trio faced 15 years in prison.

The *Florida Times-Union* reported on March 4 that Habibov was to be moved to another jail.

February 25—West Bank—At dawn, suspected Israeli arsonists set fire to a Palestinian mosque in Jabaa village near Bethlehem in the West Bank and left Hebrew graffiti at the site. The mosque's walls and carpeted floor were damaged. The graffiti read "we want the redemption of Zion" and "revenge" alongside a Jewish Star of David.

February 25—Jordan—The U.S. embassy warned citizens that "high-end malls" in Amman could be attacked as Jordan takes part in airstrikes against the Islamic State.

February 25—Philippines—Troops, artillery, and assault helicopters attacked some 300 Abu Sayyaf rebels. Two soldiers and 5 terrorists were killed and 16 soldiers and 16 AS members were wounded in a jungle near Patikul in Sulu Province. The Abu Sayyaf gunmen were led by Hatib Sawadjaan.

February 25—Australia—Foreign Minister Julie Bishop announced that the government had imposed financial sanctions on the Egypt-based Ansar Beit al-Maqdis in line with a UN Security Council resolution on preventing and suppressing terrorist acts. Breaching the sanctions carries a potential maximum 10 years in prison.

February 25—Northern Ireland—A booby-trapped bomb exploded as a man removed a sign with an IRA faction's threats in Crossmaglen. The Sinn Fein party said he could lose an eye. The sign was on a pole outside his home. Sinn Fein lawmaker Conor Murphy said the IRA splinter threatened the man's family.

February 25—Nigeria—A suicide bomber possibly en route to a market in Biu set off his explosives at a security checkpoint, killing 19 and injuring 17.

February 26—Nigeria—Two bombs exploded at a bus station near a university and a motor park in Jos, killing 15 people after

evening prayers ended.

February 26—Philippines—A New People's Army ambush of a police convoy accompanying soldiers killed 5 Philippine Army soldiers and wounded 6 others during the evening in Quirino township in Ilocos Sur Province, according to Captain Mark Anthony Ruelos of the 7th Infantry Division. Armed forces spokesman Colonel Restituto Padilla said the NPA used civilians as human shields and fired at first responder medical personnel.

February 26—Somalia—Al-Shabaab claimed credit for firing 3 mortar shells that landed inside the presidential compound in Mogadishu. Two other mortar shells hit a residential area near the state house which houses the Somali president, prime minister and speaker of the parliament.

February 26—Nigeria—Army chief Lieutenant General Kenneth Minima said troops had seized Baga away from Boko Haram, which denied the claim.

February 26—Iraq—The Islamic State released a 5-minute video showing bearded men using sledgehammers and electric drills to destroy ancient statues in a museum in Mosul. One depicted a winged-bull Assyrian protective deity that dates back to the 9th century bc. IS was also believed to have sold ancient artifacts on the black market.

February 26—Egypt—One person was killed and 7 wounded in a series of bombings. Four bombs went off in the Cairo residential districts of Imbabah and Mohandiseen. Later, a blast outside a police station in Cairo's nearby Warraq district wounded 4 people, including a police conscript. The Imbabah bomb went off near a fast food restaurant, causing injuries and damaging a car. The police bomb squad and sniffer dogs checked 2 suspicious objects found out-side Cairo's Quba presidential palace; nothing was amiss.

February 26—Israel—Police spokesman Micky Rosenfeld said "anti-Christian" slogans were written in Hebrew on the wall of a Greek Orthodox seminary in Jerusalem that was damaged by a fire that might have been a hate crime. No one was injured, but bathrooms were damaged.

February 26—Afghanistan—During Kabul's 8 a.m. rush hour, a suicide bomber crashed his white Toyota Corolla into a Turkish Embassy vehicle outside the Iranian Embassy, which is adjacent to the Turkish Embassy, killing a Turkish soldier and wounding another. The vehicle was transporting a team that protects Ambassador Ismail Aramaz, the NATO Senior Civilian Representative in Afghanistan. The Taliban texted that "a suicide bomber blew himself up targeting a foreign convoy in central Kabul, a number of foreigners were killed in the attack." *Gulf News* reported that 2 people were killed. 15022601

February 26—Syria—The *Washington Post* reported that the Islamic British-accented Islamic State's beheading spokesman "Jihadi John" was UK-educated Kuwait-born Mohammed Emwazi, in his mid-20s. He came from a middle-class family, grew up in West London, prayed at a Greenwich mosque, and graduated with a computer programming degree from the University of Westminster in 2009. Friends said he might have radicalized after a failed May 2009 safari to Tanzania, which deported him and German Islamic convert Omar and friend Abu Talib. A friend said that British and Dutch investigators questioned him in Amsterdam about trying to join al-Shabaab. He possibly traveled to Syria in 2012 and joined the Islamic State. He appeared in the videos of the beheadings of U.S. journalist Steven Sotloff, Britons David Haines and Alan Hemming and U.S. aid worker Abdul-Rahman Kassig. The *Post* said the British newspaper *The Independent* had identified Emwazi as Muhammad ibn Muazzam. London advocacy group CAGE said he was born in Kuwait in 1988 and moved to the UK at age 6.

February 26—Bangladesh—At 8:45 p.m., unidentified attackers armed with cleavers hacked to death prominent Bangladesh-born U.S. citizen blogger Avijit Roy, who wrote against religious fundamentalism, while walking with his wife on a sidewalk toward a roadside tea stall, on his way home from a book fair at Dhaka University. His wife, Rafida Ahmed, was seriously injured. The attackers ran away. Two bloody cleavers were found. Assistant Police Commissioner S.M. Shibly Noman told the *Prothom Alo* newspaper that the previously unknown Ansar Bangla 7 claimed credit on Twitter, saying he "was the target because of his crime

against Islam.” Engineer and atheist Roy had founded the Bengali-language blog Mukto-Mona (Free Mind), which covered scientific reasoning and religion. On March 2, *AP* reported that Bangladeshi security officials arrested a Muslim blogger who denounced atheism, Farabi Shafiur Rahman, who had threatened Roy on Facebook. He earlier had been arrested for threatening an imam who performed funeral prayers for an atheist Bangladeshi blogger killed in 2013. He was released on bail after 6 months in jail.

On May 4, 2015, the *Washington Post* reported that police were investigating whether the Ansarullah Bangla Team, a small terrorist group suspected in the hacking death of the American blogger, had links to al-Qaeda. During the weekend, Asim Umar, the purported leader of al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent (AQIS), posted a video on a jihadist forum claiming credit for the deaths of secularist blogger Avijit Roy and other “blasphemers” from Bangladesh and Pakistan. Umar said, “These assassinations are part of a series of operations initiated on the orders of our respected leader,” al-Qaeda’s Ayman al-Zawahiri. 15022602

February 26—South Africa—During the night, small business owners petrol bombed a shop owned by a foreign small business owner, seriously injuring him. Police arrested 9 South Africans who had demanded that he close his Soweto, Johannesburg store and leave the area. 15022603

In a separate incident, police arrested 4 foreign immigrant business owners for possessing illegal firearms. The group fired shots into the area after another group of local merchants demanded that they close their stores, also in Soweto. In January, immigrant-owned shops were looted for several days after a Somali shop owner shot to death a 14-year-old boy.

February 27—Turkey—The *Dogan* news agency reported that police detained outside the U.S. Consulate in Istanbul a “mentally unstable” man who claimed to have explosives attached on his body and had his hand placed inside his coat.

February 27—Iraq—Mortar shells hit Baghdad’s southern Dora

district, killing 2 people in their homes and wounding 4 others in the early morning.

Police in a northern Baghdad suburb discovered 6 bodies with gunshot wounds to the head and chest.

A bomb went off near a wholesale vegetable market in Baghdad's western Sadiyah neighborhood, killing 3 people.

A bomb exploded an outdoor market in Sabaa al-Bour, killing 3 people and wounding 8.

After sunset, a bomb exploded at a commercial street in Baghdad's southeastern district of New Baghdad, killing 2 and wounding 5.

February 28—Russia—After midnight, gunmen got out of their white car and fired 7 shots at opposition leader Boris Nemtsov, 55, on the Bolshoi Kamenny Bridge outside the Kremlin in central Moscow, killing him. He was one of the leaders of an opposition rally planned for the next day. Since 2012, he co-chaired a registered political party, the Republican Party of Russia–People's Freedom Party (RPR–PARNAS). He was deputy prime minister in 1997. The *New York Times* and Russian state-run television reported on March 8, 2015, that Alexander Bornikov, director of the Federal Security Service (FSB), announced the arrest of Anzor Kubashev and Zaur Dadayev, 2 residents of the North Caucasus, in the case. On December 29, 2015, *AP* reported that the Russian Investigative Committee indicted 4 men for involvement in the murder of Boris Nemtsov. Five Chechen men were earlier arrested on charges of involvement in the killing. A fifth indictment was expected. Among those charged was suspected gunman Zaur Dadayev, a former officer in the security forces of Chechnya regional leader Ramzan Kadyrov. A separate investigation was expected for fugitive suspected organizer Ruslan Mukhudinov, who had worked as a personal driver of senior Chechen police officer Ruslan Geremeyev.

February 28—Germany—Bremen police warned that they had received tips about activities of jihadis from a German federal authority and increased security measures. *Reuters* reported on

March 1 that Bremen police released a duo who had been held in connection with the possible threat. One person was detained on February 27, the other during the night.

February 28—Turkey—Imprisoned Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) leader Abdullah Ocalan called on his followers to lay down arms and hold an extraordinary congress to take the “historic decision” to end its armed struggle.

February 28—Iraq—In the morning, a car bomb exploded near a busy market in Balad Ruz. A second car bomb went off minutes later, aiming at first responders. The bombs killed 11 and wounded 50.

Two suicide car bombers crashed into Sahwa militia checkpoints near Samarra, killing 16 Shi’ite militiamen and wounding 31.

During the night, a bomb exploded in western Baghdad, killing 4 people.

A bomb exploded during the night in Baghdad’s Abu Dashir neighborhood, killing 3 and wounding 8.

Four mortar shells hit homes in Sabaa al-Bour, killing 3 people and wounding 6.

February 28—Greece—Police arrested 2 men, aged 39 and 28, allegedly belonging to the armed anarchist Conspiracy Nuclei of Fire. Police chief Dimitrios Tsaknakis said the older man’s DNA was found in 2 letter bombs, and in remains of a bomb that went off in 2014 outside a tax office. The younger man was accused of providing electronics and rifle laser scopes to fugitive Conspiracy Nuclei member Angeliki Sotiropoulou. She, along with Christodoulos Xiros, had planned an attack on a maximum security Athens prison to free imprisoned members of the group.

February 28—Egypt—*MENA* reported that Judge Mohamed el-Sayed of the Court for Urgent Matters declared Hamas a “terrorist organization,” observing that “It has been proven without any doubt that the movement has committed acts of sabotage, assassinations and the killing of innocent civilians and members of the armed forces and police in Egypt.... It has been also ascertained with

documents that (Hamas) has carried out bombings that have taken lives and destroyed institutions and targeted civilians and the armed forces personnel.... This movement works for the interests of the terrorist Brotherhood organization.” In January 2014, an Egyptian court banned Hamas’ military wing, the Izz-al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, deeming it a terrorist organization. A 2014 ruling banned all Hamas activities in Egypt and ordered any Hamas offices closed.

February 28—Russia—On March 7, *AP* reported that Federal Security Service Director Alexander Bortnikov announced the arrests of suspects Anzor Gubashev and Zaur Dadaev, both residents of the Caucasus. Moscow Basmany-district court judge Natalia Mushnikova ordered Dadaev and Gubashev into custody until April 28. Investigators said it was an extortionist conspiracy and contract killing. *Tass* and *RIA Novosti* said they were detained in Ingushetia. Ingush Security Council chief Albert Barakhoev said Dadaev served in a battalion of Interior Ministry troops in Chechnya, Gubashev had worked in a private security company in Moscow. On March 8, *AP* quoted Judge Nataliya Mushnikova as saying that Zaur Dadaev confirmed his involvement. Shagid Gubashev (Anzor’s younger brother), Ramzan Bakhayev and Tamerlan Eskerkhanov were ordered detained until early May. Russian media said the 5 detainees were ethnic Chechens. *NPR* and *Interfax* said a 6th suspect killed himself with a grenade in a standoff with police in Grozny during the night of March 7 after he threw a grenade at arresting officers.

February 28—Nigeria—Two female suicide bombers in their late 20s blew themselves up at a bus stop when a bus driver refused to drive them 22 miles from Ngamdu village to Damaturu, Yobe State, killing 4 people.

Late February—Pakistan—On March 4, *AP* quoted Iran’s semi-official *Fars* news agency as indicating that Iran had requested the extradition of suspected Iranian militant Abdulsattar Rigi, who was arrested over the weekend in southwestern Baluchistan Province. *Fars* said Iranian General Masoud Rezvani said Iran gave Interpol the request for Abdulsattar, a cousin of Abdulmalik Rigi, leader of Jundullah, who was executed by Iran in 2011.

March—Philippines—Six Abu Sayyaf gunmen kidnapped store

cashier Ledejie Tomarong, 18, and her 2 children but failed to kidnap her boss, a wealthy bakery owner in Zamboanga del Sur Province. The gunmen used the 3 as human shields. On July 20, 2015, *AP* reported that Tomarong escaped when government troops discovered the terrorists' jungle hideout in the southern Philippines. Officials said the kidnappers killed a crying hostage child to avoid being detected by authorities.

March—Netherlands—On May 20, 2015, Hasna A., 24, took her 4-year-old son Nouredine from Hengelo, Netherlands, to Syria to join the Islamic State, according to the *International Business Times*. The *Times* said the child was later seen wearing an IS hat and camouflage in Islamic State propaganda pictures that sported daggers and pistols. The mother shared the photos with her former classmates, saying that she had relocated to an IS-controlled area. Hasna's father Said claimed that his grandson had severe behavioral disorders and could not speak. The Dutch paper *Telegraaf* reported that the child used flash cards to communicate.

March 1—Nigeria—Two girls refused to be searched when they arrived at the gate to the vegetable market at Muda Lawal, Bauchi's biggest market. People overpowered one girl and discovered she had 2 bottles strapped to her body and said she was a suicide bomber. A crowd clubbed her to death, put a tire doused in fuel over her head, and set it on fire. The second teen girl was arrested. Police Deputy Superintendent Mohammad Haruna doubted that the girl was a bomber, because she did not set off any explosives when attacked. In his view, she was a victim of "mob action carried out by an irate crowd."

March 1—Egypt—A bomb went off near an electrical transformer near a police station and mosque in Aswan, killing 2 civilians and wounding a soldier and 4 others, including a conscript soldier whose foot was severed.

March 2—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb hit a vehicle in Nangarhar Province, killing 6 civilians, including 2 women and 2 children, and wounding another 2 children. Another bomb in the province killed 2 students and wounded another person.

March 2—Egypt—Local television reported that a bomb exploded

at mid-day under a car parked near downtown Cairo's High Court in the Ramses neighborhood, killing one person and wounding 10, including 7 police officers. The little-known Revolutionary Punishment group claimed credit on Twitter, saying they were targeting a police checkpoint.

March 2—Turkey—The *Dogan* news agency and the pro-government *Sabah* newspaper said police had detained 10 suspected Islamic State terrorists in several early morning raids at homes in northwestern Sakarya Province. The suspects are believed to be Turkish citizens.

March 2—Nigeria—Boko Haram released a video entitled "Harvest of Spies" that purported to show the bodies of 2 men beheaded for spying. The group apparently created a video wing, whose productions were as slick as those of the Islamic State, including the sound of a beating heart and heavy breathing immediately before the execution. Some Boko Haram social media postings suggested that the group might swear allegiance to IS. The victims were identified as Dawoud Muhammad of Baga and Muhammad Awlu.

March 3—Afghanistan—A remotely-detonated vehicle went off in Sangin District in Helmand Province, killing 5 civilians, 2 soldiers and a policeman and wounding 4 civilians, 4 soldiers, and a policeman.

March 3—Somalia—CNN reported that authorities had captured Liban Haji Mohamed, 29, a Somali-American on the FBI's Most Wanted Terrorists list, as he traveled from an al-Shabaab-controlled area in southern Somalia. He had been a taxi driver in northern Virginia. He was born in Somali and became a naturalized U.S. citizen. *WTKR-TV* reported that the FBI said he left the U.S. in July 2012 to join al-Qaeda in Somalia. He was wanted for providing material support to terrorists.

March 3—U.S.—CNN reported that a 17-year-old Virginia student was charged with helping a slightly older adult travel to Syria, where he was believed to have joined the Islamic State. The student was accused of distributing IS messages. He lived in a Washington, D.C., suburb.

March 3—Mozambique—Drive-by gunmen fired on a car in a central Maputo thoroughfare, killing Gilles Cistac, a Mozambican of French origin who was a prominent academic and expert in constitutional law. He advised several Cabinet ministers and the Administrative Tribunal, which oversees the legality of public spending. The previous week, he had told the weekly *Savana* that he would take legal action against an anonymous critic on Facebook who described him as a French spy, saying he saw “signs of political and academic intolerance and even racism. I ignored them but now they are accusing me of criminal acts. I think this has gone far enough. I have to act. I cannot allow this group of criminals to carry on staining my name.” On March 7, thousands of protestors clogged the streets of Maputo and Beira to call for justice in his case.

March 3—Nigeria—*CNN* reported that at 5 a.m., dozens of Boko Haram terrorists burned down the village of Njaba in Borno State after shooting dead and slitting the throats of 68 people, including children.

AP reported that troops from Chad took back Dikwa, a Nigerian town, from Boko Haram, who left hundreds of civilians dead before fleeing. A suicide car bomber killed a soldier and wounded 34 people.

Meanwhile, Nigerian troops stopped a Boko Haram attack on Konduga, killing more than 70 gunmen. The gunmen invaded the town between herds of cattle while a suicide bomber drove an explosives-laden car.

March 3—Iraq—*CNN* reported on March 5 that the Islamic State claimed that an American, Abu Daood al-Amriki, conducted a suicide car bombing against a military convoy in Samarra 2 days earlier. Three Iraqi soldiers were killed. 15030301

March 4—Libya—Islamic State gunmen from Sirte attacked the al-Dhahra oil field near Libya’s central coast, starting a firefight with guards and bombing residential and administrative buildings. Libya’s state-run National Oil Corporation owns the al-Waha oil company, which runs the field, which began production in 1962. The Islamist-backed government in Tripoli responded with air

strikes.

March 4—Germany—Federal prosecutors announced the arrest at Dusseldorf Airport of Kerim Marc B., 22, a German suspected of being a member of the Islamic State after traveling to Syria via Turkey in 2013, then undergoing weapons training with and fighting for them. He returned to Germany in early 2014, but went back to Syria in July 2014, according to prosecutors.

March 5—U.S.—*CNN* reported that California resident Adam Dandach, 21, who was arrested in 2014, was indicted on charges of attempting to join the Islamic State. Arraignment was scheduled for April.

March 5—Iraq—A bomb exploded in an outdoor market in the Nahrawan suburb of Baghdad, killing 13 civilians and wounding 39.

A bomb hit a military patrol in Baghdad's northeastern Rashdiya district, killing 3 soldiers and wounding 7.

Mortar shells hit the residential area in Dora district, killing 2 civilians and wounding 6.

A bomb went off in a market in Mahmoudiyah, killing 3 civilians and wounding 7.

The Islamic State torched oil wells outside Tikrit.

Iraq's Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities announced that the Islamic State used heavy military vehicles to "bulldoze" the 13th-century BC Assyrian Nimrud archaeological site on the Tigris River near Mosul. They destroyed statues of winged bulls, bearded horsemen and other winged figures. They reportedly stole some of the statues 2 days earlier before crushing the rest.

March 5—Syria—*CNN* reported that the Islamic State released photographs from Raqqa showing 3 men in black balaclavas throwing a gay man off the top of a building. The group said he was then stoned to death.

Abu Anas al-Shami, spokesman for the Nusra Front, announced on March 6 that a Syrian Army airstrike the previous day on a

meeting of the group's senior leadership in Habeet, Idlib Province killed Abu Hommam al-Shami, the group's military commander, and 3 others, including 2 of his bodyguards. Some reports said that the group's leader, Abu Mohammad al-Golani, was also in the area.

March 5—Canada—Authorities found envelopes containing a suspicious white powder in the district offices of at least 2 Canadian cabinet ministers. Infrastructure Minister Denis Lebel's office in Roberval was evacuated and 2 employees were quarantined. A second suspicious envelope was found in International Development Minister Christian Paradis' office in Thetford Mines. An employee was tested at a hospital. Another suspicious envelope was found in the Saint-Georges office of cabinet minister Maxime Bernier.

March 5—South Korea—In the morning, an assailant attacked U.S. Ambassador Mark Lippert, 42, at a seminar at the Sejong Center for the Performing Arts in Seoul, slashing him in the face and left wrist with a 10-inch knife. Lippert was going to give a presentation about prospects for peace on the peninsula. *YTN TV* said the attacker was Kim Ki-jong, 55, who yelled "No War! South and North Korea should be reunified." The seminar was hosted by the Korean Council for Reconciliation and Cooperation; Kim is a member. A police official said Kim in 2010 threw a piece of concrete at the Japanese Ambassador in Seoul, hitting the Ambassador's secretary, in protest of Japan's claim to disputed islands occupied by South Korea; he was later sentenced to 2 years in jail, suspended for 3 years, according to Yonhap. *AP* reported that Kim tried to set himself on fire with gasoline in an October 2007 incident in front of the Blue House, demanding an investigation into an alleged 1988 rape in Kim's office. Lippert earlier served as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Asian Affairs. Lippert sustained deep gashes and damaged tendons and nerves. *AP* reported that Kim told police that he was protesting U.S.-South Korean military drills. North Korean media said the "knife slashes of justice" were "a deserved punishment on war maniac U.S." Kim leads the Woorimadang activist group. The Unification Ministry said Kim visited North Korea with a civic group 8 times in 2006 and 2007. On April 1, *CNN* reported that a Seoul Central District Court official said Kim

was charged with attempted murder, assaulting a foreign envoy and business obstruction. South Korean law requires his trial to begin within 14 days of receipt of the indictment. On June 17, 2015, *UPI* reported that the trial began of Kim Ki-jong. By then, Lippert had undergone 2 surgeries and had 80 stitches in his face, according to the *Korea Herald*. On September 11, 2015, *CNN* reported that a Seoul court sentenced Kim Ki-jong, 55, to 12 years for attempted murder, assaulting a foreign envoy and obstruction.

March 5—West Bank—*AFP* reported that suspected Jewish extremists torched 2 cars and scrawled “death to Arabs” graffiti on the wall of a nearby home in al-Mughayer, a village east of Ramallah, around 4 a.m.

March 5—Nigeria—Local villagers said Boko Haram was separating and killing members of the Shuwa-Arab community, while sparing Kanuris, in several villages, including Kala Balge. They were of the same tribe as Chadian forces that were fighting the terrorists.

March 5—UK—Judge Michael Topolski sentenced science teacher Jamshed Javeed, 30, to 6 years in prison. His family helped foil his plans to travel to Syria to fight for the Islamic State. Police arrested him in late 2013 after he applied for a second passport; his family had hidden his travel documents. Judge Topolski observed that Javeed did not reconsider after learning that his wife was pregnant, saying, “Even the prospect of becoming a father did not deter you.... I find that you were not planning to return to this country ... but rather to die, if you could, as a martyr.”

March 5—Turkey—The state-run *Anadolu Agency* said Umarali Kuvvatov, a businessman and Tajikistan Group-24 opposition figure, was killed by a friend as they got into an argument on a street in Istanbul’s Fatih district after dining together. The private *Dogan* news agency countered that the single shot to the head was fired by an unknown individual. His wife and children were hospitalized for shock. Kuvvatov had been a senior advisor to President Emomali Rakhmon, but fled in 2012. In January 2015, Tajikistan had requested his extradition on charges of fraud and seeking to provoke political unrest.

March 6—France—The terrorism trial began of Riad Ben Cheikh, a Frenchman accused of arranging the travel of Amelia, a 14-year-old runaway girl who wanted to join the Islamic State. A recruiter told her via Facebook that they would marry in Syria, where he would teach her to fight. Cheikh has a 14-year-old daughter. The *Associated Press* said he booked a hotel and paid her fare to the airport, where she was detained in February 2014 while awaiting a flight to Istanbul. On March 10, *AP* reported that the father of 3 was sentenced to 3 years in prison, with one year suspended. He has already been jailed 10 months since his arrest in Lyon. Ben Cheikh claimed he had never met recruiter Tony Toxiko but was doing a favor for someone who shared his religion and outlook. Police believed Amelia ultimately arrived in Syria and joined another jihadi.

March 6—Israel—A Palestinian in his 20s from east Jerusalem drove his car into a group of Israeli pedestrians near an Israeli paramilitary border police station near a tram stop in east Jerusalem, injuring 3 Border Patrol policewomen. He then attacked security guards with a knife, injuring a 4th policewoman and a male civilian before being shot and wounded. Police spokeswoman Luba Samri said it was a “terror attack.” The attack was at the same intersection where a Palestinian drove into a train platform in November 2014 and then attacked people with an iron bar, killing one person and injuring 13. On March 16, *UPI* reported that in a joint statement, the Israeli Police and Shin Bet said the attacker had plotted his actions a week in advance. Mohammad Salima, variant Mohammad Salaima, of East Jerusalem’s Palestinian Ras-al-Amud neighborhood, confessed that he carried an ax in his car. Police spokesman Micky Rosenfeld said, “What we know is that the suspect went to the Old City (of Jerusalem) during the early hours of the morning of the incident to buy an ax, and made the final decision to carry out the attack at the precise location, to kill as many security personnel as possible.” A judge ordered him kept in custody until a formal indictment.

March 6—Belgium—Geert Schoorens, spokesman for the federal prosecutor’s office, said authorities arrested 2 male Brussels residents, aged 25 and 45, the previous week in Brussels of trying to

recruit people to fight with jihadis in Syria. The younger suspect was granted conditional release.

March 6—China—The official *Xinhua News Agency* reported that at least 2 assailants armed with knives slashed people in a square outside a train station in Guangzhou, injuring 9. Police shot to death one attacker and arrested the second. One of the officers who fired shots was injured in the thumb. One of the attackers chased a woman and a child, who fell.

March 6—Germany—The Dusseldorf state court convicted Turkish national Abdullah S., 49, and sentenced him to 6 years in prison for running the finances in Europe of the banned Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK) and for membership in a terrorist organization. The court said he was a PKK leader in Germany over a decade ago before leaving for northern Iraq. From 2007 until his arrest in Belgium in 2010, he led the finance office of the PKK's European branch in Antwerp.

March 6—Libya—Gunmen believed affiliated with the Islamic State attacked the al-Ghani oil field near Zalla, beheading 8 guards and torching it. On March 8, AP reported that Austria's Foreign Ministry said it was unable to contact the 9 foreigners—an Austrian, a Czech, and 7 non-EU citizens—working for Austrian oil services company VAOS who were kidnapped by the Islamic State during the attack. Ministry spokesman Michael Linhart said "there is currently no sign of life nor proof of death" from the workers, whom CNN and NPR said included 4 Filipinos, an Austrian, a Czech, a Ghanaian, and a Bangladeshi. Security forces took the field back from the attackers. An employee of the al-Ghani oil field died of a heart attack on March 9. 15030601

March 6—Australia—During the afternoon, customs officials at Sydney Airport detained 2 Australian brothers, aged 16 and 17, on suspicion that they were en route to join the Islamic State. Border Protection Minister Peter Dutton said they had been radicalized over the Internet. Prime Minister Tony Abbott said, "These were 2 misguided young Australians, Australian-born and bred, who went to school here, grew up here, imbibed our values, and yet it seems they had succumbed to the lure of the death cult and they were on the verge of doing something terrible and dangerous.... I'm pleased

that they've been stopped and my message to anyone who is listening to the death cult is block your ears. Don't even begin to think you can leave."

March 7—Mali—At least one masked gunman fired into La Terrasse restaurant in a Bamako Hippodrome expatriate district, killing 5 people, including 3 Malians, a 31-year-old Frenchman and a Belgian security officer for the European Union who was getting into his car, and wounding 9 people, including 2 Swiss soldiers from the UN mission who were anti-mining experts. Two gunmen fled from the nightclub and into a car driven by a third terrorist. A block away, they fired on a police patrol, killing a driver, a civilian in the street, and a private security guard outside a home. The *New York Times* reported that a senior security official said that 2 people were arrested. The al-Qaeda-linked al-Mourabitoun (The Sentinels) claimed credit, according to the Mauritanian news website al-Akhbar. The *New York Times* and *Reuters* reported that the group said it was avenging the killing of Ahmed al-Tilemsi, one of the group's senior commanders, by French troops in December 2014. On March 13, *AP* reported that the suspected getaway car driver, Mohamed Tanirou Cisse, was killed while resisting arrest by special forces. Authorities said 4 officers were injured by grenade fragments. Conflicting reports said 2–3 security forces died. They seized an AK-47 and 700 rounds of ammunition from Cisse's room. On March 15, *AP* reported that the restaurant reopened. 15030701

March 7—Nigeria—Boko Haram posted on Twitter an Arabic-language audio message with English subtitles from Abubakar Shekau, who pledged allegiance to the Islamic State. "We announce our allegiance to the Caliph of the Muslims ... and will hear and obey in times of difficulty and prosperity, in hardship and ease, and to endure being discriminated against, and not to dispute about rule with those in power, except in case of evident infidelity regarding that which there is a proof from Allah." On March 12, 2015, Islamic State media arm *al-Furqan* released an audio in which spokesman Abu Mohammed al-Adnani accepted the recent pledge of allegiance by Boko Haram.

Earlier in the day, Boko Haram was blamed when over a period of 4 hours, 4 suicide bombers killed 54 people and wounded 143 in

Maiduguri, Borno State. One bomb killed 18 people when a tricycle taxi driver set it off at the entrance to the Baga fish market. A second bomb went off at the Post Office shopping area, near the fish market. Another target was a crowded bus station.

Another car bomb hit a military checkpoint 50 miles outside Maiduguri, wounding a soldier and 2 members of a civilian self-defense unit. Police said the terrorist planned to go to Maiduguri.

March 7—Afghanistan—During the evening, 2 gunmen fired-silencer-equipped pistols into the backs of the heads of worshippers praying in a Sufi religious center in Kabul, killing senior Afghan Sufi religious leader Pir Saheb Mohammed Bahadur Jan and 10 other people before escaping. The lone survivor was Ahmad Zia, who hid under the bodies of the victims. The Interior Ministry initially said 5 suspects were arrested, but there were no suspects as of March 12, according to Interior Ministry spokesman Sediq Sediqqi.

March 7—Iraq—Black-clad gunmen kidnapped 31 Shi'ite men from their homes in eastern Baghdad's Sadr City during the morning. Police suspected that the abductees were involved in prostitution and criminal activities.

Three mortar shells hit houses in Baghdad's southern Arab Jabour suburb, killing 4 and wounding 9.

A bomb exploded near an outdoor market in northern Baghdad, killing 2 and wounding 7.

Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Adel Shirshab said the government was investigating reports that the Islamic State was destroying the ancient archaeological site of Hatra, a UNESCO world heritage site.

March 7—Egypt—A bomb went off in front of a branch of a major Emirati bank in Mahalla, a Nile Delta town north of Cairo, killing a 25-year-old police conscript and a civilian and wounding 16 others, including 2 bank employees.

March 7—Spain—Authorities at Barcelona International Airport arrested Samira Yerou, a Moroccan woman arriving from Turkey, on

an international arrest warrant issued by Spain's National Court for suspicion of involvement in recruiting women for the Islamic State. Authorities said she left Rubi, Spain, in December 2014, along with her Spanish citizen 3-year-old son. His father, a resident of Spain, reported his disappearance. Turkish authorities stopped her from illegally entering Syria.

March 7—Thailand—During the night, a grenade was thrown at the Criminal Court building in Bangkok. Soldiers arrested 2 suspects on a motorcycle. One of the suspects was shot and wounded during a gun battle with arresting officers. National police chief General Somyot Pumpanmuang said the duo were linked to the plotters of the bombing of the upscale Siam Paragon shopping mall in Bangkok 5 weeks earlier. On March 19, junta spokesman Colonel Winthai Suvaree denied accusations of regime torture of the detainees. Defense lawyers said their clients were punched and subjected to electrical shocks.

March 8—Iraq—A car bomb exploded in a parking lot in Mahmoudiya, killing 3 and wounding 15.

A bomb exploded on a commercial street in Baghdad's Husseinayah suburb, killing 3.

A bomb exploded in a town south of Baghdad, killing 2 and wounding 9.

A roadside bomb in eastern Baghdad missed a police patrol but killed 3 civilians.

Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Adel Shirshab said the government was investigating reports that the Islamic State was stealing statues and about to destroy the ancient archaeological site of Khorsabad in northern Iraq. King Sargon II built Khorsabad as a new capital of Assyria shortly after he came to power in 721 bc. It was abandoned after his death in 705 bc.

March 8—Syria—*Newsweek* reported that the leadership of Syria's Nusra Front was considering ending its relationship with al-Qaeda.

March 8—Mali—More than 30 rockets and shells hit the UN base

in Kidal at 5:40 a.m., killing 3 people, including a UN soldier from Chad and 2 children, and wounding 14, including 11 peacekeepers. Al-Mourabitoune leader Moktar Belmoktar said the attack was a reprisal “against the heathen West which has offended our prophet” and was avenging the killing of a leader of the group in a French-Malian military operation. 15030801

March 8—Afghanistan—During a prison riot that began during a search for cellphones, knives, and other contraband in the Shebirghan prison, inmates took hostages and killed 2 police officers. They set a criminal investigator on fire, thinking he was a prosecutor. He was in critical condition. One inmate was shot to death and 5 officers and 10 inmates were wounded.

March 8—Egypt—Two bombs exploded in Alexandria. The first bomb went off outside a Carrefour supermarket branch in the Seyouf district, killing one person and injuring 6. A second bomb went off outside the Muharram Bek police station, injuring 3 people. A flash bang caused no injuries at the Babb Sharq police station.

March 8—Syria—*UPI* reported that the Islamic State released a video entitled “From Who Excused to Those Not Excused,” that shows 2 armed IS members directing traffic and issuing threats to the West with sign language, aimed at recruiting the deaf and mute.

March 8—Syria—Supporters of the Islamic State launched social network Selafabook.com, a “caliphate book.” *Reuters* reported it was offline the next day. It included a message that it was temporarily suspended to “protect the information and details of its members and their safety ... Selafabook is an independent site and not sponsored by the Islamic State. We reiterate that the purpose of launching the site was to clarify to the whole world that we do not only carry guns and live in caves as they imagine ... we advance with our world and we want advancement to become Islamic.”

March 9—Philippines—Military spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Harold Cabunoc said armed forces killed 73 Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Movement members and a suspected foreign terrorist in a campaign that began on February 25 in the provinces of Maguindanao and North Cotabato. Six soldiers died and 29 were

wounded in the offensive that began after the rebels attacked civilian villages. *AFP* added that the “foreign-looking” individual could be a jihadi sought by the U.S.

March 9—Egypt—In the morning, a roadside bomb went off under a military patrol vehicle near a checkpoint close to el-Kharouba village northeast of the Sinai Peninsula, killing 3 soldiers and seriously wounding another.

March 9—Canada—On March 11, Canadian immigration officials announced the detention of Pakistani citizen Jhanzab Malik, 33,-self-proclaimed supporter of the Islamic State and al-Qaeda who received weapons training in Libya, who authorities said told an undercover police officer that he planned to attack the U.S. Consulate and other buildings in Toronto’s financial district using remotely-controlled explosives. Malik came to the country in 2004 as a student and obtained permanent residency in 2009. The government did not announce charges. It sought his deportation. Prosecutors told the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada that he tried to radicalize an undercover officer by showing him videos of Islamic State beheadings. Malik claimed to be a friend of Anwar al-Aulaqi. On June 5, Canada’s Immigration and Refugee Board ordered him deported for being a security threat.

March 10—Nigeria—A teen female suicide bomber hit a market near the Old Elkanemi Cinema in Maiduguri during the afternoon, killing 34 people.

March 10—Afghanistan—A bomb exploded at a checkpoint outside Lashkar Gah, capital of Helmand Province, killing 8, including 6 civilians and 2 police officers, and wounding 23.

A roadside bombing in the area killed 4 people and wounded 5.

A bomb targeting a police vehicle went off near a hospital in Puli Khumri, capital of Baghlan Province, killing a civilian and wounding 16. No police officers were harmed.

March 10—New Zealand—*Reuters* reported that New Zealand police said that anonymous threatening letters were sent to a national farmers group, attached to contaminated packages of infant formula. The letter-writer threatened to contaminate infant formula

unless the use of the agricultural pesticide 1080 was stopped by the end of March. Trading was suspended on shares in Fonterra, the world's largest dairy exporter, and in smaller dairy firms A2 Milk and Synlait Milk. Police said they were treating the case as blackmail.

March 10—U.S.—The *Homeland Security Newswire* reported that a New York court sentenced Dino Bouterse, 42, son of the president of Suriname, to more than 16 years in prison for supporting Hizballah. Prosecutors said in 2013 he agreed to aid Hizballah members—actually undercover federal agents—who intended to use Suriname as a base to conduct attacks on U.S. interests in exchange for \$2 million, which he never received. He discussed heavy weapons he could quietly transfer from the military to the operatives. Bouterse had worked in Suriname's counterterrorist unit. He was arrested in August 2013 in Panama as part of a sting and extradited to the U.S. He also pleaded guilty to conspiring to smuggle 5 kilograms of cocaine into the U.S. and to a firearms offense. He complained that the jail sentence would hurt his 11 children, aged 2 to 19.

March 10—Ceuta—Police arrested 2 Spaniards of Moroccan descent who were part of a group planning attacks on Spain and elsewhere in Europe. The Interior Ministry said they were linked to 4 members of the cell arrested on January 24, when a Glock handgun had been confiscated. The Ministry said the cell was directed by the Islamic State via social media networks and jihadi websites.

March 10—China—Zhang Chunxian, Communist Party secretary of Xinjiang, said, "There are Uighurs that have fled overseas and joined the Islamic State.... The organization has a huge international influence and Xinjiang can't keep aloof from it and we have already been affected. We have also found that some who fought returned to Xinjiang to participate in terrorist plots."

March 10—Egypt—A suicide bomber crashed a stolen water tanker filled with explosives into the police compound in el-Arish. When he refused to slow down at the gate, police fired, detonating the explosives, killing 2 people, including a civilian driver for a nearby electricity company, and wounding 46 people. Interior

Ministry spokesman Hani Abdel-Latif said the terrorist was targeting a nearby hotel where a large number of police officers lived. The former Ansar Beit al-Maqdis, now calling itself the Islamic State's Egyptian affiliate, claimed credit the next day.

Two terrorists on a motorbike died in Fayoum when their explosives went off prematurely. One of them was wanted for an earlier attack on a Fayoum police station.

Terrorists set off roadside explosives under an army armored vehicle near el-Arish, killing an army officer and wounding 3 soldiers.

March 10—Nigeria—*Reuters* reported that Boko Haram was suspected in a 9:30 a.m. attack on Ngamdu in Borno State that killed a dozen people, including 6 bus and truck drivers, and injured 3 drivers and some passengers.

March 10—Syria—*Reuters* reported that the Islamic State's *Furqan* media outlet posted on Twitter a video that showed a child (a "cub of the caliphate") twice shooting in the head Muhammad Musallam, an Israeli Arab accused by the group of being a Mossad spy. The video showed Musallam, in an orange jumpsuit, discussing his recruitment and training. On March 11, *AP* reported that a man and the boy on the video could be French citizens. Authorities were looking into whether the man was Sabri Essid, the step-brother of Mohammed Merah who attacked a Jewish school in southern France on March 11, 2012. The man in the video spoke with a southern French accent. On March 14, *UPI* reported that students at the Vauquelin secondary school in Toulouse, France recognized the 12-year-old boy, who was not named by the media, as being a former student at the school.

March 10—Colombia—*Al-Jazeera* reported that President Juan Manuel Santos announced a one-month moratorium on bombing raids against the FARC. He said in a televised speech, "In regards to the indefinite, unilateral ceasefire declared by the FARC on December 18, we must recognize that they have fulfilled it. For this reason, and to propel the de-escalation of the conflict, I have decided to order the defense ministry and the leaders of the armed

forces to cease bombardments over FARC camps for one month.” The ceasefire did not include raids on the other rebel group, the National Liberation Army (ELN).

March 11—Philippines—Soldiers killed 23 Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters gunmen along the boundary between Datu Salibo and Datu Piang towns in Maguindanao Province.

March 11—Egypt—Jihadi gunmen fired on the checkpoint in el-Baraham near Rafah, starting a shoot-out that killed 26-year-old Captain Ayman Hassan.

March 11—India—A bomb exploded in a crowded market in Imphal, capital of Manipur State, killing 3, including 2 tea sellers and the owner of a shop selling chicken, and injuring 15.

March 11—Iraq—*UPI* and *AP* reported that 13 Islamic State suicide car bombers killed 10, including 2 soldiers, and injured 30, including 8 soldiers, in the government-held section of central Ramadi. *AP* reported that the Islamic State said the bombers came from Australia, Belgium, Syria and Uzbekistan. IS said Australian Jake Bilardi, 18, was the driver of a white van bomb. The UK press had called him the White Jihadi in December 2014 when his photos appeared on social media sites. The *Australian Broadcasting Corporation* reported that Bilardi had left homemade bombs in his Melbourne home before leaving for the Middle East in August 2014. Victoria state police said they found bombmaking chemicals in his home, but no devices. 15031101

March 11—Afghanistan—In a nighttime raid, gunmen attacked a security post in Parwan Province’s Syagurd District, killing 4 policemen.

March 12—Afghanistan—Some 30 Taliban gunmen ambushed policemen in Dashti Archi District, Kunduz Province, killing 7 policemen who were traveling to a neighboring province to collect their salaries.

March 12—Libya—The Egyptian affiliate of the Islamic State claimed credit for setting off explosives under police vehicles at a police station in central Tripoli’s Zaqyat al-Dahmani neighborhood in the morning. No casualties were reported, although the front of

the police station and some nearby buildings were damaged.

March 12—Somalia—Al-Shabaab was suspected of a morning attack on the headquarters of the South Western State government in Baidoa, killing at least 4 government soldiers and 2 civilians. Two bombs went off at the gate; gunmen then shot their way onto the premises. Three terrorists also died. Local administration official Ahmed Mohammed said 2 civilians believed to have been trying to steal the attackers' car died after it was detonated by remote control.

March 12—Somalia—AP reported that a Kenyan official claimed that a drone strike killed Adan Garar, variant Garaar, alias Adan Ahmed Issaq, a senior member of al-Shabaab who helped plan the September 2013 Westgate Mall attack in Nairobi, and 2 others when their car was hit near Bardhere. The same officials said Garar was also suspected of planning failed attacks on Kenya's coast and in Kampala, Uganda, in 2014. On March 19, AP quoted a Kenyan intelligence report as indicating that Garar had acquired and smuggled into Kenya the weapons used in the Westgate attack. Garar was spotted in CCTV footage at a bank, where he and suspect Abdikadir Haret met a man who sold them the car used to bring the gunmen to the mall. The report said Garar was assisted in Kenya by an alleged al-Shabaab member in Garissa—Abdqadir Ahmed Buul—who was linked to a 2012 bus bombing that killed 7 people.

March 12—Brazil—Federal police arrested former Italian communist militant Cesare Battisti on a judge's deportation order. In 2010, former President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva turned down Italy's extradition request for Battisti, granting him asylum. The Supreme Court approved that decision in 2013. Battisti was wanted for Italian murder convictions. In 2013, the top federal appeals court rejected Battisti's request to overturn a Brazilian conviction for using fake immigration stamps in his passport when he entered Brazil in 2004. He was represented by attorney Igor Sant'Anna Tamasauskas. Battisti escaped from an Italian prison in 1981 while awaiting trial on 4 counts of murder committed when he was a member of the Armed Proletarians for Communism. He was convicted in absentia in 1990 and sentenced to life in prison. He moved to Mexico, then to France in 1990, then to Brazil in 2004 when France changed its policy on giving asylum to former Italian

militants who had renounced their convictions. Battisti was arrested in Rio de Janeiro in 2007 at the request of Interpol.

March 13—Kenya—Some 20 gunmen attacked the convoy of Mandera Governor Ali Roba, killing 4 people, including 2 policemen and a politician, and critically injuring 5 other people 27 kilometers from the town. Roba survived. The gunmen burned 2 vehicles and fled in a third, driving toward the Somali border. Al-Shabaab claimed credit. Roba's convoy hit a roadside bomb in October 2014. 15031301

March 13—Bosnia-Herzegovina—*AP* reported that border police arrested 5 men, including a Swede and 4 Bosnians, suspected of building a bomb intended for a terrorist attack in an unspecified Scandinavian country. Police found the bomb in the trunk of the car of 3 suspects. Two others were arrested in Sarajevo. Authorities cited the assistance of officials from the Netherlands and Sweden.

March 13—Nigeria—*AP* reported that the South African media claimed that a South African security contractor was killed earlier in the week in a fight against Boko Haram in Maiduguri.

March 13—Turkey—Authorities at Istanbul's Sabiha Gokcen airport arrested and deported to London 3 British male teens believed to be en route to join jihadis in Syria. The British arrested them on suspicion of planning terrorist acts. Two 17-year-olds were held per intelligence provided by the British; a 19-year-old was held after questioning by police based on profiling at the airport. The 3 had flown from Barcelona, Spain. On March 15, British police released the trio on bail.

March 13—Afghanistan—In the morning, Taliban gunmen fired machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades at a police checkpoint in the Dih Yak district of Ghazni Province, killing 7 policemen and wounding 5 volunteer police officers. In the gun battle, 3 Taliban died and 4 were wounded.

March 13—Spain—The Interior Ministry announced the arrest of 8 suspected Spanish members of a jihadi terror cell in the northeastern provinces of Barcelona and Girona and in the central areas of Avila and Ciudad Real. On March 15, 7 of the detainees were denied bail for allegedly urging at-tacks to be carried out in the

country and recruiting people to be sent to fight for the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. National Court judge Javier Gomez Bermudez released the other suspect. Five of the suspects are of Moroccan descent. Police had been investigating the cell since June 2014 and believed it had 10 members. The judge said the unnamed leader of the cell ran a website that called for jihadi terrorism and had been in possession of a video entitled “Islamic State Training in Spain” at the time of his arrest.

March 14—Nigeria—*CNN* reported that soldiers announced the discovery of a Boko Haram bomb factory inside a fertilizer company in Buni Yadi town in Yobe State. Troops found explosive vests and improvised explosive devices.

March 14—Egypt—A bomb exploded during the evening in Cairo’s el-Matariya district, killing a garbage collector and his donkey pulling a cart.

March 14—Iraq—Kurdish officials charged that the Islamic State had used chemical weapons, claiming that an independent laboratory determined that IS used chlorine gas against Kurdish peshmerga forces in a January 23, 2015, truck suicide attack between Mosul and the Syrian border. Kurds said their forces found about 20 gas canisters on the truck.

March 15—Libya—Late in the day, a car bomb exploded at a base in Misrata of the 166th Battalion, a militia fighting a local affiliate of the Islamic State, killing one person and wounding another.

March 15—Pakistan—Two Pakistani Taliban suicide bombers attacked 2 churches only 650 yards apart in Lahore’s Youhanabad neighborhood, killing 15, including 2 police officers and Abhishak, the 10-year-old son of Shabeen Bibi, and injuring 70. The attackers hit a crowded gate where worshippers were entering a church. A Christian mob blocked a major highway, ransacked a bus terminal and burned 2 people to death whom they suspected of being responsible.

March 15—Kenya—Al-Shabaab gunmen were suspected in an attack in Mandera that killed one and injured 3.

March 15—Nigeria—Gunmen shot to death at least 45 people in a

clash believed to involve Muslim herders and Christian farmers in Egba village in Benue State. Survivors said the death toll was 100; farmer Orji Dooga counted 95 bodies. Police suspected Fulani herdsman had killed the children, women and elderly people.

March 15—Philippines—In the evening, government soldiers and police captured Mohammad Ali Tambako, the leader of the 70-member armed Justice for Islamic Movement, who has been linked to bombings and a beheading and accused of protecting 2 terror suspects wanted by the U.S. He was detained shortly upon arrival at Villamor Air Base at suburban Pasay city. Tambako and 5 of his men were arrested while they were traveling in a motorcycle sidecar taxi to a seaport in General Santos city. Authorities seized 3 grenades and 2 guns. One of the detainees was freed after investigators determined that he was only a driver. Military chief of staff Gregorio Pio Catapang said Tambako had traveled to Libya, Pakistan and Egypt and “had established a network of contacts among the notorious Islamic fundamentalists around the world.” The military believed he had sheltered Malaysian terror suspect Zulkifli bin Hir, alias Marwan, and Filipino bombing suspect Abdul Basit Usman. The latter was believed to have died in a January 25, 2015, raid by Filipino anti-terrorist commandos. The Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Movement expelled Tambako in 2014 after his group beheaded a farmer in an attack on a Christian community in the south. He then founded his own rebel group, which has been linked to several deadly bombings and attacks, including a clash that killed 44 police commandos.

March 15—Iraq—*AFP* reported that the Iraqi National Intelligence Service announced the arrest of 31 Islamic State terrorists who planned and conducted 52 bombings in Baghdad’s Sadr City and Karrada in 2014 and 2015. The detainees included the group’s leader, who was riding a bicycle in an affluent neighborhood. INIS confiscated 10 vehicles.

March 16—Iraq—Kurdish authorities announced that they were looking into reports of 2 other chemical weapons attacks by the Islamic State on December 26 and January 28.

March 16—Libya—A member of the 166 Battalion militia said the local Islamic State affiliate kidnapped 4 Filipina nurses from a Sirte’s

Ibn Sina Hospital during the afternoon. Several other foreign medical crew members were evacuated. CNN said the 30 gunmen kidnapped 20 medical workers, including those from the Philippines, Ukraine, India, and Serbia, who were on a bus destined for Tripoli. On March 17, AP quoted the Philippine government as saying that the 4 Filipina nurses were safe, and had been hidden by a friend, not kidnapped. 15031601

March 16—Libya—The Islamic State posted a eulogy for field commander Ahmed al-Ruwaysi, variant Ahmed al-Rouissi, alias Abu Zakariya al-Tunisi, 48, who recently died in a gun battle in Sirte. The eulogy said he planned and participated in the 2013 assassinations of left-wing Tunisian politicians Mohammed Brahmi and Chokri Belaid. Authorities said al-Rouissi was linked to Ansar-al-Shariah.

March 16—Turkey—Turkish officials detained J.N.H., a 21-year-old British woman suspected of trying to travel to Syria to join the Islamic State. She was halted at a bus terminal in Ankara. Turkey planned to deport her.

March 16—UK—CNN reported that counterterrorism officers arrested an 18-year-old British man at his home in Hodge Hill in Birmingham on suspicion of preparing to join the Islamic State in Syria.

March 16—Afghanistan—The Ministry of Defense said it had killed Hafiz Wahidi, a jihadi commander who had pledged allegiance to the Islamic State, and 9 of his followers in Sangin district, Helmand Province. The military said he was the nephew and a successor to Abdul Rauf Khadim, a former Taliban commander who had pledged fealty to the Islamic State. Khadim was killed in a drone strike in February 2015.

March 16—Bahrain—Police at a border post arrested a minor who arrived from Iraq via bus at a causeway linking Bahrain with Saudi Arabia. Police said he was trying to smuggle bomb-making materials that were found on the bus.

March 16—U.S.—WJAX-TV reported on March 17 that the Secret Service revealed that the White House mail-handling service found a letter containing cyanide addressed to the White House. Secret

Service spokesman Brian Leary said, “On Monday 3/16/15, an envelope was received at the White House Mail Screening Facility. Initial Biological testing was negative; however, on 03/17/15, the chemical testing returned a presumptive positive for cyanide. The sample was transported to another facility to confirm the results.” *The Intercept* reported that a government-issued alert identified the man listed on the return address on the envelope as having a history with the Secret Service dating back to 1995, including an incident in which the man sent a package covered in urine and feces.

March 17—Netherlands—The *Guardian* quoted Bart den Hartigh, a spokesman for the public prosecutor’s office, who said that a 33-year-old Chechen mother who came to the Netherlands as a refugee in 1999, took her son, Luca, 8, and daughter, Aysha, 7, to Syria against their estranged Dutch father’s wishes and apparently joined the Islamic State. She apparently left Maastricht in late October 2014. He noted, “She first tried to leave unsuccessfully from Germany, then some time later traveled from Belgium to Greece and onward to Syria. We have an international alert out, but now they’re there there’s not much we can do.”

March 17—Albania—The trial began of 9 Albanian Muslims, including 2 preachers, on charges of recruiting and sending more than 70 men to fight with jihadis in Syria. The 9 were arrested a year earlier on charges of promoting and funding terrorist activities. They faced a minimum 10-year prison sentence. Prosecutors said they recruited Muslims from 2 Tirana mosques.

March 17—U.S.—CNN reported that a passenger ran toward the cockpit of United Airlines flight 1074, screaming, “Jihad, jihad,” before passengers subdued him. No weapons were found. Initial reports said he had no connection to terrorists. The B-737 left Dulles International Airport at 10:15 p.m. with 33 passengers and 6 crew en route to Denver, but returned to Dulles at 10:40 p.m. because the passenger “failed to comply with crew instructions,” according to United Airlines spokesman Luke Punzenberger.

March 17—UK—High Court judge Anthony Hayden, to “keep this lad alive,” issued a travel ban on a 16-year-old Libyan-British boy living in Brighton to stop him from following his 3 brothers, who fought for the al-Qaeda–linked al-Nusra Front in Syria. Two of

them died there. Hayden said he should be a ward of the court. Martin Downs, attorney for the local council, said the boy's uncle had been held at Guantanamo Bay.

March 17—Pakistan—*Reuters* reported that gunmen killed attorney Samiullah Afridi, lawyer for Dr. Shakil Afridi, who ran a vaccination program that helped locate Osama bin Laden. Fahad Marwat, spokesman for Jundullah, claimed credit for the attack on Afridi, who was returning to his Peshawar home.

March 17—U.S.—*CNN* reported that federal authorities issued a 2-count indictment against Tai-rod Nathan Webster Pugh, 47, a U.S. Air Force veteran and former airplane mechanic who allegedly planned to join the Islamic State in Syria but was detained by Turkish authorities on January 10, 2015. The Turks found 180 jihadi propaganda videos, including one showing an IS beheading of a hostage, on his laptop, which also contained Turkey-Syria border crossing points. U.S. authorities arrested him when he returned to the U.S. via Egypt on January 15, 2015. He claimed he was vacationing and job hunting in Turkey and did not intend to go to Syria. Earlier in the week, a grand jury indicted the former avionics instrument system specialist on charges of obstruction of justice and trying to give material support to a terror group. The native of Neptune, New Jersey, pleaded not guilty before Judge Nicholas Garaufis in a federal court in New York on March 18, 2015. He was represented by defense attorney Michael K. Schneider. Court papers said that in a letter addressed to his Egyptian wife, Pugh wrote: "I will use the talents and skills given to me by Allah to establish and defend the Islamic States.... There is only 2 possible outcomes for me. Victory or martyr." The judge scheduled a May 8 status conference.

Pugh served in the Air Force from 1986 to 1990, specializing in installing and maintaining aircraft engines and navigation and weapons systems. As an airman first class, he was assigned in July 1987 to the Woodbridge Air Base in England and then to the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base in Arizona in July 1989. After leaving the air force, he worked as an avionics specialist and mechanic for companies in the Middle East and U.S. Court papers indicated that

a tipster told the FBI in 2001 that he told an American Airlines co-worker that he supported Osama bin Laden. Pugh worked for a few months at American, but left in early 2000. In 2002, an associate of Pugh told the FBI that Pugh wanted to go to wage jihad in Chechnya.

March 17—Iraq—Three suicide bombers attacked a military headquarters in Tarmiyah, killing 4 soldiers and wounding 14.

A bomb exploded in an outdoor market in Baghdad's northern Shaab neighborhood, killing 3 civilians and wounding 11.

A bomb hit a police patrol in Youssifiyah, killing 2 policemen and injuring 5.

March 17—Kenya—Al-Shabaab claimed credit for a nighttime attack in Wajir. Gunmen shot to death 4 people in a shop and burned their bodies. Another 3 were injured. Al-Shabaab said on its Somalia-based *Andulus* radio station that "The attack is part of a series of attacks targeting the Northern Frontier District region under Kenya's occupation. The Mujahideen forces who carried out the attack safely returned to base." 15031701

March 18—Nigeria—Boko Haram killed 11 in Gamboru-Ngala after the army said it had retaken the border town on February 4. Boko Haram took over Gamboru in November 2014.

March 18—Kenya—A Nairobi court charged 4 men, including a Kenyan and 3 Somalis, with killing quarry workers.

March 18—Libya—The local Islamic State affiliate attacked a checkpoint manned by Misrata-based militia loyal to the government based in Tripoli, killing 12 fighters near Nofailya, close to the country's main oil terminal and near Sirte.

March 18—Tunisia—Gunmen wearing military uniforms fired on tour buses, then seized the Bardo National Museum in Tunis, taking hostages. The museum, housed in a 19th-century palace, is next to the national parliament building. Some 200 tourists were in the museum at the time. Security forces raided the site, killing 2 suspected gunmen. A security officer also died. At least 22 foreign tourists—including citizens of Japan, Italy, Spain, Colombia,

Germany, Poland, and the UK—and a Tunisian cleaning woman were killed and 50 people were wounded. Prime Minister Habib Essid said 3 suspected attackers might have escaped.

Twitter accounts linked to the Islamic State praised the attack. The group later claimed credit in an audio recording, saying its 2 Tunisian fighters attacked a “malicious group from the citizens of the Crusader countries” and died after they “ran out of ammunition.” IS deemed the “blessed” attack that entailed “killing and wounding dozens of Crusaders and apostates” to be “the first drop of the rain.”

Polish Prime Minister Ewa Kopacz said some of the Polish victims were on a tour bus that the terrorists attacked. The Polish Foreign Ministry initially said 3 Poles were injured; unofficial reports said 4 Poles died. Twenty Polish tourists were unharmed.

Italy’s Foreign Ministry said 2 Italians were injured. Later reports said that 4 Italians were killed. The other 100 Italians inside the museum were taken to a secure location. Some of the Italians were believed to have been passengers on the *Costa Fascinosa* cruise liner.

Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe said 3 Japanese were killed and 3 injured.

Tunisian Health Minister Said Aidi said 5 Tunisians, including 2 attackers, were killed.

Moncef Hamdoun, speaking for the Charles Nicolle hospital where many victims were taken, said the dead included 3 Japanese women, a Spanish man and a Spanish woman, a Colombian woman, an Australian man, a British woman, a Belgian woman, a Frenchman and a Polish man.

AP’s March 19 compilation of the victims included:

- Sally Jane Adey, 57, a British passenger of the cruise ship *MSC Splendida*. She was a lawyer with children studying at universities.
- Francesco Caldara, 64, was from Novara in northern the attack,

according to RAI.

- Javier Camelo, 28, an Australian who worked for American Express in Sydney. The Colombia-born Camelo had finished an MBA degree in Madrid and traveled to Tunisia with his parents and a brother to celebrate his graduation. His mother, Colombian citizen Miriam Martinez, was also killed in the attack. The family arrived on the cruise ship *MSC Splendida*.

- Orazio Conte, a resident of Turin, Italy, was killed and his wife Carolina Bottari was hospitalized.

- Chiemi Miyazaki, 49, and Haruka Miyazaki, 22, a mother and daughter from Saitama near Tokyo, Japan had come to Tunisia on a cruise.

- Machiyo Narusawa, 66, from Tokyo, Japan, had come to Tunisia on a cruise with a companion.

- Antonio Cirera Perez, 75, and Dolores Sanchez Rami, 73, a husband and wife from Barcelona who were celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary with a cruise offered to them by their family.

- Jean-Claude Tissier, 72, a retired former local council member in Aussillon, France. His companion Nadine Flament was among those unaccounted for.

- Also injured was Belgian tourist Gabriel Verfaillie, 61, who was hit in the leg.

AP reported on March 19 that the Tunisian Prime Minister Habib Essid told France's *RTL* radio that one of the gunmen—Laabidi—was known to the Tunisian intelligence service, which had not established any formal link to a terrorist group. He identified the terrorists as Yassine Laabidi and Hatem Khachnaoui.

Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Manuel Garcia-Margallo said Spanish citizens Juan Carlos Sanchez and Cristina Rubio, who is 4 months pregnant, hid in the building all night. He added that the Spanish couple killed in the attack were celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary; it was the first time they had been outside Spain.

The Office of President Beji Caïd Essebsi said that 9 members of a “cell” were picked up by authorities—5 directly connected to the attack were arrested and another 4 suspects linked to the attackers but based outside Tunis were detained.

President Essebsi said, “I want the Tunisian people to understand that we are in a merciless war against terrorism and that these savage minorities do not frighten us. We will fight them without mercy to our last breath.”

On March 20, *AP* reported that Rafik Chelli, the Interior Ministry’s top security official, said the 2 gunmen left Tunisia in December to train in Libya.

Tunisian Health Minister Samar Samoud said on March 20 that the victims included 4 Italians, 3 Japanese, 3 French, 2 Spanish citizens, 2 Colombians and one citizen each from the UK, Poland and Belgium. The nationalities of 3 victims were not released. Polish citizen Jadwiga Olszewska was among the wounded, hit in the stomach and right elbow; her husband, Janusz, was hit in the leg. Three Poles were killed and 12 injured.

Tunisia’s president told the French *iTele* network on March 22 that police were searching for an at-large third attacker, who was seen on a security video entering the museum.

On March 26, *AP* reported that Interior Minister Najem Gharsalli announced the arrests of 23 people, including a woman, suspected of being behind the attack, but 2 Moroccan and one Algerian suspects were still at large. He said the group was connected to the al-Qaeda-linked Oqba Ibn Nafaa brigade, which had claimed allegiance both to the Islamic State and al-Qaeda.

On March 28, *AP* quoted the French president’s office announcement that a fourth French citizen, Madame Dupeu, had died of her injuries.

On March 29, *NPR* reported that Tunisian officials claimed that

overnight raids in Sidi Aich near the Algerian border had killed 9 terrorists, including one involved in the museum attack. State news agency *TAP* quoted Prime Minister Habib Essid as saying that Khaled Chaieb, alias Abou Sakhr Lokman, believed to be an AQIM leader, died near Gafsa. Interior Ministry spokesman Ali Aroui said several jihadis were wounded in Kef.

On May 20, 2015, Milan, Italy, police said they had arrested Moroccan citizen Abdelmajid Touil, 22, on an international arrest warrant issued by Tunisia in connection with the attack. He had arrived in Porto Empedocle, Sicily on a migrant boat on February 17 and was ordered expelled for lying about his identity. Police arrested him during the evening at the home of his mother in Gaggiano, near Milan, and accused him of helping to organize and conduct the Bardo attack. Authorities seized 2 pen drives, a cell phone, and some personal items during a search of Touil's mother's home. The mayor of Trezzano sul Naviglio, Fabio Bottero, said that Touil was present at his twice-weekly Italian lessons on March 16 and March 19. Tunisia said he provided indirect support. Interior Minister Angelino Alfano told Parliament that there were no-terrorism-related concerns about Touil when he arrived in Sicily. Touil's attorney was Silvia Fiorentino.

Italian police found that Touil was in Italy in the days before and following the attack, and that his cell phone and passport had been handed over to the smugglers who had brought him to Italy on February 17, 2015. Touil had denied involvement in the attack. ANSA reported that Italian prosecutors had by November 2015 shelved the investigation for lack of evidence. In early November 2015, an Italian court denied Tunisia's extradition request because Tunisia has the death penalty. A judge refused to confirm his detention at a repatriation center and Touil left with his mother.

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March 18—Congo—*AP* reported on March 20 that rebels from the Allied Defense Forces–NALU used machetes to attack field

workers in 3 villages in region around Beni, killing 4 civilians as they fled a Congolese army operation, according to Omar Kavota, spokesman for the Civil Society of North Kivu. Another 5 people were missing and others were wounded.

March 18—Yemen—In a morning attack, 2 gunmen on a motorbike assassinated Abdel-Karim al-Khewani, respected writer, prominent Yemeni politician and supporter of the country's Shi'ite rebels, in front of the family's home in Sana'a.

March 18—France—Finance Minister Michel Sapin announced a limitation of cash payments to 1,000 euros (\$1,063) and requiring reporting for bank deposits of more than 10,000 euros (\$10,635) to combat terrorism financing. Non-residents may spend up to 10,000 euros (\$10,635) in cash.

March 18—Iraq—On April 21, 2015, the *Guardian* reported that Islamic State leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi was seriously wounded in an air strike on a 3-car convoy between the village of Umm al-Rous and al-Qaraan in the al-Baaj district of Nineveh, close to the Syrian border, in western Iraq on March 18. *The Guardian* reported on May 1, 2015, that al-Baghdadi was incapacitated with suspected spinal damage from a U.S. airstrike in al-Baaj in northwestern Iraq that killed his 3 travel companions. *AP* quoted unidentified sources who said that a female radiologist from a main Mosul hospital and a male surgeon were treating him in his hideout. IS was temporarily led by his deputy, Abu Alaa al-Afri, a physics professor.

March 18—Afghanistan—A suicide car bomber attacked the back wall of Helmand Governor Mohammad Nahim Balouch's compound and the adjacent residence of the head of the provincial council in Lashkar Gah, killing 7 and wounding 43, including Omar Zwak, the governor's spokesman; the district governor of Nad Ali; and the provincial agriculture and media directors. Balouch was not at the compound. No one immediately claimed credit.

A Taliban suicide bomber killed Uruzgan provincial police chief Mattiullah Khan in Kabul.

March 19—Japan—Police arrested Mitsuyoshi Kamiya, an Okinawa resident accused of making bomb threats from a pay

phone against the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo. The media said he was a possible suspect in recent death threats against U.S. Ambassador Caroline Kennedy and the U.S. Consul General on Okinawa. A police spokesman said the suspect also threatened to bomb Camp Schwab, a U.S. military base on Okinawa. Police said Kamiya admitted making the bomb threats.

March 19—UK—Police at Luton airport arrested a 21-year-old woman arriving from Istanbul on suspicion of preparing terrorist acts.

March 19—Iraq—Authorities in Salahuddin Province unearthed 13 bodies in the al-Boajeel district, east of Tikrit. The Islamic State was suspected. A UN Human Rights Office report said the IS might have committed genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity by its involvement in killings, torture, rape and sexual slavery, forced religious conversions and the conscription of children.

March 19—Canada—Royal Canadian Mounted Police announced the arrest in Beaumont, Alberta, an Edmonton suburb, of a 17-year-old who was charged with terror-related offenses of trying to leave the country to fight in Iraq and Syria with the Islamic State. The specific charges were attempting to leave Canada to commit an act of terror and attempting to leave the country to join a terrorist group. He was scheduled to appear in youth court on April 9.

March 19—Cameroon—During the night, 30 gunmen from the Central African Republic kidnapped 16 people, including local politicians and clergy, from a bus in Babio, a border town. The people were returning from a funeral. The gunmen drove the bus into the Central African Republic. The Democratic Front of the Central African People was suspected. The group kidnapped several Cameroonians and a Polish priest in 2014, demanding the release of their jailed leader. 15031901

March 19—Bahrain—A bomb exploded in Karrana, west of Manama, wounding 2 policemen.

March 19—U.S.—A St. Louis judge ordered Jasminka Maric, 42, of Rockford, Illinois, to remain in custody on federal charges of helping 5 other Bosnian immigrants move money and military supplies to terrorists in Iraq and Syria. She was earlier arrested in

Germany. Arraignment and a detention hearing was scheduled for March 23. She and the 5 co-defendants were indicted in February on charges of conspiring to provide material support and resources to terrorists, and supplying support to terrorists. One co-defendant lives in Illinois, 3 in Missouri and one in New York. The court appointed J. Christian Goeke to serve as her defense counsel. Defendant Ramiz Hodzic, 40, of St. Louis County, was accused of using Facebook, PayPal, Western Union and the U.S. Postal Service to ship money and supplies through an overseas intermediary. Hodzic and his wife, Sedina, were charged with making 10 wire transfers totaling \$8,850, and arranging 2 shipments of military supplies valued at \$2,451. Sedina Hodzic was accused of aiding one of those transfers and shipping 6 boxes of military supplies. The couple pleaded not guilty. The indictment alleges that they were helped by Abdullah Ramo Pazara, another Bosnian immigrant who left St. Louis in May 2013 to fight in Syria and whom authorities say died there. The Hodzics had lived in the U.S. as refugees for nearly 2 decades.

March 20—Syria—A bomb exploded in a main square in Hassakeh, followed by an explosion set off by an Islamic State suicide car bomber nearby. The 2 bombs killed 49 Kurds celebrating Nowruz, the Kurdish New Year, and wounded 177, some critically, according to Egid Ibrahim, leader of the Kurdish Red Crescent.

March 20—UK—High Court judge Anthony Hayden made 5 15- and 16-year-old girls wards of the court, preventing them from leaving the UK to go to Syria. He also ordered their passports removed.

March 20—Pakistan—A time bomb hidden on a motorcycle parked near the main gate of the mosque of the minority Shi'ite Bohra community in a Karachi business district killed 2 and wounded 6. The bomb went off minutes before Friday midday prayers were to end.

Later that day, a suicide bomber crashed his motorcycle into a paramilitary ranger patrol vehicle, killing 2 paramilitary troops and injuring 3 paramilitary troops and a man and a woman driving past on a motorcycle.

Gunmen ambushed a convoy of government officials in Baluchistan Province, killing 2 police officers and injuring 5 others. Deputy commissioner Abdur Raziq, the apparent target, was unharmed.

March 20—India—At least 2 gunmen wearing army uniforms hijacked a car and drove it to an Indian police station in Kathua in Kashmir's Jammu region, forcing several civilians to enter to gain access to the building. They then killed a police sentry and a civilian. In the ensuing 4-hour gun battle, 2 paramilitary soldiers, 2 gunmen, and a civilian died, and 7 paramilitary officers, 2 policemen and a civilian were wounded. Indian forces rescued 2 dozen paramilitary and police officers who had been trapped inside the station.

March 20—UK—Judge Timothy Pontius sentenced Brusthom Ziamani, 19, to 22 years in prison for plotting to behead a British soldier. Ziamani was raised by Jehovah's Witness parents of Congolese extraction, and converted to Islam early in 2014. His parents kicked him out of their south London home after his conversion. He soon became influenced by the radical group al-Muhajiroun.

March 20—Germany—The federal prosecutor's office charged 6 German men, aged 24–31, for al-Shabaab links, charging 5 with membership in a terrorist organization, and a sixth for attempting to join the group. One of them had Tunisian nationality. Five were accused of undergoing weapons training at a camp run by al-Shabaab in Somalia starting in 2012. Prosecutors say 2 of them later planned to join the Islamic State in Syria.

March 20—Yemen—A self-described Islamic State affiliate claimed credit when suicide bombers hit the Badr and al-Hashoosh mosques in Sana'a—mosques frequented by Shi'ite Houthi rebels—during midday prayers, killing 137, including 13 children, and wounding 357, according to the state-run SABA news agency. Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula denied involvement. Prominent Shi'ite cleric al-Murtada al-Mansouri and 2 senior Houthi leaders were also killed, according to the rebel-owned *Al-Masirah* TV channel, which said a suicide bomb attack on another mosque was

foiled in Saada. Guards at the Badr mosque stopped the first bomber, who set off his device. A second bomber entered the mosque and blew himself up amid the crowd. The alleged Islamic State affiliate calling itself “Sanaa Province” warned of an “upcoming flood” of attacks targeting the Houthi rebels. “The soldiers of the Islamic State ... will not rest until we have uprooted” the Houthis.

March 21—Pakistan—A military official announced that soldiers killed 80 terrorists and wounded 100 in a 2-day operation in the Tirah Valley in the Khyber tribal region. Seven soldiers died during the gun battles.

March 21—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb exploded under a vehicle in Kunduz Province’s Imam Sahib district, killing 3 civilians and injuring the target, a district police chief. The dead included the police chief’s brother and driver. The chief’s son was wounded.

March 21—Russia—Authorities announced the death of 6 suspected terrorists in a raid at an apartment building in Makhachkala, Dagestan. Another 4 were killed in searches of nearby apartments.

March 21—Nigeria—*UPI* reported that soldiers found a mass grave with 90 bodies outside Damasak as Boko Haram was being expelled from the region. Some were beheaded; others had their throats slit. Troops from Chad and Niger had recaptured Damasak on March 16. On March 25, *AP* reported that Boko Haram kidnapped up to 500 civilians, including many children, and used them as human shields during their escape from Damasak. A local official said BH went to Damasak’s primary schools and kidnapped students and teachers.

March 22—UK—Opposition parliamentarian Mehmet Ali Ediboglu said he was helping the families of 9 British medical students and doctors believed to have traveled from Sudan to Turkey and then crossed into IS-controlled Syrian territory. A 19-year-old student phoned her family to say that she wanted to help wounded Syrians in hospitals.

March 22—Syria—*Reuters* reported that a self-described Islamic State Hacking Division posted online what it said are the names, U.S. addresses and photos of 100 American military service

members, and called upon its “brothers residing in America” to kill them. The group claimed to have broken into several military servers, databases and emails and made public the information so that “lone wolf” attackers could kill them. The *New York Times* reported that an unnamed Defense Department official said that most of the information could be found in public records, residential address search sites and social media. The *Florida Times Union* and *CBS News* reported on March 27 that the list included addresses in St. Augustine, Middleburg, and Palm Coast, Florida. One person had moved out of the area, but the service member’s parents resided in Palm Coast.

March 23—Indonesia—Two separate trials began at the North Jakarta District Court of 4 Chinese Uighurs who were arrested in September 2014 while trying to meet with most wanted extremist Abu Wardah Santoso in Central Sulawesi Province. Ahmet Mahmud, Abdullah alias Altinci Bayyram, Abdulsabit Tuzer, and Ahmet Bozoglan were charged with involvement in terrorism activities and using fake passports. Also on trial in the same court were 4 Indonesian associates of Santoso, leader of Mujahidin Indonesia Timur and a fugitive alleged to be behind the murders of police.

March 23—Iraq—A bomb exploded on a commercial street in the Habibiya section of Sadr City in Baghdad, killing 9 and wounding 22.

In the morning, a bomb went off near an intelligence branch of the Interior Ministry in northwestern Baghdad, killing a couple and their 2 children.

A bomb went off at a vegetable market in Baghdad’s Tarabya section, killing 6 and wounding 14.

March 23—Mali—A bomb went off prematurely when 2 men were manipulating it in their house in Gao, killing them.

March 23—Germany—A gasoline bomb was thrown in the early morning at the facade of the Paul-Loebe-Haus, a modern office building opposite the chancellery in Berlin, but failed to ignite. Notes left near the building suggested a possible far-right

connection.

March 24—Afghanistan—At midnight, gunmen fired on 3 vehicles on a highway in Wardak Province's Sayad Abad district, killing at least 13 people and wounding 2 civilians. One of the vehicles was a bus traveling from Kabul to Ghazni Province.

March 24—Libya—Two suicide bombers attacked an army checkpoint in Benghazi, killing 5 people and wounding 20. On March 25, 2015, the Islamic State group's affiliate in Libya has claimed credit online, showing a photo of who they claimed was a Tunisian suicide bomber involved in the attack.

March 24—Egypt—A roadside bomb hit a passing armored vehicle during a search for jihadis in al-Kharouba village, near the border with the Gaza Strip, killing 2 Egyptian soldiers and seriously injuring 6 soldiers.

Drive-by gunmen shot to death a young conscript in el-Arish.

March 24—France—On March 26, 2015, AP reported that investigators suspected that German co-pilot Andreas Lubitz, 28, barricaded himself in the cockpit and intentionally crashed Germanwings Flight 9525, an Airbus A320, into the side of a mountain in the French Alps, killing all 150 people, including 144 passengers and 6 crew, on the flight from Barcelona, Spain to Dusseldorf, Germany. Marseille prosecutor Brice Robin said Lubitz's "intention (was) to destroy this plane." The pilot, who presumably went to the lavatory then could not re-enter the cockpit, banged on the door several times. Prosecutor Robin said, "The most plausible, the most probable, is that the co-pilot voluntarily refused to open the door of the cockpit for the captain and pressed the button for the descent." The black box cockpit voice recorder indicated that Lubitz said nothing after the pilot left. Prosecutors said Lubitz had never been identified as a terrorist. CNN's list of victims included citizens of 18 countries. Germanwings said there were 72 Germans, 49 Spaniards, 2 Australians, 2 Argentines, 2 Americans, 2 Iranians, and 2 Venezuelans. Other individuals were from Belgium, Colombia, Chile, Denmark, Israel, Mexico, Japan, the Netherlands, and the UK. Victims included

- Yvonne Selke and her daughter, Emily, who lived in Nokesville, Virginia. Yvonne worked for Booz Allen Hamilton. Emily graduated with honors with a major in the music industry at Drexel University, serving as membership vice president for Gamma Sigma Sigma's Zeta chapter before working for Carr Workplaces.
- 16 high school exchange students and 2 teachers from Joseph-Koenig Gymnasium school heading home to Haltern, Germany, after a week in Llinars del Valles, Spain.
- German opera singers Oleg Bryjak and Maria Radner, who had performed Wagner's "Siegfried" at Barcelona's Gran Teatre del Liceu. Radner's husband and child were with her on the flight. Bass baritone Bryjak had been part of Dusseldorf's Deutsche Oper am Rhein ensemble since 1996.
- Luis Eduardo Medrano, 36, a Colombian architect who worked in Equatorial Guinea for the Atland Global engineering company and had studied at the Fundacion Universitaria de Popaya. The Colombian Foreign Ministry said a second Colombian passenger was María del Pilar Tejada, 33, an economist who lived in Germany and was working on a PhD at the University of Cologne. She had visited her husband in Barcelona.
- *IRNA* said Iranian sports reporters Hojjatoleslami and Hossein Javadi had covered a soccer match between Real Madrid and Barcelona.
- Australian nurse/midwife Carol Friday, 68, and her son, Greig, 29, were on vacation.
- Paul Andrew Bramley, 28, from Hull, UK, studied hospitality and management at Cesar Ritz Colleges in Switzerland, and was about to start an internship.
- Martyn Matthews, 50, a senior quality manager from Wolverhampton, UK.
- British citizen Marina Bandres Lopez-Belio, 37, and her 7-month-old son, Julian Pracz-Bandres, who had been visiting her family in Spain for her uncle's funeral. She worked as an editor and colorist in post-production for film and video in Manchester, UK.

On March 27, CNN reported that co-pilot Andreas Lubitz was hiding an illness from his employers and had been declared unfit to work by a doctor. Investigators found a “slashed” letter in his apartment’s wastebasket declaring him unfit. On March 29, the *New York Times* reported that he had sought treatment for vision problems. AP reported on March 31 that he had undergone psychotherapy and was diagnosed with suicidal tendencies before he received his pilot’s license.

March 25—U.S.—Authorities at Chicago’s Midway International Airport arrested Illinois Army National Guard soldier Hasan R. Edmonds, 22, while he was trying to board a plane for the first leg of a trip to Egypt. Federal prosecutors announced the arrest the next day, saying that he planned to bring “the flames of war to the Heart” of the U.S. if he could not get to the Middle East to join the Islamic State. Prosecutors said his cousin, Jonas M. Edmonds, 29, arrested at his home on March 25, claimed he could kill 150 people in a terrorist attack on U.S. soil. Both men were U.S. citizens residing in Aurora, a Chicago suburb. The federal complaint said Jonas planned to conduct an attack in the U.S. after Hasan left the country. The target might have been a U.S. military facility in northern Illinois where Hasan had trained. Hasan sent an e-mail to an undercover FBI agent in January 2015 in which he said he would “cause as much damage and mayhem as possible,” according to prosecutors.

March 25—Italy/Albania—In Operation Balkan Connection, Italian police broke up a jihadi ring in Italy and Albania who recruited fighters for the Islamic State, arresting 3 people and issuing a warrant for a fourth who is already in Syria.

One suspect, a 20-year-old Italian of Moroccan origin, allegedly wrote a 64-page online Italian-language IS propaganda booklet entitled “The Islamic State, a reality that wants to be communicated.” The 2 others were Albanians—a man was arrested in Albania and his nephew in Turin. Albanian police said the uncle was Alban Elezi, 38, who was held on an Interpol warrant from Italy. Italian police said the 2 Albanians had targeted a young Italian of Tunisian origin, and that Elezi had traveled to Italy to recruit him.

Police said the 3 suspects communicated via Facebook and telephone with Anas el-Abboubi, an Italian of Moroccan origin who is among the 65 “foreign fighters” that Italy has traced to Syria. Italian authorities had arrested him on terrorism-related charges in 2013.

The Albanians were accused of recruitment with the aim of terrorism, while the propaganda writer was accused of aggravated terrorist sympathies.

March 25—Libya—Three suicide car bombings targeting Libya’s elected government and allied fighters in Benghazi killed 12 and injured 25. Two of the bombings were carried by the Shura Council of Benghazi Revolutionaries. The attacks were retaliation for the killing of Mohammed al-Aribi, a top commander for Shura Council of Benghazi Revolutionaries who fought alongside Islamic State and al-Qaeda-linked terrorists. Al-Aribi died on March 23. The Islamic State claimed credit for the other bombing.

The Islamic State attacked a rival Misrata-based militia in Sirte, leaving 5 dead.

March 25—Turkey—During the night, a bomb exploded outside the 3rd-floor door of the monthly pro-Islamic State *Adimlar* magazine, killing Unsal Zor, 45, a writer for the magazine, injuring 3 others, including his brother, editor-in-chief Ali Osman Zor, a member of the Great Eastern Islamic Raiders’ Front, and ripping out the office’s exterior wall. The bomb exploded when the door opened. The office building is in Istanbul’s low-income Kagithane district. *CNN* added that *Adimlar* published anti-U.S. articles, including a tribute to convicted Venezuelan terrorist Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, alias “Carlos the Jackal.” Ali Osman Zor had served in prison on terrorism charges.

March 26—Pakistan—Pakistani Taliban spokesman Mohammad Khurassani claimed credit when gunmen fired a rocket at a vehicle carrying 5 police officers in the Loralai district of southwestern Baluchistan Province, killing all of them. Another Taliban attack on a police bus in Pakistan’s largest city of Karachi left 10 people wounded.

March 27—Pakistan—Pakistani Taliban spokesman Mohammad Khurassani claimed credit when a remotely-detonated roadside bomb attached to a motorcycle hit a bus carrying police officers in Karachi's residential area of Quaid-e-Abad, wounding 10 people, some critically.

March 27—Nigeria—The Nigerian Defense Headquarters tweeted "FLASH: Troops this morning captured Gwoza destroying the Headquarters of the Terrorists self-styled Caliphate." and "Several terrorists died while many are captured. Mopping up of entire #Gwoza and her suburbs is ongoing."

March 27—Congo—The UN High Commissioner for Refugees condemned the kidnapping of 16 Congolese refugees the previous weekend by members of the Lord's Resistance Army. By March 27, the LRA had released 13 hostages. 15039901

March 27—Yemen—On September 20, 2015, Houthi rebels released 6 foreign hostages who then flew out of Sana'a airport to Oman, which negotiated their freedom. The hostages—initially identified as 3 Americans, 2 Saudis and a Briton—were kidnapped earlier in the year. One of them was a journalist whom the Houthis said "entered the country illegally" and "worked without notifying the authorities." *CNN* and the *Washington Post* later reported that 2 Americans had been freed and a 35-year-old American Muslim convert who was teaching English was still being held for unannounced reasons. Among the freed Americans was Scott Darden, 45, who worked for the New Orleans-based Transoceanic Development logistics company. The other American was Sam Farran, 54, a security consultant from Michigan. The Houthis' internal security branch detained Farran and Darden on March 27. Darden had contacted Farran, a former Marine, for help in finding safety during Saudi bombing of Sana'a. 15032702

March 27—Somalia—*CNN* reported that al-Shabaab claimed credit when a suicide bomber set off his explosives and gunmen fired into Mogadishu's Makka al-Mukarama hotel at 4 p.m., starting a gun battle with police in which at least 24 people, including 6 terrorists and one soldier, died and 28 were wounded. The terrorists had taken several hostages. Al-Shabaab spokesman Sheikh Abdiaziz Abu Musab said the gunmen were attacking spies and government

officials. Somalia's ambassador to Switzerland and Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Yusuf Bari-Bari, was among the dead, according to Somali President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud.

March 28—Egypt—Afnad Misr (Egypt's Soldiers) claimed credit for setting off a bomb in front of Cairo University, wounding 8, including 4 police officers. The group said it was targeting police officers and private security guards at the entrances of the university.

March 28—Nigeria—AP reported that Boko Haram killed 41 people in an attack to derail the presidential election. BH forced voters away from polling stations in 3 villages in Gombe State. Attacks in Biri and Dukku killed 14 people, including Gombve State legislator Umaru Ali.

Two car bombs went off in Enugu State, but caused no casualties. Police set off 2 other car bombs at a polling station set up at a primary school. BH was not suspected.

March 28—Cameroon—Local official Samuel Dieudonne Ivaha Diboua said during the night, residents near the border town of Garoua-Boulai killed "several" suspected fighters from the Central African Republic who were trying to kidnap 8 people. He said 15 gunmen had grabbed the people. The residents also detained 2 gunmen. Diboua blamed the rebel Democratic Front of the Central African People. 15032801

March 29—Syria—The Islamic State released a video showing its members beheading 8 Shi'ite males in Hama Province. Teen boys brought the victims to a field, then handed IS men knives to kill the "impure infidels."

March 30—Israel—A Jerusalem district court indicted Khalil Khalil, a Palestinian from east Jerusalem, on charges of traveling to Syria to join and fight with the Islamic State. Shin Bet said he was born in 1990 and had joined a Hebrew University gym to get in shape for the mission. Shin Bet claimed he told his family he was going on hajj to Mecca, but he and a friend flew to Istanbul in January 2014 and then traveled to a safe house in southern Turkey.

From there, smugglers brought them to Syria. Shin Bet arrested Khalil when he returned a few weeks later.

March 30—Bangladesh—Three men hacked to death blogger Washiqur Rahman Babu, 26, in Dhaka's Tejgaon area. Police caught 2 attackers, both students at Islamic schools, near the scene. Police seized 3 meat cleavers. Jikrullah, 20, a student at Hathajari Madrassah in the southeastern district of Chittagong, told reporters, "I stabbed him because he humiliated my prophet." Jikrullah said he traveled from Chittagong and stayed overnight at a mosque. The other detained suspect was identified as Ariful Islam, 20, a student at an Islamic school in Dhaka's Mirpur area. Local media reported that Babu's Facebook page included the line "Iamavijit," meaning he was a follower of Avijit Roy, the-Bangladeshi-American blogger who was hacked to death the previous month. The next day, *UPI* reported that 4 men were charged with the killing. Two of the attackers, both students at a Chittagong madrasa with links to the conservative Hefazat-e-Islam group, had been held by passersby until the police arrived. The planner of the attack remained at large. Police Commissioner Biplob Kumar Sarkar said 2 captured men claimed they were acting on orders from another person, and had not read Babu's work, which included a weekly column satirizing religion on the website Dhormockery.com, according to the London-based International Humanist and Ethical Union.

March 30—Spain—Police in Madrid, Barcelona, Palencia and Granada arrested 12 people suspected of belonging to the Coordinated Anarchists Groups for sabotage offenses and planting explosive devices. Another 14 were arrested for resisting police carrying out the operation.

March 30—Iraq—Before noon, 2 car bombs exploded in a commercial area of northeastern Baghdad's Husseinayah district, killing 11, including 2 policemen, and injuring 26 people. United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon had arrived hours earlier.

March 30—U.S.—The *Washington Post*, *CNN*, and *AP* reported that shortly before 9 a.m., 2 men dressed as women crashed a stolen dark Ford Escape into a security SUV at the front gate of the National Security Agency at Fort Meade, Maryland. Police opened

fire after they refused to stop, killing Ricky Shawatza Hall, 27, and injuring another. An NSA police officer was hospitalized. The duo had robbed a 60-year-old Baltimore man of his SUV from a motel on Route 1 in Howard County, Maryland. The trio met in Baltimore on March 29, spending the night at the Jessup, Howard County Terrace Motel in Elkridge. The owner reported the vehicle stolen the morning of March 30 at around 7:30 a.m. FBI spokeswoman Amy J. Threson said that authorities “do not believe [the incident] is related to terrorism.” Police speculated that the duo made a wrong turn toward the campus, and did not stop because they had hidden drugs inside the vehicle.

March 30—Mali—Gunmen attacked a truck marked with an International Committee of the Red Cross emblem, setting it on fire, killing the ICRC driver, and injuring a Malian Red Cross employee. The vehicle was en route to Niger to pick up medical supplies when it was attacked 25 miles outside Gao.

March 30—Azerbaijan—A court began the trial of 6 Azerbaijani men accused of fighting alongside the Islamic State in Syria and Iraq. Elmar Suleymanov, attorney for one of the suspects, said the judge rejected defense appeals. The defendants were among the 26 Azerbaijani citizens arrested in September 2014 on charges of joining IS.

March 30—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb exploded under a minivan during the afternoon in Ghazni Province’s Andar District, killing 7 family members, including a man, 3 women, and 3 children. Ghazni deputy police chief Asadullah Ensafi I blamed the Taliban.

March 30—Uganda—Gunmen on a motorcycle shot to death Joan Kagezi, a prosecutor in the trial of a dozen men facing terrorism charges for the July 2010 bombings that killed more than 70 people watching soccer’s World Cup final on TV. Police were investigating possible al-Shabaab involvement. The gunmen fired twice at Kagezi, who had left her car to buy groceries in a Kampala suburb, hitting her in the head and neck. She was traveling with 2 of her children on the way home from work. On April 7, police arrested 3 people for the killing. The suspects once lived in Kagezi’s suburb. Ugandan police chief Kale Kayihura said that the trio had changed their

physical address thrice. Police also searched a suburban Kampala apartment where the suspects lived. On April 8, *AP* reported that Ugandan authorities arrested Muslim convert Jamal Kiyemba, a Ugandan who once was detained at Guantanamo Bay, and 3 others on suspicion of playing a role in the killing. Kiyemba had lived in the UK before traveling to Pakistan, where he was arrested as a terror suspect. 15033001

March 31—Iraq—A suicide bomber hit a bus carrying Iranian Shi'ite pilgrims in Taji, killing 10 people, including 7 Iranians, and wounding 14 Iranian pilgrims returning from Samarra, as the pilgrims were getting off the bus at a gas station. The dead included 2 Iranian women and the Iraqi bus driver.

March 31—Turkey—The state-run *Anadolu Agency* and state *TRT* television reported that the leftist DHKP-C took hostage chief prosecutor Mehmet Selim Kiraz in his office inside an Istanbul court house. The terrorists had dressed as lawyers to enter the courthouse. The private *Dogan* news agency said some shots were fired inside. Kiraz was investigating the death of a teenager who was hit by a police gas canister fired during nationwide anti-government protests in 2013. The group's website said it gave authorities 3 hours to carry out its 5 demands, including forcing policemen held responsible for the teenager's killing to confess to the death, that the policemen be tried by "peoples' courts," and for court officials to drop prosecutions or investigations against people who took part in protests denouncing the boy's death. The website showed a picture of someone holding a gun to a man's head. Following 6 hours of negotiations, a shoot-out between the terrorists and police led to the deaths of 2 gunmen. Kiraz later died in the hospital of a gunshot wound to the head.

March 31—Spain—The Interior Ministry announced the arrest of 4 members of a family, including 16-year-old twin boys who were allegedly about to travel to Syria to become jihadi fighters. The parents and their sons, all Moroccan citizens, were arrested in Badalona, near Barcelona. Authorities said the twins were suspected of planning to travel to Morocco before going to Syria via Turkey. The Ministry said authorities believe an older brother joined the Islamic State in Syria and died in 2014. The twins had left school in

Spain to study the Quran in Morocco.

April—Indonesia—On May 25, *AP* reported that Daeng Koro, a leader of the East Indonesia Mujahideen group, was believed to have been killed in April in a shoot-out with an Indonesian anti-terror squad near Poso.

April—Israel—On April 15, *AP* reported that Shin Bet announced that Khaled Kutina, 37, a Palestinian man residing in east Jerusalem, confessed to intentionally ramming his car into a group of Israeli Jews the previous week. Shin bet said that Kutina said he was driving along a main highway looking for Jews to harm when he saw people standing along the side of the road. One man was killed and a woman seriously injured. Kutina tried to claim mental illness before confessing. He was represented by attorney Nasser Massis.

April—Afghanistan—Gunmen kidnapped a German working with the German aid organization GIZ as he drove through the Ali Abad area of Kunduz Province. He escaped in May after being held for 6 weeks. 15049901

April 1—Morocco—The Interior Ministry announced the dismantling by the Central Bureau of Judicial Investigation of a cell in Fez that recruited young Moroccans to fight with the Islamic State in Syria and Iraq.

April 1—Jamaica—A man threw a “suspicious package” over the U.S. Embassy’s wall in the morning. Jamaican authorities detained a suspect.

April 1—Turkey—The armed forces detained 9 Britons, including 3 men, 2 women, and 4 children aged 1 to 11, trying to cross into Syria from Hatay Province. Turkish authorities began deporting them back to the UK on April 13. One of them was identified as Waheed Ahmed, 21, who was arrested at Birmingham Airport on suspicion of a terrorist offense. His father was Shakil Ahmed, a Labour Party councilor in Rochdale, northwest England. The other 8 Britons were expected to fly from Antalya to Manchester.

Police killed a woman, believed to be a DHKP-C terrorist, who was carrying a bomb near Istanbul’s main police headquarters. A policeman was slightly injured. A second suspect escaped.

Police detained some 30 DHKP-C suspects in Antalya, Izmir and Eskisehir. At least 19 people, many of them students, were held in Antalya.

Police overpowered a gunman who stormed the ruling party's office in Istanbul, forced employees out and shouted slogans against the party. No one was hurt.

April 2—Israel—A Palestinian stabbed an Israeli soldier during an arrest of Palestinians who had sneaked past the West Bank separation barrier on their way into Israel. The soldier suffered light injuries.

April 2—Iran—Iran's state-run *Press TV* said that in the morning, gunmen killed 3 police officers in Hamidiyeh, near the Iraqi border.

April 2—Egypt—Jihadis attacked an army checkpoint at Sheikh Zuweid in the Sinai Peninsula, killing at least 16 soldiers, wounding 19, and seizing 2 armored vehicles, possibly with hostages inside. A helicopter gunship fired a rocket at one of the vehicles, destroying it and killing its occupants. The second vehicle got away. Four simultaneous attacks on other army checkpoints killed 3 civilians and wounded 13 others. The Islamic State's "Sinai Province" branch in Egypt claimed credit for the attacks, saying it hit 7 checkpoints.

On April 6, security officials said the kidnappers killed a conscript they were holding after the attack by shooting him in the head.

April 2—Iraq—A car bomb exploded near a bus stop and outdoor market in Baghdad's Bab al-Muadam area during the evening, killing 8 people, including 2 women, and injuring 18.

A bomb exploded near a restaurant in Baghdad's Husseinayah Shi'ite suburb, killing 3 and wounding 8.

April 2—U.S.—The *Washington Post* reported that U.S.-Jordanian dual citizen Muhanad Mahmoud al-Farekh, alias Abdullah al-Shami, 29, once thought to be a top al-Qaeda operative, was detained in Pakistan and secretly flown to New York to face federal terrorism charges. Arraignment was scheduled a Brooklyn federal

court on charges of supporting al-Qaeda. Pakistan had detained him several weeks earlier.

Farekh was believed to have been born in Texas but to have moved with his family at a young age to Jordan. Around 2007, he traveled to Pakistan to join gunmen fighting American troops in Afghanistan.

April 2—India—Government forces intercepted 2 suspected Kashmiri rebels hiding in 2 homes in Hardshoora village in the Indian-controlled section of Kashmir. Gunmen fired on the patrol, killing one soldier and one policeman and wounding 2 soldiers and a civilian during a gun battle that raged for several hours.

Suspected rebels attacked Indian forces in Arunachal Pradesh State, killing 3 soldiers and wounding 4 others. They escaped after the attack in Tirap district. Gunmen in another area ambushed an army convoy, killing 2 and wounding 3. Police blamed a faction of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland for the killings.

April 2—Pakistan—Military courts sentenced 6 Islamic militants to death on charges including terrorism, murder, suicide bombing and kidnapping for ransom. A 7th suspect was sentenced to life.

April 2—Afghanistan—A suicide bomber hit an anti-corruption demonstration in Khost, killing 16 people and wounding nearly 60, including a local member of parliament, Hamayun Hamayoon.

In the morning, a roadside bomb set by the Taliban hit the vehicle of police chief Hikmatullah Akmal, who was driving to investigate a Taliban attack on a checkpoint in Gereshk District, according to Helmand provincial police chief Nabi Jan Malakhail.

April 2—Turkey—The state-run *Anadolu Agency* reported that in the morning, police in an Istanbul neighborhood detained more than 10 people with suspected links to the banned left-wing DHKP-C.

April 2—U.S.—The *Washington Post* reported that the Justice Department charged 2 American women, Noelle Velentzas, 28, and Asia Siddiqui, 31, with conspiring to build and plant bombs in the

United States as part of a terror attack and conspiring to use a weapon of mass destruction. DOJ said the duo discussed how to build a bomb with an undercover officer but hadn't specified targets. A federal complaint said the duo were roommates in Queens until recently and allegedly had been planning to build an explosive device since at least August 2014. The complaint said the New Yorkers spouted "violent jihadist beliefs." The complaint said Velentzas praised the 9/11 attacks and referred to Osama bin Laden and his mentor as her heroes, and once stated that she and Siddiqui were "citizens of the Islamic State." Siddiqui, a graduate of York College, allegedly had multiple propane gas tanks and instructions on how to turn them into bombs, and that had repeated contact with AQAP members. The complaint said they "researched and acquired some of the components of a car bomb, like the one used in the 1993 World Trade Center bombing; a fertilizer bomb, like the one used in the 1995 bombing of the federal building in Oklahoma City; and a pressure cooker bomb, like the one used in the 2013 Boston Marathon bombing." They faced life in prison.

The investigation began in 2013 when an undercover officer met with Velentzas, who showed him her phone, which had a photo of bin Laden holding an AK-47, the criminal complaint said. During frequent meetings with the undercover officer, the duo talked about how to avoid getting caught.

April 2—Yemen—AQAP members captured the port city of Mukalla, capital of Hadramawt, the country's largest province, seizing the city's presidential palace, government agencies and the local Central Bank branch, and freeing some 300 inmates from the main prison, including Saudi-born Khaled Batrafi, suspected mastermind of previous attacks, and 90 death row inmates convicted for a host of criminal offences. AQAP tried to break open the bank's vault with hand grenades but failed.

April 2—UK/Australia—On April 23, *CNN* reported the arrest in Blackburn, Lancashire, 3 weeks earlier of a 14-year-old boy on 2 counts of inciting another person to commit an act of terrorism overseas after encouraging an attack on the Australian ANZAC parade honoring the war dead and urging the beheading of

“someone in Australia,” according to Deborah Walsh, deputy head of counter terrorism at the Crown Prosecution Service. The Greater Manchester police examined electronic devices and discovered communications between the teen and a man in Australia. Police in Victoria, Australia, said he was communicating with suspects in Operation Rising, an Australian law enforcement operation that apprehended 5 teens suspected of planning Islamic State-inspired terrorist actions against ANZAC Day (Australia and New Zealand Army Corps Day), the centennial of the Gallipoli Campaign in World War I. Walsh told the news media, “The first allegation is that, between 15 and 26 March 2015, the defendant incited another person to commit an act of terrorism, namely to carry out an attack at an ANZAC parade in Australia with the aim of killing and/or causing serious injury to people. The second allegation is that on 18 March 2015, the defendant incited another person to behead someone in Australia.” In mid-April, Australian law enforcement officers arrested 5 Australian teens in Operation Rising and later charged Sevdet Ramdan Besim with conspiracy to commit acts done in preparation for, or planning, terrorist acts.

On July 23, 2015, CNN reported that the now-15-year-old British boy pleaded guilty in London’s Old Bailey court to inciting terrorism by encouraging another teenager to kill police officers during the ANZAC war memorial ceremony in Australia. Prosecutor Paul Greaney said the 15-year-old sent thousands of instant messages to 18-year-old Australian suspect Sevdet Besim in March, encouraging him “to commit an act of terrorism abroad, namely the murder of police officers during an attack upon a parade to commemorate ANZAC Day in Melbourne.” One message said “suggest you break into someone’s house and get your first taste of beheading.” Prosecutors dropped the charge relating to inciting beheading. Sentencing was set for September 3, 2015, later moved to October 2, 2015. AP reported on October 2, 2015, that Judge John Saunders sentenced the now-15-year-old British boy to life. He was to serve at least 5 years in custody and would be released only when he was no longer a danger to the public.

April 2—Kenya—Masked al-Shabaab terrorists carrying explosives and firing AK-47s attacked Garissa University College at 5:30 a.m., killing 148 people and injuring 104. Most of the dead were students, but also included 2 security guards, a policeman and a soldier. Following a day-long siege, security forces killed 4 terrorists and detained another trying to escape. The campus is 90 miles from the Somali border.

The terrorists separated the non-Muslim students, lectured to them for an hour, then killed them. The gunmen took dozens of students hostage in a dormitory, conducting a 13-hour gun battle with authorities. Sheik Ali Mohamud Rage told *AFP* by telephone that the hostages were Christians. “When our men arrived, they released some of the people, the Muslims, and it is they that alerted the government. We are holding the others hostage.” The terrorists set off their explosives, wounding some soldiers. During the rescue operation, soldiers saved more than 500 students.

Authorities suggested the mastermind was Mohammed Mohamud, alias Dulyadin, alias Gamadhere, a teacher at a madrasa and alleged leader of cross-border raids into Kenya. He had claimed credit for a bus attack in Makka, Kenya in November 2014 that killed 28 people. The government offered a \$220,000 bounty for him.

The next day, the *Associated Press* reported that the terrorists had surveilled the college, including a site where Christians prayed. They avoided shoot-ing at Muslims in a mosque conducting morning prayers.

Among the injured was Helen Titus, 21, an English literature student who was hit in the wrist. Others were hit while running away from snipers.

During the attack, Elizabeth Namarome Musinai, 20, phoned her parents to say, “There are gunshots everywhere! Tell Mum to pray for me—I don’t know if I will survive.” At 1 p.m., a gunman grabbed her phone and demanded that President Uhuru Kenyatta be

contacted within 2 minutes and told to remove Kenyan troops from Somalia. When told the president had not been contacted, he said, “I am going to kill your daughter.” Three gunshots followed, and he hung up. Her father, Fred Kaskon Musinai, called the man back, and was told: “She is now with her God.”

Interior Minister Joseph Nkaissery said the dead included 142 students, 3 policemen and 3 soldiers.

CNN reported on April 3 that Kenyan police arrested 5 suspects.

On April 5, Interior Ministry spokesman Mwenda Njoka announced that Abdirahim Mohammed Abdullahi, son of a government chief in Mandera County, was one of the gunmen. The chief had reported his son missing in 2014 and said he feared that he had gone to Somalia. Abdullahi graduated from the University of Nairobi with a law degree in 2013.

Al-Shabaab warned, “No amount of precaution or safety measures will be able to guarantee your safety, thwart another attack or prevent another bloodbath.”

On April 22, *AP* reported that 9 security chiefs in Garissa were suspended.

On June 4, 2015, *AP* reported that Kenyan police charged 5 men—4 Somalis and a Tanzanian—with participating in the university attack. The men pleaded not guilty to 152 counts of committing acts of terrorism in a Magistrates Court. The prosecution said they colluded to carry out the attack and urged the court to deny the suspects bail. Magistrate Daniel Ochenja directed that they be detained until June 11.

April 2–3—UK—Greater Manchester Police announced the separate arrests, a day apart, of a 14-year-old boy and 16-year-old girl suspected of preparing terrorist acts. The teens were freed on bail pending a May 28 court hearing.

In a separate evening arrest in Dover on April 3, police

questioned 5 men and a woman in their 20s detained in a departure lounge for the ferry service linking the UK to France.

April 3—U.S.—*NPR* and *WPVI* reported that in the morning the FBI arrested Keonna Thomas, alias Fatayat al-Khalifah, alias YoungLioness, 30, for planning to join the Islamic State and knowingly attempting to provide material support and resources to a designated foreign terrorist organization. The Bureau picked her up at her home on North 10th Street in Spring Garden, Philadelphia. A federal criminal complaint said she tweeted, “If we truly knew the realities, we all would be rushing to join our brothers in the front lines pray ALLAH accept us as shuhada [martyrs].” The complaint said she then applied for a passport, disabled her Twitter account, and contacted an IS member in Syria, who asked her if she wanted to participate in a suicide attack. The complaint said her response was “that would be amazing ... a girl can only wish.” After she purchased airline tickets to Spain, the FBI arrested her. The FBI’s Joint Terrorism Task Force and the Philadelphia Police Department had monitored her online for 2 years. She faced 15 years in prison. She was appointed a public defender.

April 3—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb exploded in the morning in Logar Province’s Baraki Barak District when a van carrying 2 families rolled over it, killing 4 women, 2 children, and a man. Din Mohammad Darwish, spokesman for the Logar provincial governor, blamed the Taliban.

April 3—Mali—An explosive apparently went off by accident as it was being handled by a man in a house in Bamako near a mosque, killing the man and a woman. Malian and UN troops surrounded the house, which had burn marks on its walls.

April 3—Nigeria—At 7:30 p.m., gunmen attacked the Obrikom and Obor communities in Rivers State, killing 9, injuring 2, and setting on fire the home of parliamentary opposition candidate Vincent Ogbagu of the All Progressives Congress.

Urhobo ethnic minority gunmen blew up a gas pipeline in the Delta State in the morning to draw attention to their exclusion from pipeline protection contracts with the state oil company.

April 3–4—Germany—Authorities suspected arson in an overnight fire that destroyed attic rooms in a Troeglitz building that was to house 40 refugees in May.

April 4—Italy—Interior Minister Angelino Alfano announced the expulsion of Moroccan citizen Khalid Smina, 41, who was living in Italy legally but had a “vocation to terrorism.” The Minister said he was involved with a group headed by a Tunisian who served prison time in Italy for terrorism-related crimes and was recently sent back home.

April 4—Burkina Faso—Five gunmen attacked a convoy and kidnapped Iulian Gherghut, a Romanian-French security officer working at a manganese mine run by Pan African Minerals in Tambao in the northeast. A gendarmerie officer and a driver were wounded in the attack. On August 30, the Romanian Foreign Ministry said it received a video of a man claiming to be Gherghut who said the French-language video was made on August 18. Gherghut said he was kidnapped by the al-Mourabitoun group. Gherghut called on the Romanian and Burkina Faso governments, his family and the head of the Pan African security company to negotiate for his freedom. 15040401

April 4—Egypt—Two bombs exploded in Giza, causing no injuries.

April 5—Mali—Gunmen fired 3 rockets into Gao, killing a woman and injuring 3 at 6 a.m.

April 5—Egypt—A bomb exploded on a Nile River bridge leading to an upscale central Cairo neighborhood on the island of Zamalek, killing a policeman and wounding 2 passers-by. Ajnad Misr (Soldiers of Egypt) claimed credit. Major General Ihab Roushdy, deputy police chief in Cairo’s western district, said a pickup truck stopped at a policeman’s post to ask directions. The bomb exploded, killing the policeman and wounding a man in the passenger seat and a woman who was climbing stairs up to the bridge.

Hours earlier, Egyptian security forces had killed Ajnad Misr leader and founder Hammam Mohamed Attia, 33, in a dawn shootout at a Cairo residential high-rise apartment building.

Authorities found explosives and firearms in the Giza apartment.

April 5—South Africa—Authorities took a 15-year-old South African girl from an airline flight at the Cape Town International Airport on suspicion of leaving her Cape Town home to join the Islamic State. State Security spokesman Brian Dube said authorities believed that she was planning to travel to Saudi Arabia.

April 6—Malaysia—Inspector General of Police Khalid Abu Bakar said police detained 17 suspected terrorists, aged between 14 and 44, who planned to attack police stations and army camps to acquire weapons and conduct terrorist acts in Kuala Lumpur. The suspects included 2 army personnel and 2 students. Khalid tweeted that 2 of them had recently returned from Syria. Some had received terrorist training in Afghanistan and Indonesia's Sulawesi Province. Home Minister Zahid Hamidi said that the suspects planned to kidnap unnamed high-profile individuals. Authorities believed they were trying to make bombs. Police found notes on bomb-making written by Imam Samudra, an Indonesian who was convicted and executed for his role in carrying out the 2002 Bali bombings.

April 6—Iran—*Fars* reported that during the night, Jaish al-Adl (Army of Justice) gunmen killed 8 Iranian border guards, including 4 conscripts, in Negur in Sistan-Baluchistan Province near the Pakistani border. Authorities killed 3 of the terrorists.

April 7—Philippines—In the evening, 5 gunmen kidnapped Mayor Gemma Adana of Naga, a coastal town in Zamboanga Sibugay Province, from her house while she was with friends, fleeing with her on a motorboat driven by a 6th man. The kidnappers headed toward mountainous Kaliantana Island.

April 7—India—Authorities killed 5 prisoners, including one accused of terrorism, when they tried to escape from a police van as they were being taken from Warangal city to a court in Hyderabad. Police said alleged jihadi Syed Viqaruddin asked that the vehicle stop in a deserted area for a bathroom break. Anurag Sharma, the head of Telangana State police, said that when the van stopped, another prisoner "tried to snatch a rifle from a policeman and tried to escape. The police first warned them to stop and surrender, and when they did not listen, police opened fire." One officer was

injured. Police said Viqaruddin was a member of the banned terrorist organization Lashkar-e-Tayyiba. He was arrested in July 2010 for allegedly carrying out a series of attacks against policemen. He was accused of killing 2 policemen in Hyderabad, and setting off 2 bombs there.

April 7—Lebanon—The Lebanese Army raided the hills of Mkhairmeh, following a tip that terrorists were preparing logistics for combat operations. The soldiers killed 3 terrorists and wounded 4 others near the border with Syria.

April 7—Iraq/Syria—The Islamic State began broadcasting-English-language news bulletins on its *al-Bayan* radio network.

April 7—U.S.—On April 9, *AFP* reported that Joshua Ray Van Haften, 34, of Madison, Wisconsin, was arrested at Chicago's-O'Hare airport on April 7 as he returned from Turkey and was charged with attempting to provide material support and resources, namely himself as personnel, to a foreign terrorist organization," the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria, where he allegedly planned to join the group. The Justice Department said he left the United States on August 26, 2014, for Istanbul. Van Haften faced 15 years in prison if convicted.

April 7—UK—West Yorkshire Assistant Chief Constable Mark Milsom said that 2 British boys were believed to have taken a flight from Manchester airport to Turkey on March 31 and were now in Syria, probably with the Islamic State.

April 7—Tunisia—Army Brigadier General Belhassen Oueslati said gunmen ambushed troops near the mountain of Mghilla near the Algerian border, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 3. The al-Qaeda-linked Oqba ibn Nafaa brigade is based in the Kasserine region. By April 8, the tally had risen to 5 dead soldiers and 8 wounded. At least 13 suspects were arrested.

April 7—UK—Syria-born Muslim cleric Shaykh Abdulhadi Arwani, 48, was found shot dead in a car in London's Wembley area. He had gunshot wounds to the chest. He was a former imam at the-An-noor mosque in west London. On April 14, *AP* reported that the Crown Prosecution Service charged Leslie Cooper, 36, with the killing. On April 16, *AP* reported that Scotland Yard's Counter-

Terrorism Command detectives arrested a 61-year-old man and a 53-year-old woman. He was arrested on suspicion of conspiracy to murder Arwani and on suspicion of commission, preparation and instigation of acts of terrorism. She was arrested on a terror charge. 15040701

April 7—Afghanistan—Gunmen ambushed police in Kunar Province's Narang District, killing 2 Afghans—a man and woman from the same family—and wounding 3 in an attack on a police vehicle.

April 7—Switzerland—Authorities arrested a Zurich man, 24, at Zurich airport as he attempted to board a flight to Istanbul, en route to join al-Qaeda or the Islamic State in Syria or Iraq.

April 8—Spain—The Catalan regional police announced that some 360 Mossos d'Esquadra regional police officers conducted raids in 5 northeastern towns, including Barcelona, and arrested 11 people on suspicion of links to jihadi terrorism, planning attacks in Catalonia, and recruiting for the Islamic State. The detainees were from Spain, Paraguay and Morocco. In follow-up searches, police seized a grenade, knives, shotguns, ammunition and chemicals that could be used for bomb-making. On April 10, investigative judge Santiago Pedraz jailed 7 of the suspected jihadis, most of them from Terrassa. One of the men was allegedly planning to attack a Jewish bookstore in Barcelona with the assistance of a neo-Nazi. Police found on his cell phone images of a central Barcelona hotel, a police station, and a shopping center. The group allegedly formed the Islamic Brotherhood for Jihad Predication, which was linked ideologically to the Islamic State. Pedraz released 3 other detainees and sent a 17-year-old Paraguayan living in Spain for 8 years to a juvenile detention center. Six detainees were men with Spanish citizenship; the seventh was a Moroccan woman. Catalonia regional police had been monitoring the group for more than a year.

April 8—Iraq—A bomb went off near an outdoor market in Baghdad's southeastern Nahrwan suburb, killing 4 people and wounding 10.

April 8—Iraq—London's *Daily Mail* reported that the Islamic State in a public square in Salah al-Din Province beheaded a man accused

of sorcery.

April 8—Afghanistan—Afghan soldier Abdul Azim, a resident of Langhman Province, shot to death an American soldier and wounded 7 others before American troops killed him and injured another Afghan soldier. A U.S. Embassy official had just finished meeting with Afghan provincial leaders at the compound of the Nangarhar provincial governor in Jalalabad when the shooting began. 15040801

April 8—West Bank—A Palestinian from Sinjil village stabbed 2 Israeli soldiers outside Shilo, a West Bank settlement, before one of the victims shot him to death. One soldier was critically wounded in the neck.

April 8—Saudi Arabia—The *Saudi Press Agency* reported that drive-by gunmen fired from a car at a police patrol east of Riyadh, killing 2 policemen in a morning attack. On April 24, AP reported that 2 Saudi men—one under arrest, one at large—working for the Islamic State were suspected of masterminding the attack. Interior Ministry spokesman Major General Mansour al-Turki said the detainee sent pictures of the attack to the IS in Syria and coordinated the attack with them. Al-Turki said the IS in Syria recruited him through the Internet. Police offered a 1 million Saudi riyal (\$267,000) reward for information leading to the arrest of Nawaf al-Enezi.

April 8—Yemen—CNN reported that AQAP issued an online wanted poster offering 20 kilograms of gold (circa \$774,000) for the death or capture of Houthi leader Abdelmalik Bedrudin al-Houthi and former Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, whom the group said were the “2 heads of evil.”

April 8—Egypt—A mortar round landed in a residential area south of Sheik Zweid in northern Sinai, hitting a house and killing 9 of its residents.

A missile landed on a house in another village, killing 2 civilians.

A bomb exploded as a military vehicle drove past in el-Arish, killing 2 police officers. The IS affiliate Sinai Province claimed responsibility on Twitter, saying that the attack was a “prompt

retaliation for the random shelling by the renegade army of Muslims.”

April 9—Afghanistan—In the morning, 4 Taliban, wearing military uniforms and explosive vests, attacked an Afghan government compound in Mazar-i-Sharif, the provincial capital of Balkh Province, killing 10 people, including 4 prosecutors and 5 police, and wounding 66, including several security forces and government workers. One attacker threw a grenade, destroying the compound’s entranceway. The compound houses the regional chief prosecutor’s office. All 4 terrorists were killed.

Meanwhile, a roadside bomb went off in eastern Afghanistan, injuring 12 civilians.

April 9—Philippines—Troops battled 250 Abu Sayyaf gunmen. Two soldiers and 6 terrorists died and 15 soldiers, including 2 Army captains, and 10 terrorists were wounded in the gun battle in Sulu Province’s Patikul township. The AS gunmen were led by commander Radulan Sahiron and sub-leaders Hairula Asbang and Hatib Sawadjaan in Patikul’s Gata village.

April 9—France—Hackers claiming allegiance to the Islamic State seized control of a global French *TV5 Monde* television network, blacking out 11 channels and taking over the network’s website and social media accounts. A message the *TV5 Monde* website read in part “I am IS” with a banner by a group that called itself Cybercaliphate. The *Wall Street Journal* reported on June 11, 2015, that French investigators believed that Russian APT28 Pawn Storm hackers had posed as IS members, citing use of Russian IP addresses used in previous APT28 attacks.

April 9—Egypt—Ajnad Misr (Egypt’s Soldiers) announced on Twitter a new leader, Izzeddin al-Masri, to replace Hammam Mohamed Attia, killed in a police shoot-out on April 5.

April 9—Lebanon—Police shot to death jihadi Osama Mansour and an accomplice in Tripoli during the night. Mansour was wanted on terrorism-related charges in a shoot-out in the north. Police were conducting an operation to arrest radical cleric Sheikh Khaled Hoblos when Mansour fired on them, wounding 2 policemen.

Mansour was wearing an explosive belt. He was an associate of Lebanon's top fugitive, Shadi Mawlawi.

April 10—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide car bomber hit a convoy of U.S. troops outside the gates of the U.S. military base not far from the airport in Jalalabad, the capital of Nangarhar Province, killing 3 Afghan civilians and wounding 4. No Americans were harmed. 15041001

A minivan hit a roadside bomb in Ghazni Province, killing 10 people.

Circa 250 Taliban gunmen attacked Afghan army posts in Badakhshan's Jurm district in the country's northeast, killing at least 18 soldiers and beheading 8. Another 12 soldiers were wounded or missing. Ahmad Nawid Froutan, a spokesman for the provincial governor, said Afghan troops killed 19 Taliban fighters, 8 of them foreigners.

April 10—Thailand—A car bomb hidden in a stolen pickup truck in a basement level exploded late at night at the Samui Island Central Festival shopping mall after a fashion show, injuring 12 people. The island attracts foreign tourists. The car was stolen in Yala Province.

April 10—France—A man with a knife injured a sergeant in France's anti-terror Vigipirate mission who was patrolling Paris's Orly Airport in the afternoon, then fled.

April 10—U.S.—*Fox News* reported that the FBI arrested John T. Booker, alias Mohammed Abdullah Hassan, 20, of Kansas, who plotted to kill U.S. soldiers with a vehicle bomb at Fort Riley in Manhattan, Kansas, on behalf of the Islamic State. Prosecutors said he often claimed he wanted to engage in jihad for the IS, and joined the Army in February 2014 to commit an insider attack. Booker was charged with one count of attempting to use a weapon of mass destruction (explosives), one count of attempting to damage property by means of an explosive, and one count of attempting to provide material support to a designated foreign terrorist organization. Booker allegedly plotted to construct a bomb with 2 FBI informants, whom he told the Quran "says to kill your enemies

wherever they are.” He was arrested in a van he believed was packed with 1,000 pounds of explosives, which had been inerted. Later that day, the U.S. Attorney’s office charged Alexander Blair of Topeka with failing to report a felony. A criminal complaint said Blair had loaned Booker money to rent a storage unit for bomb components. Authorities said Booker had posted to a Facebook account on March 19, 2014: “Getting ready to be killed in jihad is a HUGE adrenaline rush! I am so nervous. NOT because I’m scared to die but I am EAGER to meet my lord.” He was to report for basic training on April 7, 2014, but the Army mustered him out after the FBI alerted them.

April 11—Nigeria—During voting for state governors and assemblies in Rivers State, gunmen killed a police officer and 8 supporters of opposition gubernatorial candidate Dakuku Peterside.

April 11—Saudi Arabia/Yemen—The Saudi Defense Ministry said Houthi rebels killed 3 Saudi border guards in a mortar attack in the Saudi border province of Najran. 15041101

April 11—Turkey—The armed forces said Kurdish rebels fired on troops near the village of Yukari Tutek in Agri Province, wounding 4 soldiers. Troops were policing a spring festival held by the Kurdistan Workers’ Party (PKK). Troops fired back, killing 5 PKK rebels. A Kurdish news agency reported that a civilian died in the gun battle. The pro-Kurdish *DIHA* news agency said a Kurdish activist was killed while trying to stop the violence.

April 11—Pakistan—Gunmen killed 20 workers at a dam construction site in the Gobdan area of the Turbat district in southwestern Baluchistan Province. The gunmen attacked a labor camp, overpowered 8 security guards from Baluchistan, and killed sleeping laborers before fleeing, according to government commissioner Pasand Khan Buledi of the Makran division. He added that 3 people were wounded and that 16 of the dead were from Punjab Province and 4 from Sindh Province. None of the guards were injured. The Baluch Liberation Front claimed credit. On April 13, *AP* reported that Pakistani Frontier Corps soldiers killed 13 suspected members of a group involved in the attack. Among the dead was a senior BLF commander; another wanted commander was arrested. Baluchistan Home Minister Sarfaraz

Bugti said the 8 security guards were arrested for negligence.

April 11—India—Maoist rebels attacked a police patrol in a central Indian forest in Sukma district, killing 7 and wounding 10.

April 11—Suriname—During the evening, airport authorities arrested a 16-year-old Jamaican believed trying to fly to the Netherlands en route to Turkey to join Islamic State terrorists in Syria. He was sent back to Jamaica.

April 12—Libya—Gunmen fired 40 machine gun rounds at local guards of the South Korean Embassy, killing one of them and a civilian, and injuring another guard. The South Korean Foreign Ministry said no embassy officials were harmed in the post-midnight attack. The local Islamic State affiliate claimed credit on Twitter. 15041201

April 12—Egypt—A roadside bomb hit an armored vehicle in Kharouba village in the Sinai, killing 6 soldiers, including an officer. Ansar Beit al-Maqdis, alias the Sinai Province of the Islamic State, claimed credit on Twitter.

A Sinai Province of the Islamic State truck bomber hit the entrance of a large el-Arish police station, killing 8 people, including 5 policemen, and injuring 45, many of them civilians.

Gunmen attacked soldiers at a mobile checkpoint in Rafah, wounding a police officer and 2 soldiers.

April 12—Iraq—A bomb exploded on a commercial street in Baghdad, killing 4 and wounding 9.

Two bombs went off near an outdoor market in Baghdad's western suburbs, killing 5 and wounding 10.

A bomb exploded on a commercial street in Baghdad's Amil district, killing 3 and wounding 11.

April 12—Germany—DPA reported that a bomb threat was e-mailed against Germanwings flight 826, an Airbus A320 scheduled to fly to Milan's Malpensa airport. The plane was held at Cologne-Bonn Airport, where it was evacuated. No bomb was founded.

April 12—Mali—A military vehicle hit a roadside bomb in the Segou region, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 3 others.

April 12—Thailand—Police suspected Muslim separatists when gunmen in a pickup truck and 2 motorcycles fired assault rifles and killed 4 people in 2 neighboring houses in a nighttime attack in Narathiwat Province's Sukhirin District.

April 12—Yemen—On April 14, AP reported that AQAP announced that a drone strike killed Saudi national Ibrahim al-Rubaish, AQAP's senior cleric and sharia official who had been involved in planning terrorist attacks. The U.S. State Department's Rewards for Justice program had offered a \$5 million reward. CNN quoted AQAP's al-Malahem Media wing as claiming that 5 members of the group were killed in the evening "crusader strike."- Al-Rubaish, born in 1979, was released from Guantanamo Bay in 2006 to the Saudi terrorist rehabilitation program, then joined AQAP, becoming its chief ideologue and theological adviser. In 2014, he applauded the Islamic State's grabbing of land in Iraq and Syria, saying in a video, "I ask God that efforts are united to target the enemies of the religion."

April 13—Thailand—Police suspected Muslim separatists when 2 rubber farmers—a 54-year-old man and his 52-year-old wife—were shot dead on their plantation in Yala Province's Yaha District.

April 13—Libya—A bomb exploded in a garbage can next to the Moroccan Embassy in Tripoli in the morning, causing no injuries. The local Islamic State affiliate claimed credit. 15041301

April 13—Iraq—A parked pickup truck loaded with fruits and vegetables exploded near an outdoor market in a commercial area in Baghdad's Shi'ite Amil neighborhood, killing 10 civilians, wounding 25 civilians, and damaging 20 cars.

A bomb exploded in a parking lot in Baghdad's southeastern Jisr Diyala suburb, killing 3 civilians and wounding 9.

A bomb exploded in a market in Taji, killing 2 civilians and wounding 7.

April 13—Egypt—A sniper using a silenced weapon killed a

soldier in Abu Shinnar village in the Sinai Peninsula.

April 13—Morocco—The Interior Ministry announced the arrest of 6 men in Salwane who had ties to Moroccans in the Netherlands who were suspected of planning to kill those “with religious convictions contrary to this terrorist organization.” The men were Islamic State supporters who trained in the woods in the surrounding hills. Investigators tipped Dutch authorities to a Moroccan living in the Netherlands in close contact with the cell and planning his own attacks.

April 13—U.S.—*Newsweek* reported that the Islamic State released an 11-minute video entitled “We Will Burn America” which predicted another 9/11 attack. The video showed the murders of U.S. journalist James Foley and Jordanian pilot Moaz al-Kasasbeh. It lauded attacks on the Canadian parliament in October 2014, the shootings at a Kosher grocery in Paris by IS supporter Amedy Coulibaly in January 2015 and the recent cyber hacks of U.S. Central Command by IS supporters in January 2015, and French television station *TVMONDES*, by hackers claiming affiliation with IS in April. A speaker said, “America thinks it’s safe because of the geographical location. Thus you see it invades the Muslim lands, and it thinks that the army of the Jihad won’t reach in their lands. But the dream of the American to have safety became a mirage. Today there is no safety for any American on the globe. By Allah’s willing, the fear will spread among them again soon. Here it is America now losing billions still to make sure their country is safe. But today, it’s time for payback. By the grace of Allah, today the mujahideen are much more stronger and they have more resources [than] before. Thus they are able to burn [the] United States again.”

April 13—Mexico—On April 16, authorities issued a 5-state alert after the theft of a container of Iridium 192, a hazardous radioactive material used for industrial inspection, from a truck in Tabasco State on April 13. On April 22, *AP* reported that Mexican authorities recovered the stolen material, still sealed in its container, on a pedestrian walkway in Cardenas, the same town where it was stolen.

April 14—Afghanistan—The Taliban was suspected of kidnapping 4 ethnic Hazara men traveling to purchase livestock in Ghazni

Province. On April 18, President Ashraf Ghani's office said the terrorists beheaded the hostages.

April 14—Somalia—A suicide car bomber set off his vehicle at the gate of a Ministry of Higher Education office complex in Mogadishu. Gunmen then ran into the complex, which houses other government ministries. At least 10 people—8 civilians and 2 soldiers—and 7 terrorists were killed in the ensuing gun battle. Al-Shabaab was suspected.

April 14—Egypt—The *MENA* state news agency reported that in the morning, gunmen on a motorcycle shot dead a policeman and wounded 2 other policemen manning a checkpoint in Shibeen al-Qanatar, north of Cairo.

Bombs hit electrical pylons outside Cairo, cutting power to a complex housing most of Egypt's private TV stations and briefly taking them off the air.

April 14—Iraq—Iraqi security forces repelled an attack by Islamic State suicide bombers on Beiji, the country's largest oil refinery. Ammar Hikmat, deputy governor of Salahuddin Province, said more than 20 terrorists were killed, and that several security forces were killed or wounded.

A car bomb exploded during the night on a commercial street in eastern Baghdad, killing 8 people, including 2 women, and wounding 21.

A car bomb exploded near a bakery in Mahmoudiyah, killing 7 and wounding 13 people lined up to buy bread.

Two car bombs went off in the afternoon in the al-Wihda suburb of Baghdad, killing 6 and wounding 13. One of the cars was parked in a commercial area; the other in a nearby parking lot.

A car bomb exploded in the morning in a parking lot outside Baghdad's Yarmouk hospital, killing 4 civilians and wounding 10.

A bomb exploded at an outdoor market in Baghdad's northern Sabi al-Bor area, killing 3 civilians and wounding 8.

April 14—Philippines—The military and insurgents reported the death via natural causes of Ameril Umbra Kato, who had supported the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Movement. He was replaced by his deputy, Esmail Abubakar, who was in his 40s and trained in the Middle East. Some of Kato's forces had expressed support for the Islamic State.

April 14—U.S./Cuba—The Obama Administration announced that it would remove Cuba from the U.S. list of state sponsors of terrorism, where it had resided since 1982. President Obama sent a message to Congress observing that Havana “has not provided any support for international terrorism” over the last 6 months and gave “assurances that it will not support acts of international terrorism in the future.” Cuba would be deleted from the list 45 days after the message was sent. In 1982, Cuba was accused of promoting “armed revolution by organizations that used terrorism,” such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia and the Basque separatist movement ETA in Spain; providing refuge to black and Puerto Rican militants who carried out attacks in the United States, including Joanne Chesimard and various hijackers. The remaining regimes on the state sponsors list were Iran, Syria, and Sudan.

April 14–15—Colombia—FARC was believed responsible for a midnight ambush in Cauca Department that killed a corporal and 10 soldiers and injured 19 members of an army unit on a routine patrol.

April 15—Iraq—During the night, a bomb exploded inside a cafe in Baghdad's southeastern Jisr Diyala suburb, killing 6 people and wounding 11.

A bomb went off near a small restaurant in Baghdad's northern Husseinayah suburb, killing 3 and wounding 4.

A roadside bomb went off near a Sahwa patrol in Baghdad's western suburbs, killing 2 militia members.

April 15—U.S./Cuba—State Department spokesman Jeff Rathke told the press that Spain and Cuba were discussing potential extradition of 2 ETA members wanted by Spain since 2010. A Spanish court claimed Jose Angel Urtiaga and Jose Ignacio Etxarte

sought permission for grenade- and mortar-launching tests in Venezuela in cooperation with the FARC. They had lived in Cuba since the 1980s.

April 15—Mali—At 11:30 a.m., a suicide bomber attacked the UN's MINUSMA peacekeeping mission's base in Ansongo town in northern Gao region, killing 3 people and wounding 16, including 9 peacekeepers and 7 civilians. Algerian terrorist leader Mokhtar Belmokhtar claimed credit. 15041501

April 15—Turkey—Two Spanish residents in Turkey were arrested on suspicion of having links to jihadi terrorists and membership in the Islamic State. Ahmed Debza, a Moroccan man, and Nadia Ataich Fernandez, a Spanish woman, who both resided in Melilla, were alleged to have traveled with their 14-month-old daughter to Turkey in October 2014. Turkish officials arrested them after they returned from Syria, awaiting "logistical and financial support" from IS, according to the Spanish Interior Ministry. Debza had first attempted to travel to Syria alone in July 2014, allegedly leaving behind a will in which he bequeathed to relatives his goods including a successful carpentry business.

April 16—Egypt—An armored military vehicle hit a roadside bomb during a raid on jihadi hideouts in Sheik Zweid in the northern Sinai Peninsula, killing one officer and wounding another.

April 16—Pakistan—*NPR* and *AP* reported that 4 gunmen on motorcycles shot and injured American physician Debra Lobo, 55, as she drove to work at Karachi's Jinnah Medical and Dental College, where she is vice principal. She was hospitalized in the intensive care unit at Agha Khan University Hospital with 2 bullet wounds in the cheek and shoulder. She is married to a Pakistani, had 2 children, and lived in the city for more than 30 years. The Islamic State left a pamphlet in her car. 15041601

April 16—Italy—Palermo, Sicily police announced that Muslim migrants had thrown 12 Christians (from Nigeria and Ghana) overboard during a recent crossing from Libya. Police detained 15 people from the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Mali and Guinea Bissau for multiple homicide aggravated by religious hatred.

April 16—U.S.—*NPR* reported that authorities arrested

Abdirahman Sheik Mohamud, 23, a naturalized American, for plotting to conduct a terrorist attack for the al-Nusra front. The *Globe and Mail* reported that the U.S. Justice Department said the Columbus, Ohio, man who trained with jihadis in Syria, was charged with supporting terrorism and making false statements. The federal indictment said he had been told by a Muslim cleric to return to the United States and carry out an act of terrorism. The indictment said Mohamud told a friend that he wanted to go to a military base in Texas and “kill 3 or 4 American soldiers execution-style.” The indictment said his backup plan was to attack a prison. His brother, Aden, was killed fighting with the Nusra Front. He had earlier posted Islamic State symbols on social media. The indictment said Mohamud obtained a U.S. passport and bought a one-way ticket to Greece. He left the U.S. in April 2014 but went to Istanbul, Turkey, and on to Syria. Mohamud initially was arrested in February in Columbus and held by local law enforcement authorities.

April 16—France—A Paris court convicted 4 people of providing logistical support to Chechen jihadis in Syria. Khamzat Ilyasov, 20, was sentenced to 5 years in prison; he was the only one who had traveled to Syria. Bai-Ali Mahaouri, 46, was sentenced to 4 years in prison for providing logistical, financial and other support to the Chechen fighters in Syria. Two 27-year-old cousins were sentenced to 2 years for belonging to the group, which was active from September 2012 to November 2013. The court announced that the 4 sent military clothes, a 4-wheel drive vehicle and money to the Chechens.

April 16—Syria—*CNN* reported that Australian citizen Sharky Jama, 25, a former male model and DJ from Melbourne, Australia, was killed while fighting for the Islamic State in Syria. Jama and a fellow Somali-Australian, named by the Australian media as former business student Yusuf Yusuf, went missing in August 2014. Jama’s parents reportedly had been in contact with him in Falluja, held by the IS, where he apparently was living. Melbourne’s FRM Model Management had represented Jama for 2½ years.

April 16—Yemen—*AFP* reported that a nighttime drone strike hit a vehicle in Habban, southeast of Ataq, in Shabwa Province, killing

2 AQAP members, including Khaled Atef, a cousin of the province's AQAP chief.

April 16—Cameroon—Boko Haram attacked 2 villages—Bia and Diana—on the Nigerian border, killing 10 men and 2 women.
15041602-03

April 16—Israel—On April 19, *AP* reported that Israeli police were investigating the killing of Polish female tourist Daaria Magdalena Rojmiark, whose body bore signs of violence. Her body was found in a forest in Nazareth. She was reported missing on April 16. Police said criminals or terrorists could be responsible. On May 28, police spokesman Micky Rosenfeld said authorities charged a Palestinian man from Jericho with murdering Rojmiark after trying to sexually abuse her while she was walking near a construction site close to her hotel in Nazareth. Rosenfeld said she tried to escape, but he was afraid she would report him so he ran after her and strangled her with her scarf.

April 17—Iraq—The Islamic State claimed credit when a car bomb exploded outside the U.S. Consulate in Irbil, killing 3 civilians and injuring 5. Turkish nationals were among the casualties, according to the Turkish Foreign Ministry. All U.S. Consulate personnel were safe. A small bomb exploded in the area, then a car bomber drove toward the Consulate. Security personnel fired at the car, which exploded before it could reach the facility. The bomb went off across the street from bars, cafes, and shops popular with foreigners and Consulate employees. On April 20, the Kurdish Regional Security Council said a suspect was arrested. On April 28, Kurdish authorities said they had arrested a 5-member Islamic State cell responsible for the attack. The Kurds said the group planned the attack for several months. Four of the suspects lived in Irbil; the 5th was an Arab resident of Kirkuk. Another suspect was at large.
15041701

The *BBC* reported that Izzat Ibrahim al-Douri, 72, leader of the Naqshbandi Order insurgents, died in fighting with government troops in Salahuddin Province. He was deputy to Saddam Hussein as vice chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, and was the King of Clubs in the pack of cards the U.S. issued of wanted

members of Saddam Hussein's regime. The press suggested he was affiliated with the rise of the Islamic State.

Meanwhile, bombs killed 40 people in Baghdad.

A car bomb went off near an outdoor market in Baghdad's southwestern Amil neighborhood, killing 13 and wounding 24.

Thirty minutes later, a car bomb exploded inside a car dealership in Baghdad's eastern Habibya neighborhood, killing 15, wounding 26, and destroying 11 cars.

A bomb exploded on a commercial street in the New Baghdad district, killing 4 and wounding 9.

A bomb went off near an outdoor market in Baghdad's Dora district, killing 3 shoppers.

A bomb near a café in southeastern suburban Baghdad killed 3 people.

A roadside bomb hit a Sahwa militia patrol in southern Baghdad, killing 2.

April 17—Mali—During the night, 2 gunmen attacked a UN MINUSMA convoy of civilian workers near Gao, killing 2 drivers and wounding a team member, who escaped with the others. Al-Mourabitoun (the Sentinels) led by Mokhtar Belmokhtar, claimed credit. 15041702

April 17—Gaza Strip—*Newsweek* reported that a homemade explosive went off near the former home of Palestinian Authority president Mahmoud Abbas, now used as offices for Hamas, the militant group which control the strip.

April 18—Kenya—The *Voice of America* reported that al-Shabaab was suspected when an attack on a Kenyan convoy killed 3 soldiers and wounded 8 others while they were on a patrol in the Delbio area of Lower Jubba region. 15041801

April 18—Somalia—Al-Shabaab gunned down Aden Haji Hussein, a legislator from the semiautonomous Puntland region,

outside a hospital where he had taken his wife. Sheikh Abdiasis Abu Musab, al-Shabaab's spokesman for military affairs, said "we shall continue killing the enemies."

April 18—Gaza Strip—*Newsweek* reported that a series of unexplained explosions hit the Gaza Strip during the previous week. Two simultaneous explosions hit the outer wall of the headquarters of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and a police headquarters in the blockaded enclave April 18. UNRWA spokesman Adnan Abu Hasna said there were no casualties or damage from the blast, which was 10 feet from the door.

April 18—Afghanistan—The Islamic State's Wila-yat Khorasan branch claimed its first attack in Afghanistan with an 8:30 a.m. suicide bombing in Jalalabad that killed 35 people and injured 125. The suicide bomber set off his explosive vest outside the New Kabul Bank, where government workers, including police officers and soldiers, were cashing their paychecks. The claimants said the suicide bomber was Abu Mohammad Khorasani and included the photograph of a man with scarf covering his face and a Kalashnikov rifle by his side, with the IS flag in the background. In January, IS said it would expand to Afghanistan and Pakistan, calling the region "Khorasan." Two other bombs in Jalalabad did not kill anyone; IS was silent regarding them. One bomb exploded outside a shrine; police detonated an unexploded bomb found outside the National Bank of Afghanistan. Taliban spokesman Zabiullah Mujahid denied responsibility for any of the explosions. In a tweet, he said "we condemn/deny involvement." A small magnetic bomb went off in the Behshood district, killing one and wounding 2. In 2001, Taliban suicide bombers attacked the same branch of Kabul Bank in Jalalabad, killing 38 customers.

April 18—Australia—Melbourne authorities arrested 5 Australian teens suspected of planning an IS-inspired attack at an ANZAC Day ceremony in Melbourne that included attacking police officers. Two 18-year-olds allegedly were preparing the April 25 attack involving edged weapons on the commemoration of the 1915 Gallipoli landings. Another 18-year-old was held on weapons charges. Two others, aged 18 and 19, were "assisting police." Federal Police

Deputy Commissioner Michael Phelan said that the group had links to Abdul Numan Haider, 18, who stabbed 2 Melbourne police officers and was shot dead in September 2014.

Sevdet Besim appeared briefly in Melbourne Magistrates Court on April 18 on a charge of preparing for, or planning, a terrorist act.

On April 20, *AP* reported that Greater Manchester Police arrested a 14-year-old boy on April 18 in Blackburn, northwestern England on suspicion of involvement in the commission, preparation, or instigation of acts of terrorism in connection with the plot. Detective Chief Superintendent Tony Mole said police found “communication between an individual in the northwest and a man in Australia to what we believe is a credible terrorist threat.”

April 19—U.S.—Florida-based postal carrier Doug Hughes, 61, landed a gyrocopter on the West Lawn of the U.S. Capitol to protest the influence of large campaign donations by delivering a letter to every one of the 535 members of Congress. He was arrested by Capitol Police and charged with violating national airspace and operating an unregistered aircraft. He was put under house arrest and made to wear an electronic monitoring ankle bracelet until a May 8 court appearance in Washington. Authorities called for a review of security procedures.

April 19—France—*CNN* reported on April 22 that French authorities had arrested Sid Ahmed Ghlam, 24, a computer science student from Algeria who phoned an ambulance to come to his home in Paris’ 13th district on the morning of April 19, claiming had accidentally shot himself in the leg. They soon found that he was plotting to attack a church in Villejuif south of Paris after getting a directive from someone in Syria. Authorities found traces of blood and bags in his car. They later found a loaded Kalashnikov gun, a 9-mm revolver, 3 cell phones, a laptop, a USB key, a satellite navigation system “and handwritten documents that contained information on possible targets,” according to the police. Police found in his residence 3 Kalashnikovs, 3 bulletproof vests, police armbands, a camera, some 2,000 euros in cash and “documents in Arabic mentioning al-Qaeda and ISIS,” according to the prosecutor.

Authorities said the detainee had planned to go to Syria. The Interior Minister said, "Documentation was also discovered establishing unambiguously that the individual planned an imminent ... attack, probably against one or 2 churches." Authorities later said the detainee was suspected in the murder of Aurelie Chatelain, 32, who was found dead of several gunshots in a parked car in the Paris suburb of Villejuif the morning of April 19. She was the mother of a 5-year-old girl and had come to the region one day earlier for a training class. Ballistics, DNA, satellite navigation and other evidence linked the suspect to Chatelain's murder. Prosecutors issued preliminary charges, including killing in relation to a terrorist enterprise, suggesting that prosecutors believed he did not act alone.

On April 26, *AP* reported that French officials detained a second man in Saint-Ouen, north of Paris. His DNA was found on a hairbrush in Ghlam's house. A third male detainee's DNA was found in Ghlam's bedroom. A fourth detainee was believed to have provided logistical support for the alleged plot.

On June 6, 2015, French Interior Minister Bernard Cazeneuve announced the dawn arrests in Paris's western suburbs of 2 men, aged 35 and 39, suspected of assisting 24-year-old Algerian student Sid Ahmed Ghlam's terrorist plot to attack a church in Villejuif, south of Paris.

On October 14, 2015, French police detained 2 more people in the Seine-Saint-Denis region who might have provided logistical help to Sid Ahmed Ghlam in his plan to attack the church in Villejuif. 15041901

April 19—U.S.—*CNN* reported that the FBI arrested 6 Somali-American men in Minnesota and California on a criminal complaint unsealed on April 20 on terrorism charges after a year-long investigation into an Islamic State-inspired terrorist plot involving a terror recruitment network focused on the Somali community in the Minneapolis area. The *Daily Mail* on April 21 identified the 6 Minnesotans as

- Adnan Abdihamid Farah, 19, arrested in Minnesota
- Zacharia Yusuf Abduraham, 19, arrested in Minnesota
- Hanad Musafe Musse, 19, arrested in Minnesota
- Guled Ali Omar, 20, arrested in Minnesota. His older brother, Ahmed Ali Omar, joined al-Shabaab, leaving Minnesota in December 2007, according to the complaint. Ahmed Omar remains a fugitive. The complaint said when agents went to Guled's house after he was held in San Diego in November, another brother, Mohamed Ali Omar, threatened them.
- Mohamed Abdihamid Farah, 19, arrested in San Diego, California, after driving from Minnesota
- Abdurahman Yasin Daud, 21, arrested in San Diego, California, after driving from Minnesota

Mohamed Farah, Abdurahman and Musse were detained in New York City in November 2014 while trying to board a flight out of the country, but were charged in April 2015 with conspiracy to provide material support and attempting to provide material support to a foreign terrorist organization—the Islamic State. The complaint said they friends planned to get to Syria from nearby countries after flying from Minneapolis, San Diego, or New York City. The complaint also said they lied to federal investigators when they were detained. The complaint said the group were in contact with Abdi Nur, a Minnesota man charged previously with conspiracy to provide support to a terror organization. The complaint said Nur, “from his locale in Syria, recruits individuals and provides assistance to those who want to leave Minnesota to fight abroad.”

The New York City trio were stopped with Hamza Ahmed, 19, who was indicted on charges of lying to the FBI during a terrorism investigation, conspiring to provide material support to IS, and attempting to provide material support. He pleaded not guilty.

Prosecutors credited a confidential informant who initially had

planned to join IS, but later went to authorities, who recorded some of his conversations with the 6 detainees.

April 19—Somalia—The *Voice of America* reported that al-Shabaab killed 3 African Union peacekeepers from Burundi and wounded several other soldiers in the southern town of Lego. 15041902

April 19—Afghanistan—*Reuters* reported that the Taliban kidnapped 19 people working for a land mine clearance project outside Gardez, capital of Paktia Province. The de-miners worked for Sterling Demining Afghanistan. The hostages were taken to Zurmat district. The government asked the assistance of local elders in mediating their release.

April 19—Libya—The Islamic State released a 29-minute *al-Furqan* video purporting to show it murdering 2 groups of 35 captured Ethiopian Christians in Libya. It said one group held in the east was beheaded on a beach by the IS Barka Province affiliate, and one in the south was shot dead by the Fazzan Province IS affiliate. A terrorist seen on the video said “Muslim blood that was shed under the hands of your religion is not cheap.” On April 20, *AP* reported that Ethiopia’s government declared 3 days of mourning. Ethiopian government spokesman Redwan Hussein said that he believed the victims were Ethiopian migrants trying to reach Europe.

April 19—Iraq—A car bomb exploded during the night on a commercial street in downtown Baghdad, killing 6 and wounding 13.

A bomb went off near a market in al-Taji, killing 3 and wounding 8.

A bomb exploded in Baghdad’s northeastern suburbs, killing 2 and wounding 5.

A mortar shell hit a house in the village of Sabaa al-Bour, killing 3 people.

April 19—Afghanistan—The Taliban attacked a police station in Lashkar Gar, capital of Helmand Province, killing 3 people and wounding 11 people, including 2 officers and a civilian. A suicide

bomber blew himself up outside the station, allowing 2 gunmen to get inside the police station, setting off a gun battle.

April 19—Saudi Arabia—Saudi Arabia's Interior Ministry said that gunfire and mortar shells fired during the night from Yemen killed a border guard and wounded 2 others in Najran Province. Saudi Arabia had conducted airstrikes against Shi'ite Houthi rebels in Yemen for the previous 3 weeks.

April 20—Somalia—Al-Shabaab claimed credit when a remotely-detonated bomb exploded under a seat on a bus carrying UNICEF employees in Garowe, Puntland, killing 10, including at least 4 UNICEF employees, and wounding many others, including 4 UNICEF employees who were seriously injured. The *Voice of America* quoted local police as saying that 2 Kenyans, a Ugandan, an Afghan, 2 Somalis, and the bomber were killed. The bus was passing near the offices of the U.N.'s food agency. 15042001

April 20—Iran/Australia—The *BBC* reported that Australia and Iran agreed to share intelligence about Australians fighting with Islamic State jihadis in Iraq.

April 20—Turkey—Turkish police in Ankara arrested a British couple, Asif Malik and his partner, Sara Kiran, with 4 children, aged between 1 and 7 years old, missing since early April and believed to have left the UK for Syria to join the Islamic State. British authorities said it was unclear whether they supported the Islamic State or Syrian President Bashar al-Assad; the Turkish government suggested that the family wanted to go to IS-controlled territory. They had crossed into Turkey via bus from the Greek border on April 16.

April 20—Greece—U.S. Ambassador David Pearce protested proposed legislation that would allow Savvas Xiros, 53, to leave prison because of his blindness. The November 17 member had been convicted of murdering Americans. The legislation would permit him to serve the remainder of his 5 life sentences under home confinement. He lost his sight when a bomb exploded in his hands in 2002.

April 20—Egypt—*Sputnik International* reported that a roadside bomb went off in Rafah, killing 3 Egyptian servicemen, including

an army captain and 2 soldiers. The Egyptian Islamic State affiliate claimed credit.

April 20—Israel—A Jewish man shouted “death to Arabs” and stabbed an Arab in the shoulder, telling police he did so because of the victim’s ethnicity. Police said the 27-year-old victim was a municipality worker in Herzliya, north of Tel Aviv. The attacker lived in Herzliya.

April 20—Russia—*Radio Free Europe* reported that the National Antiterrorism Committee (NAK) announced that Aliaskhab Kebekov, alias Amir Ali Abu-Muhammad, 43, Dagestani theologian and leader of the Caucasus Emirate insurgent group, was one of 3 militants found dead after a gun battle with security forces and gunmen on the outskirts of Bui-naksk, southwest of Makhachkala, Dagestan’s capital. Two Caucasus rebel websites—kavkazcenter.com and jamaatshariat.com—said the trio “became-martyrs” in the town of Gerei-Avlak. In 2014, Kebekov succeeded Doku Umarov as leader of the Caucasus Emirate. He was the first non-Chechen leader of Islamic insurgents in the post-Soviet North Caucasus. The U.S. Department of State designated Kebekov as a terrorist in March 2015. Canada, Russia, the UN, the U.S., the UK, and the UAE had designated the Caucasus Emirate as a terrorist organization.

April 20—Mauritania—A criminal court sentenced suspected senior al-Qaeda leader Younis al-Mauritani to 20 years in prison for “terrorist” activities. *AP* reported Pakistan arrested him on September 5, 2011, saying he was responsible for al-Qaeda’s international operations and was tasked by bin Laden with hitting targets of economic importance in the U.S., Europe and Australia. It said he was planning attacks on gas and oil pipelines, power-generating dams and oil tankers that would be hit by explosive-laden speed boats in international waters. He was also wanted in Mauritania for his alleged involvement in an Islamic extremist attack in June 2005 in which 17 Mauritanian soldiers died.

April 21—Lebanon—Former Information Minister Michel Samaha told a military tribunal that he transported explosives into Lebanon in collaboration with Syrian intelligence and a Lebanese agent. His attorney, Sakhr al-Hashem, claimed that his client was

the victim of entrapment and denied any role in selecting targets for the planned attacks, including a Sunni lawmaker and Muslim holiday banquets, which were prevented by Lebanese authorities. Samaha said that he suggested planting explosives at illegal crossings between Syria and Lebanon “for Lebanon’s sake, not Syria’s.” The attorney expected a 3–7 year sentence. Samaha was arrested in 2012 and indicted in 2013. Also indicted in the case were the head of Syria’s National Security Council, Brigadier General Ali Mamlouk, and a Syrian aide.

April 21—Netherlands—Dutch police arrested a Dutch employee, 32, of the British embassy after fire broke out in the morning at the facility. No injuries were reported. Arson was suspected.

April 21—Macedonia—Police said circa 40 people wearing uniforms of the disbanded Kosovo Liberation Army (UCK) attacked a police watchtower in Gosince on the border with Kosovo. Police spokesman Ivo Kotevski said the group apparently entered from Kosovo, briefly captured 4 Macedonian police officers and took control of the watchtower. Kotevski said Macedonia was the “target of a terrorist attack.” No injuries were reported and the police were released after 30 minutes. 15042101

April 21—U.S.—The AL.com (Alabama) website reported that Hoda Muthana, 20, a female 2013 graduate from Hoover High School, had fled to Syria in November 2014 to join the Islamic State. She had studied business at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. *Buzzfeed* reported that she fled to Turkey en route to Syria, where within a month she married an Australian jihadist who died only a few months later in a Jordanian air strike. Under another name, she posted on Twitter, “Terrorize the kuffar at home.” “Americans wake up!” “Men and women altogether. You have much to do while you live under our greatest enemy, enough of your sleeping! Go on drive-bys and spill all of their blood, or rent a big truck and drive all over them. Veterans, Patriot, Memorial etc. Day parades ... go on drive bys + spill all of their blood or rent a big truck n drive all over them. Kill them.”

April 21—Afghanistan—An explosion during the morning near a police station in Kandahar killed 3 people, including 2 police officers and a woman, and injured 17. Police initially thought it was

a car bomb, but later were not sure of the cause. No group claimed credit.

April 21—Somalia—Al-Shabaab was suspected when a car bomb exploded outside Mogadishu's Banoda restaurant near the presidential palace and the Hotel Central, killing 9 people, including 2 women, and injuring 8.

April 22—Kenya—*AP* reported that a Kenyan court granted police 15 days to hold and interrogate Said Mire Siyad, who Prosecutor Daniel Karuri said was suspected of carrying out surveillance on President Uhuru Kenyatta's rural home in preparation for an attack.

April 22—Japan—A small quadcopter drone carrying traces of cesium radiation was found on the roof of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's office. No injuries or damages were reported. Abe was attending an Asian-African conference in Indonesia. The 1.7 foot drone carried a small camera and a plastic bottle with unidentified content inside, according to Tokyo's Metropolitan Police Department. *NHK* reported that the quadcopter sported a warning of radioactive material.

April 23—Afghanistan—The Taliban attacked a police checkpoint in Bala Murghab district in Badghis Province during the morning, killing 9 border guards. The fleeing gunmen put mines around the checkpoint. In the ensuing gun battle, 4 Taliban terrorists died and 8 were wounded.

A roadside bomb hit a rickshaw in Khashrod district in Nimroz Province during the night, killing 4 children, a woman and a man who were all relatives, and wounding another civilian.

April 23—France—Prime Minister Manuel Valls told *Inter Radio* that the government had thwarted 5 terrorist attacks since January.

April 23—Democratic Republic of Congo—*AFP* reported that 3 members of MONUSCO (the UN's peacekeeping force) were kidnapped at 5:30 p.m. in Kibumba in North Kivu Province. Two hostages were Congolese members of a demining team and the other was part of the international UN team. The Congolese Army reported that a UN vehicle with the engine running was recovered

near the presumptive scene of the abduction. 15042301

April 23—Lebanon—The Lebanese army arrested 8 wanted militants, including a soldier who deserted to join the Islamic State and 4 Syrians, in Akkar. The detainees were accused of terrorist attacks in Lebanon and attacks on the military. One of those arrested, Sergeant Abdul-Rahman Khaled, declared on video in 2014 that he was joining IS.

April 23—U.S.—President Barack Obama announced that a January 2015 counterterrorism operation (*CNN* called it a drone strike) against an al-Qaeda-associated compound in the border region of Afghanistan and Pakistan inadvertently killed hostages Warren Weinstein, an American held by al-Qaeda since August 2011, and Giovanni Lo Porto, an Italian aid worker held since 2012. The airstrike killed Ahmed Farouq, an American who the White House said was deputy emir of al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent. U.S. officials also believed that Adam Gadahn, an American who had served as an al-Qaeda spokesman, was killed in a separate operation in January 2015.

April 24—U.S.—The Statue of Liberty was cleared in the morning after an anonymous 911 caller warned of a bomb threat. Some 2,700 people were evacuated from the island. No bomb was found.

April 24—Kenya—The *BBC* reported that al-Shabaab was suspected in the kidnap/murder of Chief Muktar Otieno, a traditional leader in northern Kenya. He was abducted in the early morning on the road to Mandera, close to the Somali border. Assistant chief Abdinoor Dakane said local elders followed the gunmen to a town on the Kenyan-Somali border. Dakane said Otieno was tied to a tree and shot dead in front of the elders after they refused to pay a ransom of 4 million Kenyan shillings (\$42,000). 15042401

April 24—Afghanistan—A mortar hit a home during the night in Laghman Province's Aliangar District, killing 5 members of a family, including 4 women, and injuring another 11 family members, most of them children.

April 24—Italy—*AP* reported that jihadis suspected in an October 2009 bomb attack that killed more than 100 people in a Peshawar,

Pakistan market had planned an attack in the Vatican in 2010 that was not carried out, according to Italian prosecutor Mauro Mura. Italian police arrested 9 people in a decade-long investigation of a terrorist network that aimed to foil Pakistani actions against the Taliban. Authorities were seeking another 9 people, including 2 who might still be in Italy and 7 in Pakistan. Mura said wiretaps included “signals of some preparation for a possible attack,” including arrival in Rome of a Pakistani suicide bomber. ANSA reported that there were 2 suicide bombers who were warned off by their associates in Italy. One of the suspects arrested had a construction business in Sardinia that participated in work for a G-8 summit planned for Sardinia. Mura said some suspects had very close ties to Osama bin Laden. Some 18 arrest warrants had been issued across 7 provinces for cell members.

April 24—Iraq—A bomb exploded in the morning near an outdoor market in Tarmiyah, killing 4 and wounding 8.

A bomb went off near a courthouse in Mahmoudiyah, killing 3 and wounding 9.

The Islamic State ambushed an Iraqi army convoy with a bulldozer packed with explosives, killing Brigadier General Hassan Abbas Toufan, commander of the Iraqi 1st Division, and 3 of his staff officers—a colonel and 2 lieutenant colonels—in the Nadhem al-Taqseem region north of Fallujah. A suicide bomber hit the convoy of Humvees, followed by gunmen firing on the survivors.

On June 1, 2015, the *International Business Times* cited the Kurdish *Hawar News Agency* that reported that during a fight in Sehelil in the Iyaziye District near Mosul, the Peshmerga captured an IS fighter who was a Turkish MIT intelligence officer. Hawar said he joined IS after being arrested for murder and sentenced to 30 years in prison. He was a native of Erzurum Province.

April 24—Nigeria—Suspected Boko Haram terrorists disguised as soldiers intercepted a group of people trying to return to their homes to collect abandoned food supplies in Bultaram village in northeastern Yobe State, killing 21 of them.

April 25—Niger—Niger's Defense Ministry said Boko Haram was suspected when gunmen in 10 motorized canoes attacked a Niger army base on Karamga Island in Lake Chad at dawn, causing an undisclosed number of casualties. 15042501

April 25—Israel—Police officers shot dead 2 knife-wielding Palestinians following stabbing attacks against Israeli officers. Police spokeswoman Luba Samri told the press that Ali Mohammed Abu Ghannam, 17, of east Jerusalem, tried to attack officers at a roadblock with a butcher's knife. He was shot after he refused to lay down his weapon.

In Hebron, a Palestinian stabbed a police officer several times in his head and chest. Other officers opened fire, killing the attacker.

April 25—Iraq—The Islamic State said on Twitter that it was responsible for 3 suicide car bombs driven by a Belgian, a Frenchman, and a Senegalese who crashed into a remote desert border crossing between Iraq and Jordan, killing at least 4 Iraqi soldiers. IS said it attacked a dining facility, an army patrol, and the border crossing. Sabah Karhout, head of the local council of the Trebill crossing area, said the dead included 3 soldiers and Captain Salah al-Dulaimi, the head of the border post's protection force. Another dozen Iraqis were treated in Jordan for their wounds. 15042502

A bomb exploded near an outdoor market in Baghdad's Jisr Diyala suburb, killing 4 people and wounding 11.

April 25—Afghanistan—A gunman shot to death acting police chief General Gulab Khan and his civilian aide outside the police headquarters in Tiran Kot, Uruzgan Province during the night. A police officer suspected in the shooting was arrested. Khan had led the criminal investigation department and was running the police after the former chief was killed in a suicide attack in Kabul in March.

April 25—Pakistan—Two gunmen riding a motorcycle shot to death women's rights activist Sabeen Mahmud hours after she hosted a forum on Baluchistan. The terrorists shot her and wounded her mother, Mehnaz Mahmud, as they stopped at a traffic

light during the night in an affluent Karachi neighborhood. Sabeen was driving; her driver escaped unharmed. Sabeen ran a small tech company, hosted poetry readings, computer workshops and other events at The Second Floor.

April 26—Iraq—A parked car bomb exploded near a Sunni mosque and a gathering of motorcycle vendors in Baghdad's Khilani Square, killing 7 people and wounding 25.

A car bomb exploded in Mahmoudiya, killing at least 4 civilians.

A car bomb went off in Baghdad's Amil neighborhood, killing 3 and injuring 13.

A bomb went off in Baghdad's Bayaa district, killing 2 people.

A bomb exploded in an outdoor market in Baghdad's Husseinayah suburb, killing 2 civilians and wounding 6.

April 27—Iraq—Gunmen kidnapped a local male UN staffer in Baqouba, Diyala Province, near government headquarters. He was pulled from his car during the day. The family received a \$100,000 ransom demand. 15042701

April 27—Germany—Federal prosecutors charged Soufiane K., 28, a German-Moroccan dual citizen, with membership in a terrorist organization. They alleged that he traveled from Ruesselsheim, near Frankfurt, to Syria via Turkey in July 2013 to join Jabhat al-Nusra that September. He allegedly participated in a combat operation against Syrian President Bashar Assad's government and performed guard duty. He returned to Germany in June 2014, and was arrested in Frankfurt in October 2014.

April 27—Bosnia—AP and *Radio Free Europe* reported that at 7 p.m., gunman Nerdin Ibric, 24, yelled "Allahu akbar," ran into a police station in Zvornik, shot to death a Serb policeman and wounded 2 others with an automatic rifle. The gunman, who lived in nearby Kucic Kula, was killed in a shoot-out with police. The next day, police arrested A.S.H., a man with suspected links to Ibric. The detainee was earlier questioned about possible Syria ties and recruitment efforts for the Islamic State. On April 30, Bosnian authorities said they suspected Ayduh Hasanovic, 24, and Kasim

Mehidic, 40, of involvement. Hasanovic had been arrested in 2014 in an IS recruitment investigation, but released. His passport had been confiscated.

April 27—Nigeria—RT.com reported that Boko Haram announced that it had changed its name to Islamic State's West Africa Province (ISWAP). The group also dropped its official title, Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal-Jihad, Arabic for "People Committed to the Propagation of the Prophet's Teachings and Jihad."

April 27—Libya—*Reuters* reported that Islamic State terrorists slit the throats of 5 journalists working for *Barqa TV*. Their bodies were found in the Green Mountain forests outside Bayda. The reporters—4 Libyans and an Egyptian—went missing in August 2014. 15042702

April 28—Iraq—During the night, a car bomb exploded on a commercial street in the western Mansour district of Baghdad, killing 10, wounding 25—including 4 children—burning 20 cars, and damaging shops and restaurants.

An hour later, a car bomb went off on a commercial street in Baghdad's Amil neighborhood, killing 3 and wounding 12.

A car bomb exploded near a real estate office in Baghdad's Bayaa district, killing 7 and wounding 16.

April 28—Japan—Forty minutes after midnight, a small rocket landed at the U.S. Army's Camp Zama base near Tokyo, causing no injuries or damage. A Kanagawa prefecture police spokesman told the media that authorities found 2 launchers planted in the ground with electric cables. Projectiles possibly fired from the pipes were found later. Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshihide Suga said "left-wing extremists" were suspected. 15042801

April 28—Mali—The CMA Tuareg separatist coalition was believed responsible for firing on UN peacekeeping vehicles near Timbuktu. 15042802

April 28—Iraq—Authorities found 8 bodies with gunshot wounds to their heads and chests in different parts of 2 Sunni-majority

neighborhoods of Jihad and Ghazaliyah in western Baghdad. Officers found no IDs.

April 28—Saudi Arabia—*NBC News* reported that authorities arrested 93 people with Islamic State ties in recent months, foiling their plans to carry out multiple terrorist attacks, including a Syrian and a Saudi planning a suicide car bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Riyadh. Another Syrian plotting the Embassy attack remained at large. Interior Ministry spokesman Major General Mansour al-Turki said a cell of 65 people arrested in March planned to attack residential compounds, prisons and security forces. Those arrested included 77 Saudis. The ministry said it had arrested a second suspect in separate shootings in March and April which killed 2 Saudi policemen on instruction from Islamic State.

April 28—Syria—*UPI* reported that the UK-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights said that the Islamic State executed 2,154 people in Syria between June 28, 2014, and April 28, 2015, via stoning, beheading, shooting and immolation. Victims included 1,362 civilians, including 9 children and 19 women. Some 930 came from the al-Shaitaat tribe in Syria's Deir Ezzor Province. Other victims included 529 Syrian government troops, 137 fighters with al-Qaeda's Nusra Front and other Islamic battalions, and 126 IS members who tried returning to their home nations or were accused of "exceeding the limits in religion and spying for foreign countries."

April 28—Yemen—In a gun battle between Saudi armed forces and Houthi rebels along the Saudi-Yemen border, a Saudi soldier was killed and another wounded. 15042803

April 28—Northern Ireland—In the nighttime, a small bomb exploded outside a probation office on a residential street at Crawford Square in Londonderry, causing no injuries, but damaging the unoccupied 3-storey office building. City leaders blamed IRA die-hards. A caller claiming IRA membership telephoned a suicide hotline warning of the bomb.

April 28—Nigeria—*CNN* reported that Nigerian soldiers claimed they rescued 200 girls and 93 women in the Sambisa Forest. They soon said that the girls were not the 200 schoolgirls kidnapped in

Chibok in April 2014. Troops also destroyed 3 Boko Haram terrorist camps.

April 28—Nigeria—*AFP* reported that hundreds of decomposing bodies, including women and children, were found dead in Damasak, apparently victims of Boko Haram. One local put the toll at more than 400.

April 28—Pakistan—A local private guard shot and killed himself with his own gun during business hours in front of the U.S. Consulate in Lahore. Police said he told hospital officers that he committed suicide due to “uneasy relations with his family.” He had worked for the consulate for 4 years.

April 28—Algeria—The Defense Ministry announced that following a tipoff, an army patrol killed 6 armed Katibat Ennour jihadi gunmen in the Hendu area. The government said that the group was behind several terrorist attacks in the Kabylia region. Soldiers seized 4 Kalashnikov rifles and an automatic pistol.

April 28—Bahrain—*Gulf News* and the *Bahrain News Agency* reported that Bahrain’s Interior Ministry said that it had arrested 28 people, including individuals earlier convicted in absentia on terrorism charges and sentenced to life in prison. The Ministry added, “Some of those arrested have had their nationality revoked.... Some of them were charged in more than one case that involved planning and carrying out terrorist acts with the aim to undermine the security of the country. The investigation foiled a number of terrorist operations planned in various villages.... The operation was a coordinated effort by various investigation units in the country. The General Directorate of Criminal Investigation and Forensic Science has initiated legal proceedings to refer those arrested to the Public Prosecution.” Charges included involvement in bombings, forming a terrorist cell, making bombs equipped with cell phone detonators, planting of explosives in several areas, planting fake bombs and suspicious objects, attacking police with Molotov cocktails, arson and blockading roads.

April 29—Afghanistan—A booby-trapped car exploded 5 miles south of a military base in Kandahar, hitting a NATO patrol and injuring 4 Romanian soldiers during the morning. 15042901

April 29—Iraq—A bomb went off in a commercial area in Baghdad's Amiriyah neighborhood, killing 3 civilians and wounding 12.

A bomb hit a Shi'ite militia convoy in Baghdad's Shula neighborhood, killing 2 and wounding 4.

Other bombs in markets in Baghdad's northern Shaab neighborhood and eastern Husseinayah suburb killed 3 civilians and wounded 20.

During the night, a sticky bomb attached to a minibus went off in central Baghdad, killing 4 passengers and wounding 7.

April 29—Mali—Coordination of Azawad Movements gunmen in 3 cars attacked Goundam, a northern town, killing 3 people, including the head of the national guard, his deputy, and a girl. Hours later, armed men from another coalition group took over the northern town of Lere.

April 29—Colombia—*UPI* reported that the National Prosecution Directorate Against Terrorism with the support of the Anti-Extortion Group of the National Police arrested 6 sergeants, a professional soldier, and 3 retired military personnel accused of trafficking weapons to criminals, drug organizations and 9 FARC members. The weapons were stolen from different military garrisons since 2012 and reportedly included 100,000 cartridges of different ammunition calibers, 1,000 grenades and different weapons, including 30 5.56×45 mm rifles and 10 M-60 machine guns. The investigation began when a FARC member carrying 8,000 rounds of military ammunition was captured in September 2013.

April 29—Nigeria—The Army said it freed several more abducted women and children during firefights at 9 Boko Haram camps in the Sambisa Forest during which 8 women sustained gunshot wounds and 4 soldiers were seriously injured. Some of the women opened fire on the troops and were scheduled for psychological counseling.

April 30—Tanzania—Ugandan police spokesman Fred Enanga said Tanzania security officials arrested Jamil Mukulu, leader of the

Uganda jihadi Allied Democratic Forces rebel group, which operated in eastern Congo. He had been at large since the 1990s. He was under U.S. sanctions and was the subject of an Interpol arrest warrant. On May 10, 2015, Congo's Justice and Human Rights Minister Alexis Thambwe Mwamba called for extradition to the Congo, since Mukulu had committed more killings in Congo than in Uganda. On May 22, he challenged extradition to Uganda in a magistrates court in Dar es Salaam. The Muslim convert was accused of ordering a 1998 attack in which scores of Ugandan students were burned to death in their dormitories in a town near the Congo border.

April 30—Germany—*DPA* reported that in an overnight raid in Oberursel, outside Frankfurt, German police arrested a married Turkish couple linked to Salafi extremists and seized a pipe bomb, parts of an assault rifle, 100 rounds of ammunition, a training rocket for an anti-tank weapon, and chemicals that could be used to make explosives. *DPA* reported that a state interior minister said authorities foiled a possible Boston Marathon-style terrorist attack on the one-day professional cycling race from Esch-born to Frankfurt, which draws 200 riders and thousands of spectators on May Day. Frankfurt's deputy chief prosecutor Stefan Rojczyk said authorities had discovered that someone using a false name had purchased 3 liters of hydrogen peroxide at a hardware store name. Rojczyk said the Turkish-German male detainee, 35, was a chemistry student. His Turkish wife was 34 years old. Frankfurt's chief prosecutor, Albrecht Schreiber, said police became suspicious when they spotted the male suspect apparently surveilling the race route. Schreiber said the man was linked to 15 previous offenses. Police later found violent jihadi videos on the couple's computer.

On October 28, 2015, German prosecutors indicted the man with preparing an act of violence, forging documents and violating weapons and explosives laws for planning to carry out a bomb attack. He faced up to 10 years in prison. His wife was released earlier.

April 30—Mali—Ongoing clashes between Malian soldiers and Tuareg separatists killed 9 soldiers and 10 rebels.

April 30—Iraq—In a nighttime attack, a bomb exploded in Baghdad's Mansour district, killing 5 and wounding 12.

A car bomb exploded near an ice cream shop in Baghdad's Hurriya neighborhood, killing 4 and wounding 14.

Two separate car bombs went off in 2 Shi'ite neighborhoods in eastern Baghdad, killing 7 and wounding 18.

A car bomb went off near restaurants and shops in Baghdad's Talibiyah district, killing 2 and wounding 10.

A bomb went off near a Madain café, killing 3 and injuring 11.

April 30—Saudi Arabia—The Saudi Defense Ministry announced that Yemeni Houthi rebels attacked border posts in the Saudi province of Najran during the night, leading to the deaths of 3 Saudi soldiers and dozens of Yemeni rebels. 15043001

May—Saudi Arabia—The Saudi Interior Ministry announced on May 24 that 5 members of an Islamic State cell shot to death police Private Majed Ayedh al-Ghamdi in Riyadh and burned his body earlier in the month.

May—Libya—On May 26, the *Washington Post* reported that during the previous week, the Islamic State kidnapped a 60-year-old North Korean doctor and his wife in Sirte as they were en route to Tripoli. 15059901

May—Syria—The Islamic State kidnapped the Reverend Jacques Mourad, a Syriac Catholic priest, and a volunteer from the Mar Moussa monastery, situated between Damascus and Homs. Mourad had lived at the St. Elia Monastery near Qaryatain in central Syria. The terrorists bulldozed the site on August 21, 2015.

The hostages were thrown into a car and driven for 4 days. The duo were taken to Raqqa and held in a bathroom. In August 2015, the kidnappers drove the duo to another location, where Mourad, "saw a young boy from my [Al-Qaryatayn] parish; it was a very touching moment. As soon as I turned I suddenly saw all the 250 kidnapped Christians—the children, old people, disabled, women

—it was a very hard moment for me.” Mourad escaped after 84 days. On December 10, 2015, he told *AP* and other members of Rome’s Foreign Press Association that he believed his life was saved due to his interfaith work. The group often threatened him with beheading if he did not renounce Christianity. Mourad was smuggled out of al-Qaryatayn on October 10 with the help of a Muslim friend; 8 parishioners have been killed.

May—Malaysia/Philippines—Abu Sayyaf kidnapped Malaysian citizens Bernard Then Ted Fen and Thien Nyuk Fun, in the Malaysian state of Sabah and took them by boat across the sea border to Sulu. Thien was freed in early November after a ransom was paid. The group beheaded Bernard Then Ted Fen in a jungle in Sulu Province on November 17. 15059902

May 2—UK—The *BBC* reported on May 5 that Metropolitan Police arrested 4 British men at Gatwick Airport under the Civil Aviation Act of 1982. They had flown to Turkey on April 29 but were refused entry at Antalya Airport. They were aged 32, 36, 37 and 38.

May 2—Pakistan—During the night, 40 dacoits (bandits) attacked a police checkpoint and kidnapped 7 policemen in the Much area of Sadiqabad in Punjab Province.

May 2—Iraq—A suicide car bomber crashed his Humvee into a military headquarters in Garma, killing 3 soldiers and 3 militia members and wounding 9 other troops.

Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper made a surprise visit to Baghdad and the Kurdish region.

A roadside bomb killed 5 women and 2 children traveling in a minibus in Diyala Province.

A suicide car bombing and a second car bombing 10 minutes later in Baghdad’s Karrada neighborhood killed 19 people, including 2 traffic policemen, in restaurants and coffee shops. The Islamic State claimed credit, saying it was targeting a Shi’ite militia in the nighttime attack on people celebrating the birth of Imam Ali.

A Yazidi lawmaker claimed that the Islamic State shot to death 25 captive Yazidis at a prison camp near Tal Afar. The dead included men, women, and the elderly.

May 2—Nigeria—The Nigerian Defence Headquarters said on Twitter it had rescued another 234 more girls and women from a Boko Haram Sambisa Forest redoubt, bringing the week's total to 677. *AP* reported that some of the women shot at the troops and were killed. Boko Haram was using them as armed human shields. On May 3, surviving hostages told the *AP* that during their rescue, Boko Haram fighters stoned captives to death, some girls and women were crushed by an armored car and 3 died when a land mine exploded as they escaped.

May 2—Burundi—A grenade attack on a police station in Bujumbura's central market killed 2 police officers.

A grenade attack killed a civilian in Bujumbura's Kamenge area. Another 17 people were wounded in the nighttime grenade attacks. Police arrested 2 suspects. The motives for the attacks were not known.

May 3—Iraq—Authorities found the bodies of 5 men dumped in different areas. The victims were believed to be in their 30s. They had sustained gunshot wounds to the head and chest. Their hands and legs were tied. Their IDs were missing.

A bomb exploded in an outdoor market in Madain, killing 2 civilians and wounding 8.

May 3—Egypt—Bilal Abu Khadra, a prosecutor in the Nile Delta's Sharqiya Province, referred 40 people to trial on charges of belonging to the Islamic State and planning to carry out terrorist attacks.

Terrorists remotely detonated a bomb south of el-Arish, killing an army conscript and wounding 2 soldiers.

May 3—India—Naga rebels were suspected in an ambush that killed 8 Indian paramilitary soldiers in Nagaland State near the border with Myanmar. Gunmen fired automatic weapons at 2

trucks carrying the soldiers. Police blamed the Khaplang faction of the Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagaland.

Gunmen fired on soldiers in the Mon district, injuring 6 Indian soldiers; another 4 went missing. Indian soldiers killed an attacker.

May 3—U.S.—At 7 p.m., 2 gunmen wearing body armor drove up in a car and fired assault rifles outside the Curtis Culwell Center in Garland, a Dallas, Texas, suburb. Unarmed security guard Bruce Joiner was shot in the ankle. The 2 terrorists were killed by a policeman working off-hours security who returned fire within 15 seconds with his service pistol. Garland Mayor Douglas Athas told *CNN*, “The first suspect was shot immediately. The second suspect was wounded and reached for his backpack. He was shot again.”

The New York-based American Freedom Defense Initiative was hosting the “Muhammad Art Exhibit and Cartoon Contest” that would award \$10,000 for the best cartoon among 350 submissions depicting Muhammad. The keynote speaker was right-wing Dutch politician Geert Wilders, who was on an al-Qaeda hit list. Pam Geller, president of the AFDI, told *CNN*. “The Islamic jihadis are determined to suppress our freedom of speech violently. They struck in Paris and Copenhagen recently, and now in Texas.”

The next day, the *Washington Post* said court records indicated that Illinois-born gunman and Islamic convert Elton Simpson, 30, of Phoenix, was earlier suspected of trying to fly overseas to join jihad. The FBI began investigating him in 2006. In May 2009, he told an FBI informant, “It’s time to go to Somalia, brother. “It’s time. I’m tellin’ you, man. We gonna make it to the battlefield ... it’s time to roll.” The FBI arrested him in January 2010 on charges of lying to agents in connection with terrorism. A judge at a bench trial dropped the terrorism enhancement. Judge Maria H. Murguia said in March 2011 that the prosecution failed to prove that Simpson intended to wage jihad in Somalia. The judge reduced the charge to making a false statement to federal officials and sentenced him to 3 years of probation. Authorities also returned his passport. He was

represented by attorney Kristina Sitton, who believed her client was on the no-fly list. *CNN* reported that before the attack, he tweeted, “May Allah accept us as mujahideen” and pledged loyalty to “Amirul Mu’mineen” (the leader of the faithful), which *CNN* terrorism analyst Paul Cruickshank said probably meant IS leader Abu Bakr-al-Baghdadi. Simpson was also linked by the FBI in 2006 to Hassan Abu Jihaad, the former U.S. Navy sailor arrested in Phoenix and convicted of terrorism charges for leaking details about his ship’s movements to sysadmins of a London jihadi website.

The second shooter was Simpson’s roommate, Nadir Soofi, 34, a pre-med student at the University of Utah from 1998 to 2003. He left in the summer of 2003 without a degree.

After the shooting, an IS propagandist identified by jihadi monitoring groups as Junaid Hussain, a British ISIS fighter in Syria who goes by the name Abu Hussein al-Britani, whom Simpson had earlier asked his readers to follow, tweeted, “Allahu Akbar!!!! 2 of our brothers just opened fire.... If there is no check on the freedom of your speech, then let your hearts be open to the freedom of our actions.” On May 5, IS *al-Bayan Radio* said “2 soldiers of the caliphate” carried out the attack and added, “We tell.... America that what is coming will be more grievous and more bitter and you will see from the soldiers of the Caliphate what will harm you, God willing.” Pundits said the group might have been opportunistically jumping on the bandwagon and did not direct the attack.

On June 16, 2015, *UPI* reported that an FBI agent testified in a court hearing that Decarus Thomas, alias Abdul Malik Abdul Kareem, 43, who was indicted on federal conspiracy and weapons charges, plus lying to federal investigators, provided weapons and hundreds of rounds of ammunition to Simpson and Soofi. The agent said Thomas wanted to stage an attack at the Super Bowl in Glendale, Arizona in February 2015. FBI agent Dina McCarthy, a member of the Joint Terrorism Task Force, testified that witnesses told the FBI that 3 weapons used in the Garland shoot-out were

used by Kareem, Elton Simpson and Madir Soofi for training. The indictment said Kareem wanted to join the Islamic State.

On December 23, 2015, Abdul Malik Abdul Kareem, nee Decarus Thomas, 44, of Phoenix, was indicted on charges of providing material support to a terrorist group by accessing with the aid of a cohort an IS list that recorded the names and home addresses of U.S. service members. The indictment did not say that he communicated directly with IS. He was earlier accused of training and arming the 2 gunmen by traveling to a desert outside Phoenix from February 2014 to May 2015. CNN added on December 26 that he also was charged with planning to use pipe bombs against the 2015 Super Bowl XLIX in Glendale, Arizona. The indictment said Kareem faked having been hit by a car to raise insurance money to fund the attacks. The indictment reported that the trio and other men for months watched videos “depicting jihadist violence and apparent wartime footage in Syria, Iraq and elsewhere in the Middle East” and “torture and executions” by IS... “While watching the videos, Kareem exhorted and encouraged Simpson and Soofi to engage in violent activity in the United States to support [ISIS] and impose retribution for United States military actions in the Middle East.” The formal charge list included conspiracy to provide material support to a foreign terrorist organization, interstate transportation of firearms with intent to commit a felony, making false statements and other crimes. An indictment earlier in 2015 charged him with conspiracy and weapons charges in connection with the attack in Garland. Kareem was detained in Phoenix in June 2015.

May 3—Philippines—*UPI* reported that the Armed Forces of the Philippines killed Philippines-born bomb maker Abdul Basit Usman. The U.S. Rewards for Justice program had offered a \$1 million bounty for his arrest. The Office of the President of the Philippines said, “Terror suspect Basit Usman was killed in a firefight in Guindulungan, Maguindanao, at around noon today.” Usman was involved in bombings since 2002, including one at a

mall that killed 15 and wounded 44. Rewards for Justice said, “Abdul Basit Usman, a Filipino citizen, is a bomb-making expert with links to the Philippines-based Abu Sayyaf Group and Jemaah Islamiyah terrorist organizations operating in the southern Philippines. Due to these associations, U.S. authorities consider Basit to be a threat to U.S. and Filipino citizens and interests. Basit is believed to have orchestrated several bombings that have killed, injured, and maimed many innocent civilians.” *AFP* said he was killed in a remote mountainous area while being escorted by members of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). Some observers suggested MILF killed him for the reward money, or that he was double-crossed by some of his followers. On May 6, 2015, armed forces spokesman Brigadier General Joselito Kakilala said the MILF killed Usman after he strayed into their territory in Maguindanao Province.

May 3—Afghanistan—In nighttime attacks on police checkpoints in Badakhshan Province, the Taliban killed 16 policemen. Parliamentarian Nilofer Ibrahimi said that 13 of the policemen were members of border police units; the 3 others were public protection officers. Another 7 policemen were missing.

May 3—Italy—Various individuals claiming links to the Islamic State tweeted threats against Italy. Omar Moktar said, “We are among you, waiting time X.” Someone posted photos of sites in Rome and Milan, including the Colosseum, the Duomo Milanese, Termini Station, and Expo logos in Milan. Some cited the Lion of the Desert, Omar al-Mukhtar, a Libyan who led the anti-colonial resistance against the Italian army in the 1920s.

May 3—Mali—During the night, Movement for the Liberation of Macina jihadis dynamited the mausoleum in Hamdallahi village of marabout leader Cheick Amadou Barry that had been submitted as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. In the 19th century, he spread Islam among the animists of central Mali. A descendant, Bologo Amadou Barry, said the jihadis left a warning that they would attack all those who did not follow the teachings of Islam’s prophet. “They also threatened France and the U.N. peacekeepers and all those who work with them.”

May 4—Afghanistan—In the morning, a Taliban suicide bomber

hit a bus carrying government workers in Kabul, killing one person and wounding 13.

May 4—Golan Heights—Mortar fire launched from Syria hit a UN base in the Israeli-controlled part of the Golan Heights, injuring 2 UN peacekeepers. 15050401

May 4—Syria—The UK-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights and the state-owned Syrian *al-Ikhbariya* TV station said a suicide bomber blew himself up after authorities stopped an armed group in the Rokn al-Deen neighborhood of Damascus. Authorities said the bombing appeared to target a general who ran army logistics and supplies. The general and 2 of his guards were injured and one guard died.

May 4—Congo—Gunmen fired on a UN helicopter carrying the commander of the UN peacekeeping mission. The Uganda-based Allied Democratic Forces were suspected. 15050402

May 5—Northern Ireland—Former Irish Republican Army commander Gerard “Jock” Davison, 47, was shot dead at close range in the morning on a street near his home in Belfast’s Markets neighborhood. In 2005, he allegedly ordered the IRA to fatally stab Catholic civilian Robert McCartney, 33, at a pub near the Markets following an exchange of insults. Davison was arrested but was not charged. Two others, including his uncle Terence Davison, were charged but later acquitted in 2008. On May 6, the *Idaho Statesman* reported that Northern Ireland police arrested a 41-year-old man on suspicion of involvement.

May 5—Congo—Gunmen ambushed a Tanzanian unit of UN peacekeepers in the Beni region, killing 2 and injuring 13. Four missing peacekeepers were found later that day. The Uganda-based Allied Democratic Forces were suspected. 15050501

May 5—Mali—Moussa Ag Attaher of the separatist Coordination of Azawad Movements (CMA) said his group had attacked the town of Tenenkou in the central Mopti region, killing 11 people. He said the group was retaliating for the attack against Menaka the previous week by groups allied with the government. “The attack in Tenenkou is a consequence of the violation of the cease-fire in Menaka. We want to show the Malian parties that we can also

launch hostilities and we will mark our presence on all territories where we can.” State television reported that 10 of the 11 who died were attackers, and several others were wounded.

May 5—Saudi Arabia—Yemeni Houthis fired rockets and mortars into Saudi Arabia, killing 2 civilians. They also captured 5 soldiers. 15050501

May 6—Nigeria—Soldiers rescued 25 more kidnapped women and children from Boko Haram and destroyed 7 more BH camps in the Sambisa Forest. One soldier died and 5 were injured.

May 6—Czech Republic—Authorities detained 3 suspects for allegedly planning a terrorist attack on a train. They faced up to life in prison if convicted of terrorism. Three other people were investigated as suspects, one for illegal weapons and 2 others for knowing about the attack plan and failing to intervene. Police seized a weapon during raids.

May 6—UK—Counterterrorism officers raided 6 locations in the London area and arrested 7 men as part of an investigation into an alleged fraud linked to extremists in Syria. The men, aged 21 to 38, were held for conspiracy to commit fraud and money-laundering. Police said suspects posing as police officers called vulnerable and elderly people at home to obtain their bank account details. Police arrested 2 other men in March in a similar case.

May 6—Germany—Some 250 investigators raided homes in Saxony and 4 other states, seizing explosives and arresting 3 men and a woman accused of founding the “Oldschool Society,” a right-wing extremist group, to attack mosques, housing for asylum seekers, and prominent Salafists. Prosecutors identified the 4 as Andreas H., 56, Markus W., 39, Denise Vanessa G., 22, and Olaf O., 47. They were held on charges of terrorism and of having procured explosives. Prosecutors identified Andreas H. and Markus W. as the group’s president and vice president. The North Rhine–Westphalia state interior ministry said Olaf O. was from Bochum and had been under observation since November as “a leading member of the OSS.”

May 7—Canada—Former Guantanamo inmate Omar Khadr, 28, was freed on bail while he appealed his U.S. war crimes conviction.

The government had sought an emergency stay, which was rejected by Court of Appeal Justice Myra Bielby. He was represented by attorney Dennis Edney.

May 7—Yemen—*CNN* quoted an AQAP video saying that a U.S. drone strike had killed AQAP senior leader Nasr Ibn Ali al-Ansi on an unspecified date. AQAP said that his eldest son, Mohammed, and several other AQAP members also died.

May 8—Iraq—*Al-Jazeera* reported that a suicide car bomber hit the al-Zahraa mosque in Balad Ruz as worshippers were leaving after the Friday mid-day prayers. A second suicide bomber on foot then attacked the first responders. The 2 bombs killed 18 and injured 41. Among the dead were the leader of the town's police commandos, Adnan Mohammed al-Timimi, and 2 policemen. The Interior Ministry blamed the Islamic State.

A suicide car bomber crashed into worshippers leaving the Imam Hussein Shia mosque in Kanaan, killing 4 and injuring 18.

May 8—Egypt—Suspected drive-by jihadi gunmen fired on policemen in el-Arish, killing 2 and wounding one.

May 8—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected when gunmen set off 2 bombs at the College of Administrative and Business Studies in Potiskum at 8 a.m. A suicide bomber prematurely set off his explosives in the parking lot. Another bomb went off in the college dormitory; all the students apparently were in classrooms. Security guards armed only with clubs ran away. Police and soldiers soon arrived and beat back the terrorists. A hospital worker told the *Associated Press* that 5 students sustained gunshot wounds and 45 were injured when they jumped out of windows and over walls, trying to escape. Victims included schoolchildren from the nearby Government Science Secondary School. A man arrested at the scene was later found to be innocent and released. On May 11, student Musa Umar Gamari died of gunshot wounds to the chest. He left behind a wife and child.

May 8—India—Maoist rebels took 250 villagers hostage and held them in forests to protest the construction of a bridge in Chhattisgarh State's Sukma district. The Maoists killed a villager

accused of being a police informer and released the others late the next day.

May 8—Australia—In the afternoon, police in the affluent suburb of Greenvale arrested a 17-year-old accused of plotting to set off 3 homemade bombs in Melbourne. Police defused the bombs found in his 2-storey home. News media suggested that the individual planned to bomb a charity run in Melbourne to mark Mothers' Day in Australia. He was scheduled to appear on May 11 in the Melbourne Children's Court on terrorism charges. The boy's father was reportedly a doctor of Syrian background.

May 8—U.S.—*AP* reported that the U.S. Northern Command increased the threat level from A to B at most military installations, including the Pentagon, across the country due to a generally heightened threat environment.

May 9—Iraq—During a riot in Khalis Prison in Diyala Province, 51 inmates and 12 policemen were killed and between 40 and 200 inmates, including several convicted of terrorism charges, escaped. The Islamic State claimed that they had set off explosives outside the prison, and had freed 30 IS members.

A car bomb exploded in Baghdad's central Karrada area, killing 8 civilians and wounding 28. The dead included Shi'ite pilgrims preparing for the next week's commemoration of the anniversary of the 8th century death of Imam Mousa al-Kazim.

May 9—Macedonia—The state-run news agency *MIA* reported that police clashed with an "armed terrorist group" that came from an unspecified foreign country and arrived in Kumanovo. Parts of the town were sealed off. Four police officers were injured by gunfire; 3 were taken to a Skopje hospital. The Interior Ministry said the "well-trained terrorist group" had entered Macedonia from an unspecified neighboring country with a plan to "perform attacks on state institutions." The group was "sheltered in the houses of supporters" in the Kumanovo neighborhood of Diva Naselba. Interior Minister Gordana Jankulovska announced later that day that the gunmen continued the gun battle with special forces police during a sweep operation and that 5 police officers were killed and more than 30 were injured. She said more than 20 gunmen

surrendered and others were killed. On May 10, a 6th police officer died in the 2nd day of fighting. By the end of the day, 22 people, including 8 police and 14 attackers, were reported killed and 37 police were wounded. President George Ivanov said on national television that the group had planned several terrorist attacks to destabilize the country. "Police have prevented coordinated terrorist attacks at different locations in the country that would cause serious destabilization, chaos and fear. The members of the group are extremists and criminals with remarkable military training and skills. That's why we have paid such a high price with the loss of lives." Prime Minister Nikola Gruevski said some 40 gunmen had planned to attack state institutions, sport events and shopping malls and said they had combat experience both in the region and in the Middle East. He said the group was not supported by Macedonia's ethnic Albanian minority. Five leaders of the armed group were citizens of Kosovo. Police filed terrorism-related charges against more than 30 members of the group who surrendered. Authorities said some of the dead attackers wore uniforms with the insignia of the disbanded ethnic Albanian Kosovo Liberation Army but had no identification documents on them. Authorities jailed 30 people on May 11 on terrorism-related charges. Most were from ethnic-Albanian-dominated Kosovo. A Skopje court said the suspects included 18 Kosovo residents, 11 Macedonians—2 of them living in Kosovo—and one Albanian. They were ordered detained for 30 days. On May 13, police named 3 leaders as Kosovo Albanians. Mirsad Ndrecaj, 35, and Beg Rizaj, 36, were among 14 dead fighters. The third was identified as Sami Ukshini, 46, who surrendered with 29 others. Police believed the trio belonged to the now-disbanded ethnic Albanian rebel groups that fought Macedonian and Serbian forces in the area in the late 1990s and early 2000s.

On October 15, 2015, Macedonian police raided 3 villages near Kumanovo and arrested 7 people suspected of providing logistical support to an armed group that clashed with police on May 9, 2015, leaving 8 police and 10 gunmen dead and 37 police wounded. Another 30 gunmen surrendered. The detainees were suspected of terrorism and aiding a terrorist group.

May 10—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide bomber walked up to a

bus in Kabul in the afternoon and set off his explosives, killing 3 and wounding 18, among them Justice Ministry employees and civilians.

A Taliban suicide truck bomber set off his explosives near the entrance to the Kandahar compound of the National Directorate for Security intelligence agency, wounding 4 employees.

May 10—Iraq—A suicide car bomber hit a police and army checkpoint in Tarmiyah, killing 5 security members and wounding 10.

A car bomb exploded at an outdoor market in Taji, killing 3 civilians and wounding 8.

A bomb targeted Shi'ite pilgrims in Baghdad's Abu Disher neighborhood, killing 2 and wounding 7.

A bomb exploded in an outdoor market in Baghdad's Shaab district, killing a civilian and wounding 5.

A suicide bomber drove an explosives-laden armored military vehicle into government forces during clashes outside the Islamic-State-held city of Fallujah, killing 3 soldiers and wounding 7. The Islamic State claimed credit.

May 11—Pakistan—A remotely-detonated roadside bomb exploded in Mamound in northwest Pakistan near the Afghan border under the car of elder Malik Mohammad Jan, killing him and his 5 aides. He led anti-Taliban efforts in the area, expelling Pakistani Taliban sympathizers and demolishing and burning their houses.

May 11—Mali—Mohamed Elmaouloud Ramadane, spokesman for the Coordination of Azawad Movements separatist rebels, said his group killed 30 soldiers in an attack on an army convoy on the road to Goundam, 25 miles southwest of Timbuktu. Defense Minister Tieman Hubert Coulibaly said 9 soldiers were killed and 14 were injured.

May 11—Norway—Signe Aalling of security service PST told reporters that Norwegian authorities in Fornebu arrested a 49-year-

old man for “spreading information particularly geared toward committing acts of terrorism.” Norway’s *TV2* said the man was an employee of engineering firm Aker Solutions.

May 11—Yemen—Jihadi websites said a U.S. drone strike killed 4 AQAP members in Mukalla. The Islamic State-affiliated *Amaq* outlet said the 4 included Maamoun Hatem, reportedly an IS sympathizer. The other 3 were identified as Abu Anwar al-Kutheiri, Mohammed Saleh al-Ghorabi and Mabkhout Waqash al-Sayeri.

May 12—U.S.—The *New York Daily News* reported that 3 self-proclaimed al-Shabaab members pleaded guilty in Brooklyn Federal court to attempting to recruit members. They faced 15 years in prison. Ali Ahmed, Madhi Hashi, and Mohamed Yusuf also agreed to deportation upon completion of their sentences. They were captured in August 2012 after crossing the Somali border en route to Yemen. Ahmed’s attorney was Susan Kellman. Sentencing was set for September 25.

May 12—Pakistan—Gunmen killed 2 paramilitary troops and 2 workers for an army-owned company in the Kolachi area of Dera Ismail Khan district, where the army’s construction wing, the Frontier Work Organization, was building a canal. The gunmen fled.

May 12—Afghanistan—In the morning, a bomb went off in Arghistan in Kandahar Province, killing 5 civilians and wounding 2 women and a child. It was unclear whether it was an old mine or a roadside bomb.

May 12—Bangladesh—*CNN* reported that blogger Ananta Bijoy Das, 32, was killed by 4 masked men who hacked him to death with cleavers and machetes as he left home en route to his work at a bank in Sylhet. The terrorists ran away. Das, an atheist, wrote for the Mukto Mona (free thinkers) blog, edited the science magazine *Jukti* (*Reason*) and authored several books, including one on Darwin. On May 25, 2015, the Ministry of Home Affairs announced the banning of the jihadi Ansarullah Bangla Team, believed involved in threats against and the killings of atheist bloggers, writers, and other activists.

May 12—Spain—Police in Barcelona arrested 2 people for allegedly posting pro-Islamic State videos and propaganda on the

Internet, using several Internet identities.

May 12—Iraq—A bomb went off outside Kirkuk near the car of Major General Salah Delmani, commander of the 118th brigade of the Kurdish peshmerga forces, killing him and 3 bodyguards.

Attacks on Shi'ite pilgrims killed at least 19 people and wounded more than 50 in Baghdad. The deadliest attack occurred when an Islamic State suicide bomber hit pilgrims buying food and drinks on their way back from the al-Kazim's shrine in Baghdad's Kazimiyah neighborhood, killing 10 and wounding 25. The Islamic State said on Twitter that it was targeting fighters with the Popular Mobilization Units.

A roadside bomb exploded on Palestine Street in eastern Baghdad, killing 2 pilgrims and wounding 9.

In suburban Bab al-Sham outside Baghdad, 3 mortars killed 4 pilgrims and wounded 12.

In Mashahidah, a bomb killed 3 pilgrims and injured 8.

AP, *CNN* and the *BBC* reported that Iraq's Defense Ministry said a nighttime airstrike killed deputy Islamic State commander Abd al-Rahman Mustafa al-Qaduli, alias Abdul Rahman Mustafa Mohammed, alias Abu Alaa al-Afari, and dozens of others in a meeting in the al-Shuhada (Martyrs) mosque in al-Iyadiya village near Tal Afar. However, the Interior Ministry later said it was not clear if he even was wounded. The U.S. Treasury Department said he joined al-Qaeda in Iraq in 2004 under the command of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, and served as his deputy and the group's senior leader in Mosul. Treasury said that in 2006, he traveled to Pakistan. Treasury listed him as a specially-designated global terrorist in 2014 "for acting for or on behalf of ... the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant." The State Department offered up to \$7 million for al-Qaduli. It said he was born in 1957 or 1959 in Mosul. He reportedly joined IS in Syria after being freed from an Iraqi prison in 2012.

May 13—Somalia—Al-Shabaab detained 14 Iranian fishermen and

seized their fishing boat that had developed mechanical problems and drifted onto the Somali shore near el-Dher town in the coastal region of Galgadud. 15051301

May 13—Afghanistan—At 11 a.m., gunmen attacked a government compound in Lashkar Gar, Helmand Province, where Muslim clerics were discussing provincial security. The subsequent gun battle lasted 3 hours. At least 11 people, including 4 police and 2 terrorists, were killed and 12 wounded. The Taliban was suspected.

At 8:30 p.m., the Taliban fired on the restaurant of Kabul's Park Palace Hotel, popular with foreigners and locals. The hotel was hosting a party honoring a Canadian; the UN said it was also the site of a cultural event. In an initial police foray, an Afghan-Canadian national was rescued from the hotel with 5 other people. In an hours-long siege, 14 people, including 9 foreigners, among them an American and a British-Afghan dual national, were killed and 7 Afghans were wounded, including an Afghan special forces member. Five hours later, 54 hostages were rescued. Indian Ambassador Amar Sinha suggested that 6 hostages were Indian citizens; 4 of the dead were Indians, including 3 men and a woman. The Italian news agency ANSA quoted the Italian Foreign Ministry as announcing that an Italian man, Sandro Abati, a consultant for an agency that promotes investment in Afghanistan, was killed. The dead included 7 men and 2 women, among them 4 Afghan men and one Afghan woman. Police officials said that Afghan special forces had killed 3 gunmen, but another police official said only one assailant's body had been found. The Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid e-mailed the media to say that the hotel was targeted because of the presence of foreigners, including Americans. He said a lone attacker was involved, armed with a Kalashnikov rifle, a suicide vest and a pistol.

The dead American was later identified as Paula Kantor, a scientist and gender and development specialist from North Carolina who was working in Kabul on a project on wheat

production with the Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit. She had earlier worked at the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico. 15051302

May 13—Egypt—Four Egyptian soldiers died when a bomb they were trying to defuse exploded near Rafah. An anti-tank mine exploded nearby, killing 4 Bedouin tribesmen. Authorities blamed the Islamic State-affiliated Ansar Beit al-Maqdis group, saying it had targeted soldiers.

May 13—Lebanon—A military court convicted a former Lebanese Information Minister Michel Samaha of plotting a wave of bombings at Syria's behest, stripped him of his civil rights, and sentenced him to 4½ years in prison. In April, he admitted to transporting explosives into Lebanon in collaboration with Syrian intelligence. He was arrested in 2012 and indicted in 2013.

May 13—Pakistan—Six gunmen on motorcycles fired 9mm pistols at a pink al-Azhar Garden commuter bus in Karachi's eastern Malir district, killing 43 Shi'ite Ismailis—including 26 males and 17 females, among them a 16-year-old—and wounding 13. Some of the gunmen boarded the bus and shot passengers, including women and children, at point-blank range. A wounded woman told a TV channel, "As the gunmen climbed on to the bus, one of them shouted, 'Kill them all!' Then they started indiscriminately firing at everyone they saw." English-language leaflets left on the bus titled "Advent of the Islamic State!" used a derogatory Arabic word for Shi'ites, and blamed them for "barbaric atrocities ... in the Levant, Iraq and Yemen" and for a sectarian attack in Rawalpindi, and complained of extrajudicial killings by police. The al-Qaeda-linked Jundullah e-mailed a confessor letter to reporters. Jundullah spokesman Ahmed Marwat told *Reuters*, "These killed people were Ismaili and we consider them kafir (non-Muslim). We had 4 attackers. In the coming days we will attack Ismailis, Shi'ites and Christians.... Thanks be to Allah, 43 apostates were killed and around 30 were wounded in an attack carried out by Islamic State soldiers on a bus transporting Shi'ite Ismaili infidels in the city of Karachi." A Pakistani Taliban splinter group and a Pakistani jihad group linked to the Islamic State claimed credit. Paramilitary Rangers raided Sohrab Goth and Safoora Goth neighborhoods and

arrested 18 suspects. By the next day, 45 people had died. On May 20, Interior Minister Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan announced the arrest of the suspected mastermind and several gunmen, some of whom confessed. Sindh Province's chief minister Qaim Ali Shah told the news media that the arrested men also in April killed Sabeen Mahmud, a women's rights activist.

May 13—Sahara area—Adnan Abu Walid al-Sahrawi said in an audio sent to a Mauritanian media outlet that the Mourabitoune group, active in Algeria, Mali and Niger, had switched allegiance to the Islamic State group after years with al-Qaeda. "We call upon all the jihadi groups to pledge allegiance to the Caliph, to unify the word of the Muslims and align the ranks in front of the enemies of religion." Observers noted that the statement was not given by Moktar Belmoktar, who founded the group in August 2013 in a merger with al-Sahrawi's Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa and had recently renewed his allegiance to al-Qaeda. On May 15, Belmoktar repudiated the pledge to the IS, saying it "clearly violates the foundational statement that determined the method and behavior of the organization," and that his group remained loyal to al-Qaeda.

May 13–14—Congo—Suspected rebels in North Kivu Province used machetes and axes to kill 23 people in overnight attacks on several small villages about 14 miles north of Beni. Amisi Kalonda, Beni territory official, blamed the Allied Democratic Forces.

May 13–14—Nigeria—Hundreds of Boko Haram gunmen attacked the army's Giwa Barracks in Maiduguri, but were met with artillery.

May 14—UK—Mark Rowley, national police lead for counter-terrorism, said that more than 700 potential terror suspects had traveled to Syria from the U.K. to fight or support extremists, and about half were believed to have returned. He underscored that they were "not aid workers or visiting relatives—they are people of real concern." He added that a record 338 people were detained on suspicion of terrorism offenses since 2014; more than half of those arrests were related to Syria. Some 89 people were convicted of terror-related offenses in that period.

May 14—Syria—The Islamic State released a 35-minute audio message on jihadi websites purportedly from its leader, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, who had not been seen or heard from in months. He observed, “Islam was never a religion of peace. Islam is the religion of fighting. No one should believe that the war that we are waging is the war of the Islamic State. It is the war of all Muslims, but the Islamic State is spearheading it. It is the war of Muslims against infidels.... O Muslims go to war everywhere. It is the duty of every Muslim.” He mentions the Saudi-led air campaign against Shi’ite rebels in Yemen, which began on March 26, criticizes the Saudi royal family, and notes the thousands of people who fled Ramadi in April. “If some of your relatives are fighting against the religion of God and are loyal to Rawafid and Crusaders we will not hurt you.” Sunni members of the Iraqi police and army should repent because “when the hands of the mujahideen get you no repentance will be accepted.” He welcomed fighters from Egypt, Libya, Yemen, Algeria and Tunisia, and pledges of allegiance from IS supporters in Yemen, Afghanistan and West Africa. The 35-minute audio message was released with written English, Russian, Turkish, French and German translations.

The *Washington Post* and *New York Times* reported that Iraq-based U.S. Delta Force special operations forces flying Black Hawk helicopters and V-22 Ospreys crossed into al-Amr in eastern Syria in a raid that killed senior IS leader Abu Sayyaf, who ran the group’s oil and gas operations and some military operations, and a dozen other terrorists near Deir al-Zour. His wife, Umm Sayyaf, was captured and put into detention in Iraq. On May 17, *The Guardian* reported that his true name was Nabil Saddiq Abu Saleh al-Jabouri. National Security Council spokeswoman Bernadette Meehan said the operation also freed a young Iraqi Yazidi woman whom Abu Sayyaf and Umm Sayyaf kept as “a slave.” No U.S. forces nor civilians were injured. The raiders also seized laptops, cell phones, files, and archaeological artifacts and historic items, including an Assyrian Bible and antique coins.

May 14—Niger—On May 18, 2015, the French Defense Ministry announced that troops from France and Niger killed 3 gunmen and

detained 3 others in 2 pickup trucks who fired on troops as they tried to force their way through a checkpoint in the Salvador pass region near Manama, Niger, near the Libyan border. Authorities seized 1.5 tons of drugs plus automatic weapons.

May 14—U.S.—CNN reported that the FBI in Texas arrested Iraqi-born U.S. citizen Bilal Abood on suspicion of going to Syria to fight with the IS and later return to the U.S. Prosecutors charged him with lying to the FBI. He was an interpreter for the U.S. Army in Iraq, then came to the U.S. in 2009. The FBI said they stopped him as he tried to travel in 2013, when he claimed he was going to visit family in Iraq. He later told the FBI in 2013 that he was going to Syria to join the Free Syrian Army. The FBI said he later went to Turkey via Mexico. The Bureau found on his computers in July 2014 that the previous month he tweeted, “I pledge obedience to the Caliphate Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. Here we renew our pledge to the Caliphate Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi,” and that he watched IS propaganda videos, including beheadings.

May 14—Libya—During the night, shells from the al-Sabri neighborhood in Benghazi landed in the al-Salam district, killing 8 people, including 7 children between 5 and 10 years old, from one family. AP quoted intelligence official Jibril Mustafa, who suggested that the shelling was linked to the May 11 death of Islamic State operative Ali al-Barghathi, 19, alias Farouk al-Barkawi, who returned from Syria where he had joined IS in 2013.

May 14—Philippines—Philippine troops attacked an Abu Sayyaf bomb factory on Basilan Island and conducted a gun battle with 25 rebels, including a Malaysian. During the 4-hour firefight, 3 rebels and one soldier died and 7 soldiers and 3 rebels were wounded. 15051401

May 14–15—Thailand—In the late night and early morning, bombs went off at 17 locations in Yala, including commercial districts and banks, injuring 15 people, including an 11-year-old boy. Two other unexploded bombs were found. Local Muslim insurgents were suspected. Witnesses saw 2 men on a motorcycle throw a grenade at a breakfast restaurant, injuring one person.

May 15—Kosovo—Police raided several households across the

country, targeting the families of ethnic Albanians involved in gun battles with police in Macedonia.

May 15—U.S.—*Reuters* reported that U.S. District Judge Lewis Kaplan sentenced Khalid al-Fawwaz to life in prison. He had been convicted in February 2015 of 4 counts of conspiracy in a New York federal court in connection with the August 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

May 15—Iraq—Three suicide car bombs went off almost simultaneously at the Anbar Police Headquarters building in a government compound in Ramadi, killing 10 policemen and wounding 7. The Islamic State was suspected. Two Humvees stolen from the Iraqi army were used in the attack.

May 15—Nigeria—Boko Haram retook the border town of Marte in northeastern Nigeria and attacked outlying villages. Deputy Governor Zannah Umar Mustapha of Borno State said officials feared that hundreds of female suicide bombers had slipped into Maiduguri.

May 15—France—A Paris court convicted French citizen Gilles Le Guen, 60, a former Breton merchant marine officer who converted to Islam 30 years ago, sentenced him to 8 years in prison for criminal association in relation with a terrorist organization for belonging to al-Qaeda's North African affiliate and taking part in armed actions in northern Mali. He was represented by attorney Alexandre Vermynck. Le Guen was featured in an October 2012 online video, sitting next to an assault rifle and warning the French and American presidents against intervening in Mali. He was also accused of joining a March 2013 attack on the city of Diabali. French troops arrested him north of Timbuktu in April 2013.

May 16—Afghanistan—General Zelmani Oryakhail, police chief of Paktia Province, said the Taliban blocked roads in an eastern province early in the morning, stopped several civilian vehicles in Sayad Karm district, and kidnapped 22 occupants at gunpoint. The Taliban freed 16 initially.

In the evening, an explosion at the Kabul University campus wounded 2 people.

May 16—Nigeria—A Boko Haram suicide bomber hit the exit gate at Damaturu Central Motor Park bus station, killing 4 hawkers selling smoked fish and packets of water and wounding 15 other people.

Defense Ministry spokesman Major General Chris Olukolade said one soldier was killed by a land mine and 2 were wounded in operations. By May 18, the military said it had destroyed 10 Boko Haram camps, killed many terrorists and captured heavy weaponry in the Sambisa Forest.

May 16–17—Canada—On May 19, police announced the arrests of 10 youths at Montreal's Trudeau International Airport during the May 16–17 weekend on suspicion of wanting to go to Iraq and Syria to join the Islamic State. The *BBC* added that officials at Montreal's Trudeau International Airport confiscated all 10 passports.

May 16–17—Egypt—Following a Cairo court's announcement the day before of a death sentence for ousted Islamist President Mohammed Morsi over his role in a mass prison break in 2011, bombs exploded at courthouses in 2 cities. In the evening of May 16, a bomb hit the main courthouse in Assiut, seriously injuring a policeman. The next morning, a bomb exploded near a court in Port Said, injuring a small girl.

Earlier on May 16, suspected jihadis shot to death 3 judges in the Sinai Peninsula.

On May 17, Egypt executed 6 men condemned by a military court for killing 2 military officers in an hour-long battle with police, military and special forces during a raid on a suspected bomb factory north of Cairo in March 2014. They were also convicted of belonging to the Sinai-based IS affiliate Ansar Beit al-Maqdis.

May 17—Iraq—Four suicide car bombs exploded simultaneously in the Malaab District in Ramadi, killing 10 police officers, including Colonel Muthana al-Jabri, the chief of the Malaab police station, and wounding 15.

Three suicide car bombers crashed into the gate of the Anbar Operation Command, killing 5 soldiers and wounding 12.

May 17—Nigeria—*CNN* reported on May 25 that scores of Boko Haram terrorists killed 3 people and kidnapped 7 woman during an attack on Sabon Garin Hyembula village.

May 17—Afghanistan—*CNN* reported that a parked Taliban car bomb targeted a European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan vehicle near the office of the Afghan Civil Aviation Authority at the Hamid Karzai International Airport in Kabul, killing a British citizen and injuring 18 people, including 3 EUPOL members in the car with the victim. Eight women and 3 children were among the injured. Taliban spokesman Zabiullah Mujahid said, “The target of the suicide car bomb attack was a convoy of foreign invaders.” The *Associated Press* said a suicide car bomber killed 3 people. A spokeswoman for EUPOL, Sari Haukka-Konu, said the Briton was a non-Mission security contractor who was traveling in the EUPOL vehicle. Interior Ministry spokesman Sediq Sediqqi said 2 Afghan women passing by were killed. 15051701

A limpet bomb attached to a vehicle exploded in Kabul’s eastern suburbs, killing a person.

May 17–18—Mali—On May 20, *AP* reported that France claimed that a May 17–18 raid by its army special forces killed 4 AQIM members, including AQIM senior leader Hamada Ag Hama, alias “Abdelkrim the Tuareg,” and Ibrahim Ag Inawalen, known alias Bana, a junior leader of Ansar Dine.

May 18—Afghanistan—The Taliban attacked the Khas Uruzgan District headquarters in southern Uruzgan Province, killing 5 police officers, a former district chief, and a school principal in a pre-dawn raid.

May 18—Turkey—Ten minutes apart, 2 bombs went off at buildings housing the local branches of the pro-Kurdish People’s Democratic Party (HDP) in Adana and Mersin, injuring 6 people. Six executives and workers of the party’s local offices were hurt in Adana. The *Dogan* news agency said a bomb was hidden in a package delivered to the Adana branch and a pot of flowers left

outside the door of the Mersin branch.

May 19—South Sudan—Two mortars landed inside a UN compound in Melut in Upper Nile State, killing 4 civilians, among them a woman and a child, and injuring 8. 15051901

May 19—Algeria—Authorities said soldiers killed 21 members of al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb who were meeting in a forest to plan attacks on Algiers. Two others were captured in the Boukram forest in Boumerdes. Soldiers seized a dozen Kalashnikovs, 3 rocket launchers and dozens of homemade bombs.

May 19—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide car bomber set off his explosives in the parking lot of the Justice Ministry at 4 p.m., killing 4 people, including a woman, and wounding 38.

May 19—Spain—Police arrested 16 people suspected of using Internet social networks to praise and encourage terrorist attacks against police, politicians, and others by 3 radical Spanish groups, including the armed Basque separatist group Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA), Catalonia's Terra Lliure (Free Land) and the October First Anti-fascist Resistance Group, GRAPO. None had conducted attacks in recent years. Ten arrests were made in the northern Basque region; the other 6 in 5 other regions.

May 19–20—Algeria—Following a 2-day counterterrorism sweep, the Defense Ministry announced that the army had killed 25 terrorists at a meeting in the Boukram forest in Boumerdes Province. The group was planning to conduct operations in Algiers. Authorities seized more than a dozen Kalashnikov assault rifles, shotguns, a sniper rifle, a light machine gun, ammunition and grenades. They also captured 2 terrorists.

May 20—Burundi—*NPR* reported that shots were fired at the European Union offices in Bujumbura during unrest regarding the President deciding to run for a third term. 15052001

May 21—Ireland—Dublin High Court Justice Aileen Donnelly freed Algerian-born terror suspect Ali Charaf Damache, 50, who was wanted in the United States on 2 counts of conspiring to develop a European terror cell and to aid Pakistan-based al-Qaeda terrorists by providing a stolen U.S. passport. He had been held

without bail in Ireland since March 2010. U.S. investigators said he was involved in the failed 2009 conspiracy to kill Swedish artist Lars Vilks, whose cartoon showed the prophet Muhammad as a dog. Damache had Irish citizenship and lived in Ireland for 15 years. Donnelly ruled that prosecutors abdicated their responsibilities when in 2011 they ruled out trying him for the terror charges in Ireland. She also found “substantial grounds for believing that Mr. Damache will be at real risk of being subjected to inhuman and degrading treatment if extradited to the USA.” The FBI said he recruited white American women, including Colleen “Jihad Jane” LaRose, via chat rooms. He married online recruit Jamie Paulin-Ramirez on the first day she arrived in Ireland from her hometown of Leadville, Colorado, accompanied by her 6-year-old son. He served 3 years after pleading guilty to making a telephoned death threat to a Michigan-based Muslim critic of jihadis.

May 21—UK—Authorities charged British citizen Trevor Mulinda, 20, of south London with planning to travel to Somalia to join al-Shabaab. He was to appear the next day in Westminster Magistrates Court.

May 21—Kenya—The Interior Ministry announced that authorities had repulsed a nighttime armed attack by suspected al-Shabaab gunmen on Yumbis village in Ijara County. No casualties were reported. 15052101

May 21—U.S.—*Fox News* reported that the Orange County Joint Terrorism Task Force arrested 2 Anaheim, California men identified as “homegrown violent extremists” who were attempting to go overseas to join the Islamic State. Authorities arrested Muhanad Badawi, 24, in Orange County; Nader Elhuzayel was grabbed at Los Angeles International Airport. They were charged with conspiring to provide material support to IS. Prosecutors said they discussed terrorist attacks on social media, wanting to become martyrs. Elhuzayel asked Badawi, “Can you image when al-Qaeda joins with Islamic State?” to which Badawi said “We will be huge.” Elhuzayel’s parents said they had dropped him off at the airport, from which he planned to fly to Israel to visits aunts and cousins in Palestine. The duo faced 15 years in prison.

May 21—Colombia—President Juan Manuel Santos announced

that 27 leftist rebels were killed in a raid on a camp of the 29th Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) in Cauca in western Colombia. Santos said that the army seized 37 assault rifles and a M60 machine gun. The next day, the FARC ended its 5-month-old unilateral cease-fire. A FARC envoy to the peace talks in Cuba, Pastor Alape, tweeted that the attack was a “treacherous and degrading act” carried out in the dead of night. On May 27, 2015, FARC claimed that among the dead was Pedro Nel Daza, alias Jairo Martinez, 63, a former envoy to peace talks with the government.

May 21—Germany—Prosecutors filed charges against Ayoub B., 27, and Ebrahim H.B., 26, purported Islamic State members who traveled to Syria via Turkey in May 2014. Prosecutors said that Ayoub B. received weapons training and took part in fighting near Syria’s Iraqi border. They said that Ebrahim H.B. offered to conduct a suicide bombing in Baghdad, but the plot was foiled when some IS members with whom he was traveling were arrested. The duo returned in Germany in late August and September 2014. They faced 10 years in prison.

May 22—Nigeria—CNN reported that in a dawn raid, Boko Haram terrorists hacked to death 10 people in Pambula-Kwamda village in Madagali District of Adamawa State.

May 22—Burundi—Grenades thrown into a Bujumbura market killed 2 people and wounded 10, including fruit seller Christine Kaneza.

May 22—UK—A London court sentenced British citizen Anis Abid Sardar, 38, to life in prison for assembling bombs in Syria. Sgt. 1st Class Randy Johnson of 2nd Stryker Cavalry Regiment, from Washington, D.C., died when his armored vehicle hit a bomb on September 27, 2007. Four other soldiers were injured. Sardar was to serve a minimum of 38 years.

May 22—Saudi Arabia—A suicide bomber walked into the Shi’ite Imam Ali Mosque in al-Qudeeh village in Qatif Province as worshippers marked the birth of Imam Hussain, killing 21 people and wounding 90, according to the *Christian Science Monitor*. The Islamic State’s Najd Province affiliate claimed credit in a Twitter

posting, saying bomber Abu 'Ammar al-Najdi used an explosives-laden belt that killed or wounded 250 people. The Interior Ministry said the bomber was Saudi citizen Saleh bin Abdulrahman al-Qashaami, who was wanted for membership in an IS-linked terrorist cell. The Saudi press service said RDX was used in the bombing.

May 22—Yemen—The Islamic State claimed credit for setting off a bomb at a Houthi mosque in Sana'a, according to the *Christian Science Monitor*.

May 22—Colombia—A court freed from a maximum security jail near Medellin former United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC) paramilitary commander Rodrigo Perez Alzate, alias Julian Bolivar, who was wanted in the U.S. on drug charges, after completing the maximum 8 years stipulated in the peace framework law for former militia members who confess their war crimes to prosecutors and compensate victims.

May 22—Afghanistan—Gunmen kidnapped Abdul Wodod, a local official in charge of religious affairs, in Sozma Qala Province. Authorities found his body on May 25 in northern Sari Pul Province.

May 23—Iraq—*AFP* reported that during the night, the Islamic State kidnapped and executed 16 Iraqi traders taking food, principally vegetables, from Baiji to the government-controlled western city of Haditha.

May 23—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb killed Mohammad Ismail Haqyar, district chief of Charcheno, and his bodyguard as they were driving to their office in Uruzgan Province. A friend of Haqyar was wounded in the Charcheno District.

May 23—Burundi—The *Iwacu* news organization reported that during the night, Zedi Feruzi, leader of the UPD-Zigamibanga opposition party, was killed in a drive-by shooting that also killed one of his bodyguards outside his house in Bujumbura's Ngangara District.

May 23—Nigeria—Boko Haram slit the throats of 20 villagers, chopping them to death in Kwamda-Kobla. Nigerian troops said

they destroyed 4 BH camps, killed scores of terrorists and rescued 20 women and children. One government soldier was killed and 10 wounded by land mines.

May 23—Somalia—Drive-by gunmen fired on a vehicle carrying 2 Somali parliamentarians in Mogadishu, killing Yusuf Dirir. The terrorists drove their car in front of the victims' vehicle on Maka Almukarramah Boulevard. Lawmaker Abdalla Boss, a former Somali defense minister, was unhurt. Al-Shabaab was suspected.

Dozens of jihadis attacked Awdhegle and Mubarak towns in southern Somalia; the gun battles killed 18 terrorists and soldiers.

May 24—Israel—A 19-year-old Palestinian man stabbed from behind 2 17-year-old Israelis who were walking to the Western Wall on the Jewish Shavuot holiday. The boys were hospitalized. The attacker was apprehended.

May 24—Turkey—Kurdish militants were suspected of firing 2 mortar rounds at a military base in Hakkari Province, causing no injuries.

May 24—Pakistan—Suleman Mamnoon Hussain, son of Pakistani President Mamnoon Hussain, was unharmed when a roadside bomb planted on a motorcycle was remotely detonated during the night in the Hub industrial area in Baluchistan Province, killing 3 and wounding 15, including pedestrians and police officers guarding Hussain.

May 24–25—Indonesia—A National Police anti-terrorism squad killed 2 men and arrested 7 others in raids on May 24 in the Central Sulawesi district of Poso on a jihadist organization believed linked to the Islamic State. Two police officers were injured when the gunmen fired on them. Several suspects escaped. Police confiscated 2 M-16 rifles and 2 homemade bombs.

Police arrested 5 suspects in South Sulawesi's capital, Makassar, based on information from a man who was caught on May 22 carrying a bag of ammunition. The 7th suspect was arrested on May 25 in the Central Sulawesi district of Luwuk.

Authorities said the gunmen were members of the East

Indonesia Mujahideen, led by Abu Wardah Santoso, who had taken credit for the murders of several police officers and has pledged allegiance to the Islamic State.

May 25—Afghanistan—A suicide truck bomb exploded at the gate of the provincial council's compound in Kalat (variant Qalat), Zabul Province, killing 5 and wounding 62, among them children and 3 council members, 2 of them women.

In a gun battle in Kandahar Province's Maiwand District between police officers, 3 officers were killed. Four officers escaped from the area.

Fighting during the previous 3 days between the Taliban and a self-proclaimed Islamic State affiliate led to the deaths of 10 Taliban and 15 IS members in Farah Province's Khaki Safed District.

Taliban gunmen surrounded a police compound in Helmand Province's Naw Zad district after killing 19 policemen and 7 soldiers. At dawn, the gunmen overran several police checkpoints.

A roadside bomb in Kandahar Province killed 6 people.

May 25—Egypt—Ansar Beit al-Maqdis (it calls itself the Sinai Province of the Islamic State) gunmen killed a conscript and wounded an officer in a gun battle near Sheikh Zuweyid in the Sinai Peninsula.

May 25—Mali—During the night, gunmen ambushed a U.N. vehicle in Bamako, killing one peacekeeper and injuring another.
15052501

May 25—Somalia—The Kenyan armed forces announced it had killed 7 al-Shabaab members inside Somalia.

May 26—Kenya—Al-Shabaab attacked 3 police Land Cruiser pick-up trucks in northeastern Garissa County near the Somali border, injuring 5 officers, 2 critically, and burning 5 cars. Garissa police commander Shadrack Maithya said 13 police officers who had been missing following the attack had been accounted for. Two of the attackers were killed. Some 20 officers were en route to recovering a firearm lost by an officer whose car hit a land mine in an earlier

incident. Al-Shabaab claimed 20 Kenyan police were killed.
15052601

Also that morning, al-Shabaab was suspected in an ambush of a vehicle carrying 4 passengers in Lafey in Mandera County, wounding at least one person before seizing the vehicle and driving it toward Somalia. 15052602

May 26—Austria—A court in St. Poelten, west of Vienna, found a 14-year-old boy guilty of planning to blow up Vienna's main railway station after being radicalized by Islamic extremists and of planning to join extremist fighters in the Middle East. The court sentenced him to 2 years in juvenile detention, with 14 months of the term suspended. He had already spent 7 months in investigative custody. Police said they found attack plans on the boy's computer. Defense lawyer Rudolf Mayer said his client admitted guilt.

May 26—Gaza Strip— Hamas said a rocket was fired during the night from the Gaza Strip into Israel. Israeli officials reported no damage or casualties.

May 26—Libya—The internationally-recognized Libyan government told the news media that gunmen tried to assassinate Prime Minister Abdullah al-Thinni in an attack on his motorcade en route to the airport in Tobruk. One of his guards was slightly wounded.

May 26—Afghanistan—At 11 p.m., police surrounded the Rabbani Guesthouse in Kabul's Wazir Akbar Khan neighborhood, which was believed to be under siege after gunfire and explosions were heard. The guesthouse was once known as the Heetal Hotel. It was damaged in December 2009 when a suicide car bomber killed 8 and wounded nearly 40 at the nearby home of former Afghan vice president Ahmad Zia Massoud—brother of the deceased anti-Taliban fighter Ahmad Shah Massoud. The hotel is owned by the family of Foreign Minister Salahuddin Rabbani; it had earlier been owned by Burhanuddin Rabbani, president of Afghanistan from 1992 until 1996. Police later killed the 4 Taliban gunmen, who were armed with an RPG, 3 AK-47s, another grenade launcher, and other weapons. No civilian or military casualties were reported. The fighting was close to the Tajik Embassy and Street 15 in the district.

Four gunmen attacked the court in Wardak Province's capital. One suicide bomber blew himself up; the other 3 were killed in a gun battle with police.

May 26—Nigeria—*Al-Jazeera* reported that 50 Boko Haram gunmen attacked Gubio in Borno State for 5 hours in the afternoon and late evening, killing 37 people, including 2 young boys, and destroying more than 400 buildings, among them 8 mosques, 4 schools and a local government building, before fleeing at 9:30 p.m.

May 27—Iraq—Under cover of a sandstorm, IS suicide bombers attacked the Iraqi Army outside Fallujah in Anbar Province, killing 17 troops. The terrorists hit near a water control station and a lock system on a canal between Lake Tharthar and the Euphrates River.

May 27—U.S.—*NPR* reported that federal agents arrested Asher Abid Khan of Houston, Texas, for attempting to provide material support to the Islamic State.

May 27—U.S.—Leon Nathan Davis, alias Abdul Wakil Khalil, alias Abu Hurairah al-Amreekee, 37, a Georgia salesman, pleaded guilty in the U.S. District Court in Augusta to federal charges of supporting terrorists by purchasing a one-way ticket to Istanbul to join the Islamic State. He said "I was to be smuggled into Syria and at that point in time to join ISIS." Judge J. Randall Hall scheduled sentencing for a later date. Davis was sentenced to 10 years in October 2005 for cocaine trafficking, but released in September 2008. He was jailed for more than a year beginning in February 2012. He married in 2013. He sold mail-order medical supplements. He was arrested on October 24, 2014, at the Delta Air Lines check-in counter at Atlanta's Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport. He faced 15 years in prison and a fine of \$250,000. He had been held on a charge of illegal firearms possession by a convicted felon, but the judge said the prosecution planned to drop the charge. Davis owned 6 rifles, 4 handguns and 2 shotguns, according to prosecutors.

May 27—U.S.—*CNN* reported that Washington transit police arrested Jerez Nehemiah Stone-Coleman, alias Kidd Cole, and identified on the *MTV* show "Catfish" as Jereze Coleman, for making "terroristic threats" by calling in 11 false bomb threats and

other hoaxes regarding hostage situations. He was picked up at his home on the 1600 block of Fort Davis Place in Washington. The criminal complaint said he made the threats between December 12, 2014, and May 12, 2015, to the Metro Transit Police Communications Division. Metro Transit Police told the media, “In each instance, the caller conveyed specific threat information concerning destructive devices and intended acts of violence.” MTP noted a January 22, 2015, threat in which Coleman threatened to take hostages on a metrobus and kill them unless he was paid a \$15 million ransom. MTP also cited Coleman saying that an individual wearing “all black clothing” and glasses had threatened to blow up a bus and was carrying an AS-50 sniper rifle.

May 27—Saudi Arabia—The official *Saudi Press Agency* announced the imposition of financial sanctions against 2 Lebanese senior members of Hizballah for leading terrorist operations in the Middle East. Their assets under Saudi jurisdiction were frozen and Saudis were prohibited from dealing with them. The government said Khalil Yusif Harb ran Hizballah’s central military unit and oversaw military operations throughout the region. It was Muhammad Qabalan was a “terrorist cell leader” involved in overseeing Hizballah policy.

May 27—Somalia—*CNN* reported that an al-Shabaab–linked radio channel reported that al-Shabaab leader Sheikh Hassan Turki, alias Abdillahi Hersi Turki, believed to be in his 70s, died. Circumstances were not released. He had been a military leader, but became ill and moved to becoming a spiritual figurehead. He was wanted in the U.S. since 2004 for links to terrorist attacks and association with al-Qaeda. The UN said he was involved in the August 1998 bombings of the U.S. Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

May 27—Cyprus—*AP* reported that following a tipoff, police seized 5 tons of ammonium nitrate that was stored in 67,000 packages in 420 boxes in a Larnaca home. The chemical compound can be turned into an explosive. Police detained a 26-year-old-Lebanese-Canadian man who arrived in Cyprus on May 21 on charges of conspiracy to commit a criminal offense and possession and transportation of explosives. He was educated in Canada and

earned a university degree in Lebanon. He was represented by attorney Andreas Mathikolonis. *Intelnews.com* cited the Kuwaiti daily *Al-Jarida* which reported that a Mossad team provided the tipoff. Police were investigating possible Hizballah involvement. On June 5, a Cypriot court extended his detention for 8 days. A security official told *AP* that authorities planned to issue an international arrest warrant for the Lebanese-French owner of the Larnaca home, who was abroad. On June 6, Cyprus police arrested a 62-year-old-Lebanese-Cypriot, who had been living on the island for years, and was believed to have brought the 5 tons of the chemical compound to Cyprus from Lebanon as chemical ice contained in first-aid packs. On June 19, police spokesman Charalambos Zachariou said that the suspect would enter a plea June 29 to 16 charges including participation in and providing support to a terrorist organization and possession of explosives.

May 28—France—Dozens of French police and Spanish Civil Guards raided a villa in Biarritz in southwest France, detaining a French couple and seizing weapons and explosives in a crackdown against the Basque Nation and Liberty's technical and logistic structure. Police found an "arsenal of arms and explosives" and material used to make fake license plates.

May 28—Iraq—A remotely-detonated car bomb exploded in the parking lot of Baghdad's Babil Hotel during the night, killing 6 and wounding 14. A minute later, a car bomb was remotely detonated inside the parking lot of Baghdad's Cristal Hotel, formerly the Sheraton, killing 4 and wounding 13. By the next day, the combined toll was 15 dead and 42 wounded.

May 28—Spain—The government opened a probe into Nigerian Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau on suspicion of terrorism and crimes against humanity. National Court judge Fernando Andreu cited a 2013 Boko Haram attack in Ganye, Nigeria, in which Spanish nun Maria Jesus Mayor was subjected to molestation and coercion. She escaped and was rescued by Nigerian intelligence officers.

May 28—Syria—Nusra Front leader Abu Muhammed al-Golani told *al-Jazeera TV* that the group did not plan to attack the West, but if coalition airstrikes continued "then the alternatives are open

and it is the right of any human being to defend himself.” He said the group was focused on overthrowing President Bashar al-Assad. He denied the existence of the Khorasan group, alleged to be a wing of the Nusra Front planning attacks against Western interests. He said al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri had told Nusra that the group is “not to use Syria for attacks against the West and Europe.... The directions that we are received from Dr. Ayman, may God protect him, are that the Nusra Front aim is to bring down the regime and its allies, I mean Hizballah.... Directions we have received until now is not to target the west and America.”

May 28—UK/Syria—CNN reported on June 16, 2015, that 3 sisters, identified as Khadija Dawood, Sugra Dawood and Zohra Dawood, apparently left Bradford in northern England with their 9 children, aged 3 to 15, for a hajj to Saudi Arabia on May 28, disappeared in Turkey on June 9, and were feared to have gone to Syria. Their husbands in the UK asked for help in tracking them down and preventing them from joining a brother in Syria. Attorney Balaal Khan represented the Dawood family. Khadija Dawood’s children are Maryam Siddiqui, 7, and Muhammad Haseeb, 5; Sugra Dawood’s children are Junaid Ahmed Iqbal, Ibrahim Iqbal, Zaynab Iqbal, Mariya Iqbal and Ismaeel Iqbal, ages 3 to 15; and Zohra Dawood’s children are Haafiyah Binte Zubair, 8, and Nurah Binte Zubair, 5. Ten of the group, Savet Haafiyah and Nurah Zubair, boarded a flight from Medina, Saudi Arabia to Istanbul, Turkey on June 9.

May 29—Yemen—The *Washington Post* reported that 4 Americans were abducted by Houthi rebels in Sana’a. Three of them held private sector jobs. The fourth had dual U.S.-Yemeni citizenship. On June 1, the rebels freed American freelance journalist Casey Coombs, who was uninjured, and a Singaporean who had been reported missing, according to Oman’s ONA news agency. *SFGATE* reported that Coombs had been held by the Houthis for 2 weeks for traveling to “sensitive” areas. 15052901

May 29—Iraq—A roadside bomb hit a commuter bus in eastern Baghdad, killing 3 passengers and wounding 10.

May 29—Saudi Arabia—An Islamic State suicide bomber set off his explosives outside the Imam Hussein mosque in Dammam’s al-

Anoud neighborhood, killing 3 Shi'ite worshippers shortly before noon. The individual was dressed in women's clothing and was challenged by Shi'ites who were searching those going into the mosque, following the previous week's Imam Ali Mosque bombing. IS said on Facebook that the "soldier of the Caliphate" was Abu Jandal al-Jazrawi, who attacked "an evil gathering of those filth in front of one of their shrines in Dammam.... In a blessed martyrdom operation, a Polytheistic monument was targeted, that (the Shi'ite community) established in Sunni areas to spread out their polytheism." IS urged Sunnis to "purify the land of the 2 shrines from the atheist rafida," a derogatory term for Shi'ites. CNN reported on May 31 that the dead included Abduljaleel (Jalil) Alarbash, 22, a Saudi honor roll student in electrical engineering at Wichita State University, who had returned to Saudi Arabia to get married; Jalil's brother, Mohammed; and their cousin. The trio volunteered as security guards, and had stopped the bomber from getting inside the mosque. On June 3, the Saudi Interior Ministry said the bomber was Khalid Ayed Mohammed Wahabi Shammari, a 19-year-old Saudi citizen.

May 29—Pakistan—Twenty gunmen wearing security force uniforms hijacked 2 buses in the mountainous Mastung District of Baluchistan Province, released 50 passengers, but took another 25 into the mountains. They killed 19 Pashtun passengers and fought with security forces, who freed 6 passengers, one of whom was wounded. The next day, Mureed Baluch, spokesman of the United Baluch Army, claimed credit. The Frontier Corps mustered 200 troops to find the gunmen. Baluchistan Home Minister Sarfaraz Bugti claimed security forces killed 2 attackers.

A suicide bomber set off his explosives near a stadium in Lahore where a cricket match was underway between Pakistan and Zimbabwe, killing a police officer and wounding 6 others.

May 29—U.S.—The Department of State removed Cuba from the list of state sponsors of terrorism.

May 29—Philippines—A grenade exploded near a mosque in a police compound in Jolo, Sulu Province. Minutes later, a homemade bomb went off. The explosions wounded 5 civilians, including 3

children, and 10 police officers. Abu Sayyaf was suspected.

May 29—Nigeria—Two bombs exploded during a wedding in a village, killing 7 people.

May 30—Nigeria—At 1 a.m., Boko Haram fired at least 40 rocket-propelled grenades into several homes in the Dala-Lawanti suburb of Maiduguri, killing 13 people. A suicide bomber later that afternoon attacked Maiduguri's main market near a mosque, bringing the day's death toll to 30. Trader Ali Bakomi said the bomber hid the bomb in a wheelbarrow and pretended to be an itinerant trader when he joined the worshippers.

May 30—Saudi Arabia—The *Saudi Press Agency* reported that border guard Lance Corporal Ismail Mohammed Ibrahim Sindi was killed around 6:30 p.m. in shelling from Yemen that wounded 7 other people in the Jazan region. 15053001

May 31—Nigeria—A bomb concealed in bags of charcoal exploded at the Gamboru market in Maiduguri, wounding 4 people.

Gunmen attacked Fika in Yobe State, burning down several government offices and looting shops.

May 31—Libya—In the morning, the local Islamic State affiliate claimed credit when a suicide car bomber hit the western Dafniya gate entrance to Misrata, killing 5 and wounding 7. IS said the attacker was a Tunisian.

May 31—Egypt—The IS affiliate Ansar Beit al-Maqdis (Champions of Jerusalem) was suspected of blowing up a natural gas pipeline outside el-Arish in North Sinai in the early morning.

May 31—Iraq—*RT.com* reported that during the previous week, IS had kidnapped 500 children in 2 Iraqi provinces and taken them to their bases in Iraq and Syria. *RT* quoted local officials as saying that 400 children were kidnapped in Anbar and another 100 in Diyala.

May 31—Turkey—The state-run *Anadolu Agency* reported that 3 gunmen fired on a street party celebrating the wedding of a couple from Turkey's Roma community, killing 3 guests, including a child and the local leader of a Roma association, and injuring 6 other people near Bursa. Police arrested 2 gun-men.

May 31—Syria—*Fox News* reported that IS released a video of Colonel Gulmurod Khalimov, who said that he had trained by the U.S. Special Forces and Blackwater while commander of Tajikistan's special forces, but had now defected to IS. Khalimov was dressed in black and carried a sniper rifle. He said, "Listen, you Americans, you pigs, I went to America 3 times, and I have seen how you train fighters to kill Muslims. I have seen how you build and occupy cities of the Muslims. I have seen how you train fighters to destroy Islam and the Muslims. Allah willing, with this weapon, I will come to your cities, your homes, and we will kill you."

June—Turkey—On June 5, police in Sanliurfa Province announced that earlier in the week they had detained French citizen Sonia Belayati, 22, after she entered the country from Syria where she had joined the Islamic State and married a fighter. French authorities had provided a tip. A Turkish official said she would be deported to France. She had gone to Syria via Turkey in March. After leaving her IS husband, the IS jailed her for several weeks.

June 1—Sweden—The Swedish security service SAPO arrested a man in Orebro suspected of recruiting jihadi fighters for militant groups in Syria and Iraq.

June 1—UK—Prosecutor Riel Karmy-Jones announced that there was no longer a "reasonable" chance of getting a conviction of Swedish man Bherlin Gildo, 37, who was accused of obtaining terrorist and weapons training in 2012 and 2013 and of possessing information likely to be useful to a terrorist. Attorneys were unable to get sensitive information from the British government. He was arrested in transit at London's Heathrow Airport. His attorney was Henry Blaxland.

June 1—Iraq—The *BBC* reported that 45 Iraqi police officers, including several senior officers, were killed when 3 Islamic State suicide vehicle bombers crashed into the headquarters of the 3rd Battalion of the Iraqi Federal Police's 21st Brigade in Anbar Province's Tharthar area, on a road between Falluja and Samarra. The *BBC* quoted an Anbar Operations Command member as saying that the vehicles were armored Humvees captured earlier by the IS. The bombs in turn set off explosions at an ammo depot on the base. Among the 33 wounded was the commander of the 9th

Brigade, Brigadier General Moussa Haider.

June 2—Afghanistan—At 2 a.m., gunmen attacked a guesthouse in the Zari District of Balkh Province, shooting to death 9 people, including a woman, who were working on reconstruction projects for the Czech charity People in Need. They had been developing infrastructure projects for the Afghan government's National Solidarity Program, which oversees rural development projects. The dead, all Afghan citizens, included 5 project staff, 2 guards and 2 drivers, who were sleeping in their rooms. 15060201

June 2—U.S.—At 7 a.m., Boston police and a federal agent fatally shot Usaama Rahim, alias Abu Sufyaan, 26, a former security guard who was one of 3 people under 24-hour surveillance by the U.S. Joint Terrorism Task Force, after he brandished a large military-style knife at the police and FBI agents. *CNN* reported that he was part of a broader terror investigation involving a suspected ad hoc jihadi network. He was under investigation by the task force for possible social media threats against police officers and was believed to have been radicalized by the Islamic State. *CNN* reported the next day that Rahim had planned to behead conservative blogger Pamela Geller outside Massachusetts, and later decided to target police, whom he called "boys in blue." Geller is president of the American Freedom Defense Initiative, which includes the Stop Islamization of America and Stop Islamization of Nations programs.

CNN reported on June 3 that authorities arrested Rahim's nephew, David Wright, alias Dawud Sharif Abdul-Khaliq, 25, of Everett, Massachusetts, for attempting to destroy Rahim's cell phone and conceal evidence regarding the trio's jihadi activities. He appeared in U.S. District Court in Boston on conspiracy and-terrorism-related charges. A detention hearing was scheduled for June 19. He faced 5 years in prison. He was represented by attorney Jessica Hedges.

The search for the 3rd suspect included raids in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

On June 12, 2015, prosecutors charged David Wright and Nicolas Rovinski, alias Nuh Amriki, 24, of Warwick, Rhode Island

with conspiring with Rahim to behead Geller. Rovinski did not enter a plea in federal court in Boston and was ordered held until a June 19 bail and probable-cause hearing.

June 2—Iraq—A car bomb went off in the parking lot of the Qadouri restaurant in eastern Baghdad during the afternoon, killing 6 people, including a traffic policeman, wounding 13 people, and damaging several buildings and cars.

June 2—Congo—Four gunmen attacked the Goma airport in the morning, killing 2 Congolese soldiers before the gunmen were killed.

June 2—Nigeria—Boko Haram released a video showing a terrorist shooting wounded soldiers in the head. It also showed what it claimed were the remnants of a downed Nigerian jet fighter.

Boko Haram attacked Maiduguri with bombs and gunfire. Hours later, a suicide bomber at the Gamboru cattle market in the city center killed 20 people. The *New York Daily News* set the death toll at 50 and said that the bomb, hidden beneath a butcher's table in the market, went off at 1 p.m.

June 2—Albania—*News24* reported that Aurora Koromani of the *Gazeta Shqiptare* newspaper received a threat from a suspected Islamic militant wanted in the country on terrorism charges. She had covered Albanian Muslims recruiting people to fight alongside the Islamic State. Nine Albanian Muslims, including 2 preachers, were on trial on such charges. The threat said “you will pay.”

June 3—Egypt—Gunmen on a motorcycle killed 2 tourism policemen at the Giza Pyramids.

June 3—Nigeria—A bomb exploded during rush hour on Baga Road in Maiduguri, killing 11 people.

June 3—Guatemala—Two gunmen on a motorcycle killed attorney Francisco Palomo, 63, who was representing former dictator Efraín Ríos Montt against genocide charges. Palomo, a former Constitutional Court judge, was hit 12 times in the chest and face in an attack in a residential and commercial neighborhood of Guatemala City around midday. Palomo tried to drive away, but

crashed into a tree.

June 3—Turkey—Gunmen in Bingol Province fired on the hired minibus of the pro-Kurdish People's Democratic Party (HDP), killing its 35-year-old driver.

June 3—Libya—On June 9, *Fox News* reported that the Islamic State kidnapped 88 Eritrean Christians from a human smuggling caravan the previous week. The *Libya Herald* said the kidnapping occurred south of Tripoli before dawn on June 3. Meron Estafanos, co-founder of the Stockholm-based International Commission on Eritrean Refugees, said the hostages included 12 Eritrean Muslims, 12 Eritrean Christian women, and some Egyptians, who were put into trucks. London's *Daily Telegraph* said 9 male hostages dove off the back of the truck; 3 of them safely escaped. 15060301

June 4—Nigeria—A suicide car bomb hit a checkpoint outside Brigadier Maimalari Barracks on Baga Road in Maiduguri, killing 8 soldiers during the evening rush hour.

On June 11, an explosives expert said 3 female suicide bombers wearing explosive vests attacked a checkpoint outside the same barracks.

At 8 p.m., robbers shot in the leg and hacked to death with machetes French tourist Denis Dagnan, 62, who was camping with his wife, Lavaud Liana Dagnan, 53, in their car in the bush 2 kilometers from the main road in Ebonyi State in southeast Nigeria. She was not hurt. The couple lived in Villedieu-sur-Indre in central France. The killers stole 1,150 euros (\$1,300) and 13,000 Nigerian naira (\$61). Police arrested 32 people.

June 4—Afghanistan—A suicide car bomber hit a police checkpoint at the entrance to Lashkar Gah in Helmand Province, killing 3 civilians and a policeman and wounding 4 policemen and 2 civilians in an afternoon attack.

June 4—India—Rebels firing rocket-propelled grenades and automatic weapons ambushed a military convoy en route to Imphal in Manipur State, killing 20 soldiers and wounding more than a dozen others.

June 4—Colombia—During the afternoon, gunmen in Cucuta, on the Venezuelan border, kidnaped the daughter of Diego Mora, director of the National Protection Unit, which handles personal security for high-profile public figures, including ministers and members of Congress. She was in a car with her driver. Authorities offered a \$40,000 reward for help in finding her.

June 4—Israel—Rockets believed fired from Gaza landed in Israel. The air force responded with airstrikes against Hamas training sites in Gaza. Hamas said there were no casualties. A Jihadist Salafi group that supports the Islamic State took responsibility for the rocket attack, saying it was retaliating for the killing of one of its members at the hands of Hamas. A day before that killing the group gave Hamas a 48-hour ultimatum to end its crackdown on the Salafis.

June 5—Nigeria—Boko Haram was blamed when 2 suicide bombers hit the main market in Yola during the night as merchants were closing shop, killing 29 and injuring 38.

June 5—Turkey—Russian police announced that Turkish immigration authorities in Kilis had detained Varvara Karaulova, 19, a Moscow State University student who had disappeared in late May and was believed attempting to go to Syria to join the Islamic State. She could face a 10-year sentence in Russia for participating in an armed group. She had flown to Turkey and her cellphone was traced to the border area, according to the *Associated Press*.

June 5—Sudan—Gunmen in a pickup truck attacked a Sudanese Commissioner for Refugees convoy moving 49 Eritreans from a reception center to a refugee camp. The gunmen kidnapped 14 Eritrean asylum seekers, including 7 unaccompanied children—6 boys and a girl—along with 5 women and 2 men. Six refugees were slightly wounded. 15060501

June 5—Turkey—Two bombs went off 5 minutes apart at a pro-Kurdish People's Democratic Party final election rally attended by thousands of people in Diyarbakir, killing 2 people and injuring 100, most of them hurt while running in panic. Party leader Selahattin Demirtas was about to address the crowd. The *Dogan* news agency reported that one of the explosions was caused by explosives placed in a gas cylinder and fortified with pieces of metal.

Agriculture Minister Mehdi Eker said one of the bombs was made from TNT, and the bombs used “cellphone mechanisms.”

June 6—Iraq—*Radio Free Europe* reported that during the evening, a car bomb went off near a market in Balad Ruz, killing 14 people and injuring 37.

June 6—Russia—The National Anti-Terrorism Committee reported that the police killed Suleiman Zainalobinov after they stopped his car in Dagestan during the night and he opened fire. They said he had taken an oath to IS.

June 6—Pakistan—Gunmen in Quetta fired on a vehicle carrying police officers, killing 4 of them. Baluch nationalists and local jihadis were suspected.

June 6—Saudi Arabia—The official *Saudi Press Agency* said 2 missiles launched from a Patriot missile battery shot down a Scud missile fired by Yemen’s Shi’ite rebels at Khamis Mushait, site of King Khalid Air Base, around 2:45 a.m. The news service blamed Houthi rebels.

June 6—France—Interior Minister Bernard Cazeneuve announced the dawn arrests in Paris’s western suburbs of 2 men, aged 35 and 39, suspected of assisting 24-year-old Algerian student Sid Ahmed Ghlam’s terrorist plot to attack a church in Ville-juiif, south of Paris, in April. Ghlam was arrested on April 26.

June 6–7—Pakistan—During a late-night battle in North Waziristan between the army and local gunmen, 19 jihadis, including 5 commanders, and 7 soldiers died. One terrorist set off his suicide vest while attempting to flee, killing the 7 soldiers.

June 8—Belgium—Police arrested 16 people (other reports said 2 people) in 2 Chechen terrorist investigations. The groups had links between them. One was based in western Flanders, and included individuals believed active in Syria who may have participated in combat. Authorities said one of them returned to Belgium for medical care after being wounded in Syria while fighting for jihadis. The second group, in Leuven, had been under surveillance since January 2015 on suspicion of planning an attack. Police also conducted searches in Ostende, Bredene, Antwerp, Jabekke, Leuven

and Namur.

June 8—Egypt—Gunmen fired mortar shells at a military checkpoint near Sheikh Zuweyid, killing a conscript and wounding a soldier.

A remotely-detonated bomb exploded as an armored vehicle passed near Rafah, which borders the Gaza Strip, wounding 4 soldiers.

The Sinai-based Ansar Beit al-Maqdis (Champions of Jerusalem) IS affiliate released an online video showing a man they claimed was a spy for the Egyptian security agencies. After he dug a grave, a masked jihadi shot him in the back of the head.

June 8—Netherlands—Judges in Rotterdam convicted Mohamed A., 22, a Dutch citizen of Somali descent, of terrorism for plotting an armed robbery in The Hague with the intention of sending the proceeds to fund jihadis in Syria. The judges said he had fought in Syria. An undercover operation taped conversations in a car, bolstered by informants who reported his intentions. He was sentenced to 4 years in jail.

June 8—Sweden—Police in Goteborg airport arrested an 18-year-old Norwegian man on suspicion of going to Syria to join jihadis. Norway had requested the arrest, according to Fredrik Milder, a spokesman for Sweden's SAPO security service. The next day, Martin Bernsen of Norway's PST service said the suspect faced up to 6 years in jail in Norway.

June 8—France—French prosecutors began the trial of 15 members of the jihadi Forsane Alizza (Knights of Pride), including leader Mohamed Achamlane, alleging that they planned terrorist attacks similar to the January attacks on *Charlie Hebdo* and a kosher grocery store. Two did not appear in court; one was a minor to be tried in juvenile court. Mohamed Achamlane was arrested in Nantes. They were charged with criminal association with the aim of preparing terrorist acts. One of the group's attorneys was Isabelle Coutant-Peyre.

June 9—Turkey—Gunmen in Diyarbakir killed the leader of an aid

organization linked to a Kurdish Islamist party and wounded a policeman and 2 journalists covering the incident. Ensuing rioting killed 2 more people.

June 9—India—Police killed 12 Maoist rebels on their way to extort money from several mining contractors in Palamau district in Jharkhand State, according to police Inspector-General S.N. Pradhan. Police found 8 automatic weapons in the forest. No police were injured.

Major General Ranbir Singh said the Indian army attacked insurgent groups along its border with Myanmar, causing “significant casualties on the rebels.” Junior Information and Broadcasting Minister Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore told *TimesNow* television news “We crossed over to Myanmar territory.... We have good relations with them (Myanmar), we carried out the strike.”

June 9—Iraq—During the night, a car bomb exploded near restaurants and shops on Palestine street in eastern Baghdad, killing 10 people, including 3 women, and wounding 24.

A roadside bomb hit an army patrol in Youssifiyah, killing 3 soldiers and a civilian and wounding 8 people.

Two bombs exploded near a vegetable market and on a commercial street in western Baghdad, killing 6. *Reuters* reported that a bomb hit an army patrol in Baghdad’s northern Hussainiya district, killing 4 people, including 3 soldiers. A bomb in southern Baghdad’s Saydiya district killed 3 people. A bomb in Baghdad’s western Amriya area killed 3 people.

Reuters reported that 3 Islamic State terrorists wearing uniforms attacked a local government office in Amiriyat al-Falluja, killing 8 people and wounding 17, including Shakir al-Issawi, head of the council, who jumped from his office’s window. A suicide bomber set off his explosives inside the building; authorities shot to death the other 2 before they could set off their vests.

June 10—Egypt—*CNN* reported that in the late morning, police stopped 3 gunmen attempting to infiltrate the Karnak temple

complex in Luxor, killing 2 of them and injuring the third. A suicide bomber died when he set off his explosives; the other was shot in the head. Five security personnel and Egyptian civilians suffered gunshot wounds and bruises. Jihadis were suspected.

June 10—Canada—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police charged Ahmad Waseem, 27, of Ontario, in absentia with facilitating a terrorist activity, participating in terrorist activity and leaving Canada to participate in the activities of a terrorist group. The RCMP said he traveled to Syria in November 2013 to fight for the Islamic State. Some reports said he died fighting in Syria, but an arrest warrant was issued anyway.

June 10—Mali—At 1 a.m., dozens of jihadis on motorcycles attacked soldiers in Misseni in southern Mali, near the Ivory Coast border, killing 2 people and planting a black jihadi flag before escaping.

June 10—Iraq—A suicide car bomber crashed into a checkpoint in Baghdad's northern Shulla district during the afternoon, killing 3 police officers and 6 civilians and injuring 22 people.

A suicide car bomber hit a police base in Garma in Anbar Province, killing 9 police officers and wounding 10. He used an Iraqi army vehicle earlier stolen by the Islamic State.

June 10—Libya—Al-Qaeda-linked gunmen in the east declared jihad against the local Islamic State affiliate after masked gunmen killed one of their senior leaders, Nasr Akr, 55, and his aide. The ensuing gun battles killed 9 IS gunmen and 2 from the Shura Council of Darna's Jihadists, including Salem Derbi, the commander of the Abu Salem Brigades. Akr had been jailed in the UK on terrorism charges and had fought in Afghanistan. He was a member of the Shura Council of Darna's Jihadists, which accused the IS of "tyranny and criminality," and vowed to wage "holy war against them until none of them are left."

June 10—Colombia—President Juan Manuel Santos blamed the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) for blowing up an energy pylon that left 300,000 residents without power in Caqueta. Earlier in the week, FARC forced several oil tanker drivers

in Puerto Asis to dump their crude oil.

June 11—Afghanistan—A sticky bomb attached to his car killed Hamidullah Khan, a district prosecutor in Shirin Tagab District near the Turkmenistan border, as he was on his way to work. The Taliban was suspected.

A gunman shot to death Mohammad Zai, deputy director of the main provincial prison, as he was on his way to work in Tirin Kot, Uruzgan Province.

June 11—Morocco—*AFP* reported that the Central Bureau of Judicial Investigations arrested a 7-person terrorist cell linked to the Islamic State that was planning to kidnap and murder tourists at seaside resorts.

June 11—Nigeria—*AFP* and the *Wall Street Journal* reported that Boko Haram was suspected of killing between 37 and 43 people when 20 motorcycles, each carrying 3 gunmen, were driven into Matangale, Buraltima, Dirmanti and 3 other villages in Borno State at 4 p.m. The gunmen torched the villages.

Three suspected Boko Haram female suicide bombers died in a foiled attack near the highway leading to Maiduguri.

June 11—Gaza Strip—The Israeli Defense Forces said Gaza gunmen fired a rocket at Israel during the night. The rocket fell short, exploding inside Hamas-controlled territory in Gaza.

June 11—U.S.—*USA Today* reported that Ali Shukri Amin, 17, a Virginia high school honor student, pleaded guilty in federal court to supporting IS recruitment efforts in the U.S. by helping radicalize Reza Niknejad, 18, and aiding his travel in January 2015 to join IS in Syria. Amin set up a pro-IS Twitter account that aided jihadis to mask contributions to IS via Bitcoins. Amin was represented by attorney Joseph Flood. Amin faced 15 years in prison. Amin attended Osbourn Park High School in Manassas, Virginia. He also attended the Governor's School at George Mason University and was co-founder and vice president of Best Buddies, where he assisted 3 developmentally-disabled students to participate in school and the community. He was also part of the First Robotics Challenge and Vex Robotics Challenge. He was arrested in

February 2015. He was 3 credits short of a diploma and had submitted a deposit at a college. On August 28, 2015, *NPR* reported that he was sentenced to 136 months in prison. His Internet use would be monitored.

June 12—Yemen—*CNN* reported on June 15 that al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) leader Nasir al-Wuhayshi was killed in a June 12 drone strike in the Hadramout region. AQAP later confirmed the report. Al-Wuhayshi was also deputy to overall al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri. AQAP tweeted that AQAP military commander Qasm al-Rimi, alias Abu Hureira al-Sanaani, would replace al-Wuhayshi.

June 12—Libya—An armed militia took 10 employees hostage at the Tunisian Consulate General in Tripoli. They were freed on June 16, the same day Libyan militia leader Walid Klib, who was detained in Tunisia in May on terrorism charges, was extradited to Libya. Tunisian Foreign Minister Taieb Baccouche denied a link. Klib was represented by attorney Wissem Saidi. 15061201

June 12–13—Afghanistan—The Taliban overran several checkpoints in Helmand Province's Musa Qala district, killing at least 20 police officers and wounding another 10 in a 2-day gun battle. (The *New York Times* said that the attack began after midnight and that 17 of the 19 police officers assigned to the Takhtapol police facility were killed; the other 2 were injured.) Interior Ministry spokesman Sediq Sediqqi said 30 Taliban were killed, including group leader Abdul Hadi.

June 13—Guantanamo Bay—*CNN* reported that the U.S. transferred 6 Yemeni detainees, including alleged al-Qaeda members, from Guantanamo Bay to Oman. They were identified as Idris Ahmad 'Abd-al-Qadir Idris, Sharaf Ahmad Muhammad Mas'ud, Jalal Salam Awad Awad, Saa'd Nasser Moqbil al-Azani, Emad Abdallah Hassan, and Muhammad Ali Salem al-Zarnuki. The *New York Times* reported that each of them were arrested in Pakistan in late 2001 or early 2002 had been held in Gitmo since early 2002.

June 14—Libya—*CNN* reported that a 2 a.m. U.S. airstrike in Ajdabiya killed 5 terrorists, including Algerian terrorist Mokhtar

Belmokhtar, former head of AQIM. Federal prosecutors in New York had indicted him in 2013 on various conspiracy counts including hostage-taking, kidnapping, providing material support to al-Qaeda and conspiring to use a weapon of mass destruction in connection with the January 2013 attack on the Ain Amenas gas facility that killed 37 hostages, including 3 Americans. Belmokhtar founded the Signed-in-Blood Battalion (al-Mulathamun Battalion). Libyan officials said the strike was against Ansar al-Shariah affiliates. Other terrorists were injured, and started a gun battle with Libyan soldiers guarding a hospital in which 3 soldiers died. The U.S. had offered a \$5 million reward for his capture. The next day, a Libyan military spokesman said 17 terrorists, including 2 foreign terrorist leaders and a Tunisian terrorist, were killed in the strike. White House spokesman Josh Earnest confirmed the U.S. airstrike.

June 14—Afghanistan—A Taliban roadside bomb exploded in Takhar Province, killing 4 police, including district chief Hamidullah Haqjo Ashkamesh, a police officer and 2 of his bodyguards.

A roadside bomb exploded in Kandahar Province's Khakrez district, killing a woman and wounding 3 people.

June 14—Iraq—The *International Business Times* and the BBC reported that British citizen Talha Asmal, alias Abu Yusuf al-Britani, 17, who fled his home in West Yorkshire, UK in March 2015, to join the Islamic State, was believed to have become the UK's youngest suicide bomber when he and 3 other suicide bombers set off their explosives in an attack on Iraqi security forces near the Baiji oil refinery, killing 16 Iraqi security forces and wounding 29 people. IS released photos of Asmal taking instructors from a commander next to a black Toyota SUV. IS said the other suicide bombers were a German, a Kuwaiti, and a Palestinian. Asmal was believed to have gone to Turkey with a friend, according to *The Guardian*. 15061401

In a second attack, Iraqi Security Forces told CNN that 3 car bombers attacked security forces in the area.

IS later said 7 suicide bombings over the weekend were conducted by 7 foreigners, including those earlier mentioned, plus

2 Dagestanis and a Turkmenistan citizen. 15061502–04

A parked car bomb exploded near a shopping center in Baghdad's mainly Shi'a Shaab district, killing 2 and wounding 7.

June 14—Colombia—The *BBC* and *UPI* reported that the Colombian armed forces claimed that it had killed Jose Amin Hernandez Manrique, alias Marquitos, commander of the Dario Martinez Front of the National Liberation Army (ELN) in Antioquia. The military said Marquitos had commanded 13 ELN units in Antioquia and Bolivar Provinces.

June 14—Kenya—Al-Shabaab attacked an army camp in Baure in Lamu County, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 6. In the ensuing firefight, the Kenyan army killed 11 terrorists, including 2 Caucasian men believed to be foreigners. Soldiers and police seized 13 AK-47s, 5 rocket-propelled grenades, 8 hand grenades, 49 AK-47 magazines, 2,244 rounds of ammunition and al-Shabaab flags. The next day, the Kenyan military said it had killed Kenyan citizen Luqeman Osman Issa, an al-Shabaab commander behind the killing of 2 soldiers in an ambush on May 24, 2014, in the Baragoni area in Lamu County and the attacks on Mpeketoni and Poromoko areas on June 15–17, 2014 in which at least 60 people died. Authorities were attempting to determine whether one of the white al-Shabaab corpses was that of British citizen Thomas Evans, alias Abdul Akim.

June 15—Hong Kong—Police arrested 5 men and 4 women for conspiring to manufacture explosives at a suburban former TV studio, according to Chief Superintendent Au Chin-sau of the Organized Crime and Triad Bureau. He said some belonged to a local radical group. Police seized “several kilograms” of a solid substance and 5 liters of a liquid to be used to make explosives at the studio. They also found 2 liters of a raw material used to make triacetone triperoxide (TATP) at one of the suspect's homes. Police also confiscated air rifles, a formula to make smoke grenades, Guy Fawkes masks, maps of the Wan Chai and Admiralty neighborhoods, the latter home to the city legislature, government headquarters complex, the People's Liberation Army's main base and numerous luxury hotels and office towers.

June 15—Chad—Boko Haram was suspected when 4 suicide

bombers crashed their motorcycles into 2 buildings, including the national police academy in N'Djamena, killing 38 people and wounding more than 100. One suicide bomber set off his explosives at a building housing the office of the head of the national police academy after security officers were unable to shoot the terrorist. The second bomb went off at the headquarters of the national police academy. On June 18, Chad conducted airstrikes against Boko Haram locations. On June 28, Prosecutor Alghassim Khamis announced the arrests of 60 people, including suspects from Chad, Cameroon, Nigeria and Mali and the seizure of communication materials from a terrorist cell. 15061501

June 15—Tunisia—Security forces attempted to trap jihadis on a motorcycle in Sidi Bouzid around dawn. In the ensuing gun battle, 3 troops and a terrorist died.

June 15—Afghanistan—The *Washington Post* reported on June 27, 2015, that the U.S. military and Afghan government quietly flew Tunisian detainees Lutfi al-Arabi al-Gharisi and Ridha Ahmad al-Najjar from Afghanistan to Tunisia on June 15. Tina Foster, an attorney for the detainees, said they were freed by the Tunisian government. Najjar, suspected of being a bin Laden bodyguard, was captured in Karachi, Pakistan, in May 2002.

June 16—Tunisia—*UPI* reported that jihadis attacked Tunisian soldiers. In a 5:30 p.m. attack on a National Guard patrol near the Algerian border, terrorists killed one soldier and wounded 4. Jihadis killed a soldier on his way to work in Sidi Bouzid, and killed another 2 in an assault on a security checkpoint.

June 16—Philippines—Abu Sayyaf was suspected when a pipe bomb killed a soldier and wounded 8 others, sparking a brief gun battle in Tipo Tipo village on Basilan Island. Army infantry battalion commander Lt. Col. Cristobal Paolo Perez said the attackers may have been trained by Malaysian terror suspect Abu Anas, who has been hiding in the jungle. He told the press, “My troops returned fire and dismounted from the vehicle to repulse the attackers numbering about 7. The bandits fled after about 15 minutes of intense firefight.” Perez said the pipe bomb resembled those seized by the military in an Abu Sayyaf stronghold on Basilan, where Anas has made bombs and trained Abu Sayyaf in bomb-

making.

Elsewhere, President Benigno Aquino III and al-Haj Murad Ebrahim, leader of the 11,000 members of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, witnessed the handover of 75 MILF assault weapons, including mortar and rocket launchers, as part of a peace deal. Some 145 MILF members returned to civilian life.

June 16—Syria—On July 2, 2015, *UPI* reported that a coalition airstrike in Shaddadi, Syria, killed Tariq Bin al-Tahar Bin al-Falih al-Awni al-Harzi, 33, a senior Islamic State leader who was one of its first members. He was involved in fundraising, recruiting, and shipping weapons from Libya to Syria, according to Pentagon spokesman Navy Captain Jeff Davis. He was the subject of a \$3 million reward offered by the U.S. State Department's Rewards for Justice program. He died a day after the death of his brother, Ali Awni al-Harzi, a key suspect in the 2012 Benghazi U.S. Consulate attack and also a member of IS, in a drone strike in Mosul, Iraq, according to the *Associated Press*.

June 16—U.S.—*CNN* reported that federal agents arrested U.S. citizen Munther Omar Saleh, 20, a Queens, New York aeronautics student, for conspiring to provide material support to the Islamic State in an IS-inspired plot with others to build and detonate a bomb. The unsealed criminal complaint from the Eastern District of New York said Saleh planned to set off an explosive device in the New York metro area. The FBI said Saleh and another suspect ran toward an FBI surveillance vehicle.

The next day, *CNN* reported that New York resident Fareed Mumuni, 21, was arrested and charged in Brooklyn Federal Court with attempting to murder a federal employee after attacking an FBI officer with a large kitchen knife during a search of Mumuni's Staten Island home in connection with the Saleh case. Authorities suggested that Mumuni and Saleh conspired to plan the IS terrorist attack. The federal complaint said Mumuni attempted to stab the knife "into the torso of an FBI special agent and reached out with his hand in the vicinity of a rifle used by another member of law enforcement." The knife did not penetrate the body armor and the

agent sustained minor injuries. *CNN* reported that Mumuni waived his Miranda rights and the FBI said he told investigators that he pledged allegiance to the IS and wanted to travel to IS-controlled areas. He admitted that he and Saleh talked about how to build a pressure cooker bomb. He faced 20 years in prison. Mumuni was represented by attorney Anthony Ricco.

June 16—Austria—A court convicted 9 people for trying to join Islamic extremists in Syria and a 10th of planning to drive them there. Judge Andreas Hautz sentenced them to prison terms of between one and 3 years. The 9 men and one woman were stopped in 2014 before leaving Austria. The judge said their plans to fight with extremists or at least support them made them guilty of “criminal association.” Defense lawyers had claimed the 10 were going to Bulgaria or Turkey for a holiday.

June 16—Turkey—The state-run *Anadolu Agency* reported that gunmen fired on the car of Ismet Akturk, who headed the Kandira Prison in Kocaeli Province, which houses those convicted of terrorism or have links to criminal gangs. He died in a hospital of his wounds. The car had stopped at a traffic light.

June 16—Afghanistan—The Taliban was suspected when roadside bombs hit 2 Land Cruisers operating as public transport, killing 3 and wounding 15, 6 critically, in Uruzgan Province. Three children were among the wounded.

June 16—Mauritania—Public Prosecutor Ahmed Ould Moustapha announced that a court convicted 3 male Islamic State members on charges of terrorism, terrorist activities and possessing terrorist propaganda. They were arrested in 2014 during a demonstration. Authorities confiscated IS flags and photos of the group’s leader. The group leader was sentenced to 10 years; a second to 5 years and the third to 7 years.

June 17—Nigeria—Local militia found a bag of metal objects at an abandoned Boko Haram camp and brought it to the nearby town of Monguno. When residents gathered to examine its contents, the bombs inside exploded, killing 63 people.

June 17—Yemen—AQAP gunmen in Mukalla read out charges

against 2 Saudi men accused of spying for the U.S., shot them, and hung their corpses from a bridge. AQAP accused one victim of guiding a U.S. drone that killed commander Nasr al-Ansi and media specialist Muhannad Ghalab in April 2015.

In Sana'a, 2 suicide bombers and another explosion hit the headquarters of the Shi'ite Houthi rebels, killing 4 people and wounding 60 others. The suicide car bombers hit the gates of 2 buildings. The third bomb went off at a meeting of Houthis in the green Dome district. The Islamic State claimed credit, saying it set off 4 car bombs outside 2 Shi'ite mosques. IS said another bomb hit the Houthis' main political office and the last hit the home of a Houthi politician on the same Sana'a street.

June 17—Iraq—A suicide car bomber attacked a police checkpoint at the northern entrance to the Kazimiyah section of Baghdad, killing 3 police officers and 4 civilians and wounding 16 people.

June 17—U.S.—At 9 p.m., a gunman opened fire with a .45 caliber handgun during a prayer service at the historic African American Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church, killing 9 people, including 6 women and 3 men, and injuring another person. The gunman watched an hour of the Bible study before yelling, “You are raping our women and taking over our country,” and firing. The next day at 11 a.m., police arrested Dylann Storm Roof, 21, of Eastover, South Carolina, after a motorist spotted him driving in Shelby, North Carolina, some 250 miles away. He said he had intended to kill blacks. The dead included the church's minister, 3 other pastors, a regional library manager, a high school coach and speech therapist, a government administrator, a college enrollment counselor and a recent college graduate. They were identified as

- Cynthia Hurd, 54, a library branch manager of the Charleston County library system. Her husband was a merchant sailor at sea near Saudi Arabia.

- Susie Jackson, 87, sang in the choir.

- Ethel Lance, 70, retired after 30 years on the housekeeping staff at the city's Gaillard Auditorium. She was a sexton at the church for 5 years. She had 5 children, 7 grandchildren, and 4 great-

grandchildren.

- DePayne Middleton-Doctor, 49, mother of 4, began working in December as an enrollment counselor at Southern Wesleyan University's Charleston campus.
- The Reverend Clementa Pinckney, 41, the church's pastor and a South Carolina state legislator for 19 years. A year after he graduated from Allen University in 1995, at age 23 he became the youngest African American elected to the South Carolina Legislature. In 2000, he was elected to the state Senate. He became the church pastor in 2010.
- Tywanza Sanders, 26, had graduated in 2014 from Allen University with a business degree. His mother, Felecia, survived by pretending to be dead.
- The Reverend Daniel Simmons, 74, who died at the hospital after the shooting.
- The Reverend Sharonda Coleman-Singleton, 45, a part-time pastor at the church and a speech pathologist at Goose Creek High School, where she also coached women's track. She ran track as a student at South Carolina State University, which won the conference championship.
- Myra Thompson, 59 (or 39, reports differed).

Roof was arrested twice in 2015, once on a drug charge and later for trespassing at the Columbiana Center mall north of Columbia. He was found guilty of trespassing and fined \$262.50. The drug charge was pending. He dropped out of the 9th grade from White Knoll High School in the Columbia suburbs in February 2010. He finished out the year at another Columbia high school, but did not return.

The "Mother Emanuel" church, established in 1816, is one of the oldest African American churches in the United States. The church is located between Henrietta and Calhoun streets near Marion Square in downtown Charleston.

Roof's apparent Facebook profile photo showed him in the

woods wearing a jacket with patches of flags of racist, white-minority regimes in southern Africa—the 1928 South African flag from the apartheid era and the 1965 Republic of Rhodesia flag. He was believed to have run a racist website. He posed in a t-shirt with the number 88—white supremacist code for Heil Hitler. Authorities believed he posted on a racist website a 2,500-word manifesto on race.

A friend said Roof used his birthday money to buy a .45 caliber Glock pistol.

On July 22, 2015, federal prosecutors indicted Roof on hate crime charges. On September 3, 2015, prosecutors said they would seek the death penalty against Roof.

June 17—China—At 6 a.m., police shot to death a Uighur man who tried to attack travelers buying tickets at a Xi'an train station with a cement block.

June 17—Afghanistan—During the night, the Taliban attacked government buildings in Musa Qala in Helmand Province, killing 11, including 4 soldiers and 7 police officers. Police retook the district police headquarters area after several hours of clashes.

June 18—Israel—The *Blaze* reported that arson was suspected in a morning fire that hit the fifth-century Byzantine Roman Catholic Church of the Multiplication in Tabgha along the Sea of Galilee which is believed to be the site of where Jesus multiplied 5 loaves and 2 fish to feed 5,000 people. Graffiti found on a wall quoted from a Jewish prayer that said in Hebrew, “The idols will be eliminated.” Two people were treated for smoke inhalation from the 4 a.m. fire. The Israeli website *NRG* indicated that a guest room, prayer room and storage room were damaged.

On July 12, 2015, *AP* reported that police arrested suspects in the arson. The press said Jewish extremists were suspected. Police detained 16 Jewish settlers, all minors, earlier, but released them. The Church is run by Benedictine monks.

June 18—Australia—Police issued an arrest warrant for Tareq

Kamleh, 29, alias Abu Yusuf al-Australi, an Australian-born and -educated doctor who appeared in an Islamic State video in April calling on Western medical professionals to join him in Syria. He had worked in several Australian public hospitals. He said his medical practice in Syria was his “jihad for Islam.” His Palestinian father and German-born Muslim convert mother raised him in Perth. He joined IS in 2014. He was charged with 3 terrorism offenses, including being a member of and recruiting for a terrorist organization and remaining in a terrorism no-go zone (in this case, al-Raqqa, Syria), and faced 45 years in prison.

June 18—Niger—Boko Haram conducted nighttime attacks on the border towns of Lamana and Ungoumawa in the Diffa region, killing 40 people—mostly women and children—looting stores, and burning the villages. At least 28 people were killed in Lamina, including Lamina resident Malam Abba’s wife, mother, and 5 children, who were burned alive.

June 18—Iraq—*Reuters* reported that IS claimed on Twitter that it had shot down an Iraqi Russian-made SU-25 fighter jet north of Ramadi in Anbar Province.

June 18—Uruguay—*UPI* reported that the World Trade Center’s Tower 4 in Montevideo was evacuated due to a bomb threat. The device was dropped near the Israeli Embassy, which is within the complex. The inoperative device contained 2 shotgun shells, a battery, a cable and a small initiator hidden inside a can of sardines.
15061801

June 19—U.S.—*NBC News* reported that authorities arrested Amir Said Abdul Rahman al-Ghazi, birth name Robert McCollum, 38, in North Olmstead, Ohio, west of Cleveland, on charges of attempting to provide material support to a terrorist organization, possession of a weapon by a felon and distribution of marijuana (selling it to a confidential FBI informant). Prosecutors alleged that he pledged allegiance to IS and bought an AK-47 assault rifle from an undercover FBI agent to use in propaganda videos. The criminal complaint said he told an FBI informant earlier in the month that he was “trying to put a squad together” and would conduct an attack in the U.S. He called himself “cyber jihadi” and said he would not kill anyone. The FBI found his pro-IS social media postings in

August 2014 and put him under surveillance, including using 2 undercover informants. They also interviewed him twice in the fall of 2014. Al-Ghazi lived in Sheffield Lake.

June 19—Israel—A gunman fired on a car on a dirt road outside the West Bank settlement of Dolev, killing an Israeli and lightly wounding a second. Police deemed it a “terror attack.” The military had a slightly different story, saying the 2 Israelis in their 20s had been hiking when a Palestinian pulled them over, asked for information about a local spring, then fired on them. *YNet* showed a photo of the car with 4 bullet holes in the windshield. Hamas praised, but did not claim, the attack.

June 19—Turkey—The state-run *Anadolu Agency* reported the arrests of 2 Georgian citizens—a woman identified as N.K., aged 43, and a man, I.A., 40—who tried to enter the country on foot from Georgia with radioactive material, including 1.2 kilograms of cesium-137, at a border gate in northeastern Turkey. Authorities later detained a 60-year-old Turkish citizen.

June 20—Afghanistan—The van of an Afghan family returning to their home after fleeing an apparently military operation hit a land mine in Helmand Province’s Marjah district, killing 12 of them and wounding 8. *Reuters* and the *Voice of America* reported that all of the children were under age 5.

June 20—Yemen—The Islamic State took credit when a car bomb exploded outside the Qabat al-Mahdi mosque in Sana’a’s old city, killing 2 and wounding 6. IS said on Twitter that it targeted Shi’ite Houthis.

June 20—Saudi Arabia—A Houthi border attack killed a Saudi soldier and wounded 5 in the mountainous Jizan region, which borders Yemen. 15062001

June 21—Israel—*Al-Jazeera* reported that a paramilitary policeman shot a Palestinian, 18, who had stabbed him in the neck and seriously wounded him near the Damascus Gate entrance to the Old City of East Jerusalem.

June 21—Somalia—In the morning, an al-Shabaab suicide car bomber crashed into the entrance of a training compound of the

national intelligence headquarters in Mogadishu; 2 terrorists and a soldier were killed. Soldiers then shot 2 gunmen who were attacking a nearby civilian house.

June 21—Afghanistan—The *Voice of America* reported that Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid claimed the group killed 24 Afghan police and soldiers and kidnapped 25 Afghan soldiers in the battle for Chardara. Security forces said only 12 members of the national security forces had been killed.

June 21, 22, 22—Iraq/Syria—On July 18, 2015, the U.K.-based organizations Conflict Armament Research (CAR) and Sahan Research reported that the Islamic State had used projectile-delivered poison gas against Kurdish peshmerga forces in Iraq and Syrian Kurdish People's Protection Units in Syria on June 21, 22 and 28, 2015. The groups said IS fired 17 artillery projectiles against civilian residential areas and YPG forces stationed south of Tell Brak in Syria's Hassakeh Province. IS fired a projectile containing a liquid chemical agent at a peshmerga checkpoint near Iraq's Mosul Dam.

June 22—Afghanistan—The *Washington Post* reported that a Taliban suicide car bomber attacked the Afghan Parliament as it was meeting to endorse new Defense Minister Masood Stanekzai. Other terrorists then fired rocket-propelled grenades at the building, forcing lawmakers to flee. Guards fired back, forcing the terrorists into a nearby building under construction. All 7 terrorists, plus a woman and child, were killed. Some 40 civilians in the building and in cars driving past were injured.

Dutch aid worker Anja de Beer was kidnapped by gunmen in Kabul. On September 10, 2015, *AP* reported that Dutch Foreign Minister Bert Koenders announced that she had been released after 81 days and was in good health. He said that the government had no direct contact with the kidnappers and remained in close contact with Afghan authorities and her aid agency. 15062201

June 22—Iraq—Gunmen in 2 SUVs killed 2 policemen and a civilian and wounded 2 other civilians traveling in a civilian car in Baghdad's eastern Baladiyat neighborhood.

A bomb exploded at an outdoor market in Taji, killing 3 civilians and wounding 8.

A bomb at a market in Baghdad's southern Abu Disher neighborhood killed 2 civilians and wounded 11.

June 22—Burundi—During the night, 2 grenades were thrown into a bar in Ngozi, killing 4 and wounding 30. Three suspects were arrested. Eleven police officers were wounded during the weekend in other grenade attacks in Bujumbura.

June 22—Nigeria—Two teenage female suicide bombers blew themselves up near a mosque in Maiduguri, killing 30 people. Local fishmonger Idi Idrisa said one teenager's bomb went off during the afternoon as she approached the mosque crowded with people from the nearby Baga Road fish market. The second girl ran away, but her explosives went off, killing her.

June 22—U.S.—Justin Nojan Sullivan, 19, from Morganton, North Carolina, was detained after telling an undercover FBI officer that he wanted to support the Islamic State by killing 1,000 people in the U.S. Charges included attempting to provide material support to the IS.

June 23—Syria—The Islamic State released an audio in which it called for increased attacks during Ramadan. Its supporters should "be keen on waging invasion in this eminent month and commit martyrdom."

June 23—Iraq/Australia—Australian authorities were investigating reports that Australians Khaled Sharrouf and Mohamed Elomar were killed in fighting in the Islamic State-held city of Mosul, Iraq. *Fairfax Media* reported that the Australian family of Sharrouf's-Muslim-convert wife, Tara Nettleton, were trying to help her bring her 3 young boys and 2 teenage daughters from Syria home to Sydney.

June 23—U.S.—*NPR*, *Foreign Policy*, and news services reported that the Obama administration would announce a change in hostage negotiation policy the next day. While the administration would not negotiate with terrorists, it would tell families that they could communicate with kidnappers of family members and even

pay ransom without fear of prosecution. The Justice Department would indicate that it had never prosecuted anyone for paying ransom, and would continue to look the other way. The government would also announce the creation of a hostage recovery “fusion cell,” housed in the FBI, to coordinate government agencies involved in such issues. President Obama said on June 24, “These families have already suffered enough and they should never feel ignored or victimized by their own government.” He said that U.S. government officials could communicate directly with terrorists and help families negotiate.

June 23—Nigeria—*UPI* reported that at 11 a.m., a 12-year-old girl set off her explosives at a crowded market in Gujba, killing 10 and injuring 20.

June 23—Niger—Army spokesman Colonel Michel Moustapha Ledru said that the army had killed 15 Boko Haram terrorists, captured 20 others, and destroyed ammunition cars and motorcycles after Boko Haram attacked the village of Yebbi in the Diffa region the night of June 23, killing 5 residents and burning more than 100 homes.

June 24—Somalia—A suicide bomber attacked a convoy of vehicles transporting United Arab Emirates diplomats, including the Ambassador, in Mogadishu, killing 9 people, mostly Somali civilians, and wounding several people, including the wife of Ahmed Mohamed. No diplomats were injured. Al-Shabaab was suspected. 15062401

June 25—Italy—Police in Rome’s Leonardo da Vinci Airport arrested a Pakistani male al-Qaeda member suspected of helping organize the 2009 attack on a Peshawar market that killed more than 100 people. The suspect had arrived on a flight from Islamabad.

June 26—Somalia—At dawn, al-Shabaab attacked an African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) base in Leego in the Lower Shabelle region, causing numerous casualties. *UPI* reported that 30 people were killed. A suicide car bomber hit the base entrance; gunmen then fired machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades at the base, which is maintained by Burundian soldiers. The AU said

up to 25 attackers were killed. Al-Shabaab claimed credit; it had earlier vowed to step up attacks during Ramadan. 15062601

June 26—Kuwait—A suicide bomber from the Najd Province, an Islamic State affiliate, walked into the Imam Sadiq Mosque in the al-Sawabir residential neighborhood of Kuwait City, yelled “Allahu Akbar,” mentioned joining the Prophet Muhammad for iftar (the dusk breaking of the daily Ramadan fast), and set off his explosives, killing 27 people and wounding 227, according to *Reuters*. The building was one of the oldest Shi’ite mosques in the country. Najd is the central region of Saudi Arabia where Wahhabism began. IS said on Twitter that one of its members, Abu Suleiman al-Mowahid, set off a suicide bomb at a “temple of the apostates.” More than 2,000 adherents of the Shi’ite Ja’fari sect were praying at the mosque. The next day, police interrogated several suspects and arrested the owner of the car used by the suicide bomber. On June 28, the Interior Ministry said the bomber was a Saudi who was born in 1992 and named Fahad Suleiman Abdulmohsen al-Gabbaa, who flew in from Saudi Arabia via Bahrain at dawn hours before the attack. Authorities said he had no background suggesting terrorist intentions. Police said they arrested the man who drove the bomber to the mosque, saying Abdulrahman Sabah Eidan Saud, 25, was as an “illegal resident” born in 1989. Authorities called him a “bidoon,” a descendant of desert nomads and others considered stateless. Police also detained the driver’s Kuwaiti landlord, calling him the “bearer of fundamentalist and deviant ideology.” The government-linked *al-Jarida* newspaper reported that at least 7 suspects had been detained.

On July 14, 2015, Kuwait announced that 29 people, most of them residents of Kuwait, would face trial for the suicide bombing. The *Kuwait News Agency* said they included 7 Kuwaitis and 13 “illegal residents”—a reference to Kuwait’s “bidoon” community of desert nomads considered stateless by the government. The others were 5 Saudis, 3 Pakistanis and a fugitive whose nationality was not known. Charges included illegally possessing explosives, incitement to violence and joining an extremist group.

On October 25, 2015, the official *Kuwait News Agency* reported

that the Court of Appeals began the appeal of a verdict against 15 people convicted for an Islamic State-claimed suicide bombing at a Shi'ite mosque on June 26 that killed 27 people. In September 2015, a lower court sentenced 7 people to death and another 8 to 2–15 years. The bomber was identified as Saudi citizen Fahad Suleiman Abdulmohsen al-Gabbaa.

On December 13, 2015, *AFP* reported that Kuwait's appeals court upheld the death penalty for the main organizer of the bombing. The court also reduced the death sentence imposed on the alleged leader of IS in Kuwait, Fahad Farraj Muhareb, to 15 years in prison. A lower court in September issued the death penalty to Muhareb and Abdulrahman Sabah Eidan Saud, who drove the suicide bomber to the mosque. The court also announced prison terms of 2–15 years to 8 others, including 5 women, and acquitted 14 others. On December 13, the appeals court acquitted one of the women. Judge Hani al-Hamdan said that the cases of 5 men sentenced to death in absentia were not reviewed. Four of the men at large were Saudis; 2 were brothers who smuggled the explosives belt used in the attack into Kuwait from Saudi Arabia. The fifth is a stateless Arab. Some 29 defendants, including 7 women, were tried for helping the Saudi suicide bomber. Saud confessed to most charges in the first trial but denied all of them on appeal. The acquitted included Jarrah Nimer, owner of the car used to drop off the bomber. 15062602

June 26—U.S.—Police in coordination with the FBI arrested a British boy, 16, for making hoax bomb threats against U.S. facilities, schools, media companies, airports and airlines using Skype, Twitter, MSN Messenger and email. Authorities seized his computers and mobile phones. He was questioned about making malicious phone calls to law enforcement agencies in the U.S. Many of the threats were made between September 2014 and April 2015 to schools and universities in Michigan.

June 26—France—Yassine Salhi (variants Yacine Sali and Yessim Salim), 35, crashed a utility truck into a hangar at a U.S.-owned gas

factory in Saint-Quentin-Fallavier in southeastern France's Isere region, setting off an explosion that injured 2 people at 10 a.m. Authorities found the severed head of Fontaines-sur-Saone businessman Herve Cornara, 54, stuck on a gate, surrounded by 2 flags carrying Islamic declarations. Police said the attacker was a father of 3 and local truck driver known to workers at the Air Products plant because he made regular deliveries. Officials said Salhi took a "selfie" with the victim and sent the image via WhatsApp to a Canadian mobile phone number, possibly owned by Younes, a person in Syria. Authorities detained the suspect, his wife, sister and another person; the man was freed the next day. A man found the decapitated body at the factory was the supervisor of the transportation company that the driver worked for. A knife and his body were found near the truck. *AP* reported that Salhi was arrested with a long-bladed knife, a gun and 2 new flags emblazoned with the Muslim declaration of faith. He faced preliminary murder and terrorism charges and was suspected of ties to the Islamic State. Air Products, an Allentown, Pennsylvania-based chemical company which employs 20,000 people in 50 countries, evacuated the site. Salhi, a resident in his 30s of the Lyon suburb of Saint-Priest, was believed linked to French jihadis in 2006; surveillance was dropped in 2008. He had no previous arrest record. French President Francois Hollande called the incident "a pure terrorist attack." Police released Salhi's wife and sister on June 28. On December 23, 2015, Deputy Prosecutor Jean-Michel Bourles in Evry, a Paris suburb, said that Yassin Salhi hung himself with an electric cable in his cell the previous night in Fleury-Merogis prison. 15062603

June 26—Spain—Interior Minister Jorge Fernandez Diaz raised the terrorist level from 3 to 4, meaning the country faced a high risk of attack. The highest terror threat level is 5.

June 26—Tunisia—Seifeddine Rezgui, 24, shot to death 39 people and wounded another 39, 2 or 3 critically, near a Spanish-owned RIU Hotels and Resorts Hotel Riu Imperial Marhaba at the Sousse beach resort in the Port el-Kantaoui neighborhood. The Health Ministry added Tunisians, a German, a Portuguese, and a Belgian to the list of those killed. *AP* reported that the dead included 15 Britons and Lorna Carty, an Irish nurse in her 50s on vacation with

her husband Declan from Robinstown, County Meath, northwest of Dublin. The French Foreign Minister denied that there were French victims, contradicting a Tunisian government announcement. The wounded included Belgian tourist Clause Besser, who was hit in the leg. Police said the gunman was previously unknown, had never traveled abroad, was a Master's student at Kairouan University, and lived in Gaafour in Siliana Governorate. He walked from the beach, hiding his Kalashnikov under an umbrella, before opening fire. He then entered the hotel through the pool, continuing to fire. Interior Ministry spokesman Mohammed Ali Aroui said the terrorist "was killed during an exchange of fire with security forces.... A terrorist infiltrated the buildings from the back before opening fire on the residents of the hotel, including foreigners and Tunisians." Authorities had searched for a possible second gunman, but later said he had acted alone. Rafik Chelli, secretary of state of the Interior Ministry, said the attacker was a young student not previously known to authorities who "was certainly involved with certain extremists." The Islamic State claimed credit, saying his name was Abu Yahya al-Qayrawani.

The next day, Health Ministry spokesman Chokri Nafi said the injured included 7 Tunisians, 25 Britons, 3 Belgians, a German, a Ukrainian, a Russian and one who had not yet been identified.

On June 28, an Interior Ministry official said that while the gunman acted alone during the attack, he had pre-attack accomplices who provided him the Kalashnikov and drove him to the scene. Authorities detained his father and 3 roommates for questioning. By July 2, police had 8 people, including a woman, in custody on suspicion of having direct links to the attacker. Another 4 people detained earlier were released. The arrests were conducted in 3 cities.

The British government identified several of the victims, saying on July 2 that 30 Britons were killed:

- Joel Richards, 19, a student and soccer player, who died with his uncle, Adrian Evans, 49, who managed gas services; and his grandfather, Charles Evans, 78. Joel's brother, Owen, 16, was hit by

a bullet in the shoulder.

- Carly Lovett, 24, a 2013 University of Lincoln school of film and media graduate and a photographer who had recently begun a blog on beauty products, was on vacation with her fiancé, Liam Moore.
- Sue Davey, 44, mother of Conor Fulford, 23.
- Scott Chaulkley, 42, father of Ross Nayler and who was on holiday with Sue Davey.

A senior security official said that the terrorist had trained in a jihadi camp in Sabratha, Libya, site of Roman ruins, in January 2015, at the same time as the 2 men who attacked Tunisia's Bardo museum in March. 15062604

June 26—Israel—Soldiers shot to death a Palestinian man who had fired from his car at soldiers at a military checkpoint in the Jordan Valley in the West Bank. No soldiers were wounded. 15062605

June 26—Syria—*Reuters* reported Islamic State terrorists, including 3 suicide car bombers, killed 145 civilians, among them the elderly, women, and children, during an attack on Kobani and Brakh Bootan, a nearby village.

June 27—Mali—At 5 a.m., gunmen attacked a military camp near Nara village, 30 miles from the Mauritanian border, sparking a 4-hour gun battle in which 3 National Guard soldiers and numerous terrorists died. Ansar Dine was suspected.

June 27—Iraq—A car bomb exploded at noon near car parts stores in southeastern Baghdad, killing 5 and wounding 13.

A bomb exploded at an outdoor market in Baghdad's eastern suburbs, killing 3 and wounding 8.

A bomb went off near shops in Baghdad's western Baiyaa neighborhood, killing 2 and wounding 10.

A bomb exploded near a vegetable and fruit wholesale market in southern Baghdad, killing 2 and wounding 3.

June 27—Nigeria—The *Voice of America* reported that 2 female suicide bombers were killed in Jakana at 4:20 p.m. when one of

their bombs went off while they were trying to hitchhike to Maiduguri. One woman was torn apart; her partner was found dead with a bomb strapped to her waist.

June 28—Chad—On July 1, 2015, Chief Prosecutor Alhassim Khamis announced the arrest of Bahna Fanaye, alias Mahamat Moustapha, a leader of Boko Haram, along with 2 others. Khamis said Fanaye coordinated the movement of weapons between Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad. Police seized weapons, communications materials, documents, and more than 50 SIM cards from Fanaye's home. A Boko Haram financier was arrested in a separate raid.

June 28—Mali—Gunmen riding motorcycles, waving a black jihadi flag, and claiming to be jihadis briefly occupied Fakola, a village 9 miles north of the border with the Ivory Coast. They burned administrative buildings and a building used as a military police base before security forces drove them out. Military police sustained no casualties.

June 28—Afghanistan—The Taliban ambushed an Afghan Army convoy in Herat Province en route to Bagdhis Province, killing 11 soldiers.

June 29—Pakistan—On July 1, a Pakistani official announced that during a June 29 raid by police and the Inter-Services Intelligence agency on a home near Lahore, authorities killed 4 members of al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent and arrested 2 other terrorists. It was the first announced operation against the AQIS in Lahore. The Home Minister for Punjab Province, Shuja Khanzada, said the terrorists planned to attack the offices of a civilian intelligence agency, and that one of those killed was the provincial head of AQIS.

June 29—U.S.—WABC reported that American-born Alaa Saadeh, 23, of Hudson County's West New York, was arrested at his home during the morning for conspiring to provide material support to the Islamic State. He was charged with conspiring with others in New Jersey and New York to provide services and personnel to IS, aiding and abetting an attempt to provide services and personnel to IS, and attempting to persuade a witness to lie to the FBI. His

attorney said Saadeh had a decent work history and no criminal record. The FBI and Joint Terrorism Task Force evidence cited in the Complaint indicated that Conspirator 1 (CC-1) lived in Rutherford until leaving the U.S. on May 5, 2015, allegedly to join IS. Conspirator 2 was identified as a Queens resident who was arrested in New York on June 13, 2015 on terrorism charges. Authorities arrested Samuel Rahamin Topaz of Fort Lee on June 17, 2015, on charges of conspiring to provide services and personnel to IS. Saadeh was heard in taped conversations telling an informant that he supported IS beheadings and mass killings. Each count carried a possible sentence of 20 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine.

June 29—Cyprus—Hussein Bassam Abdallah, 26, a Lebanese-Canadian man who had admitted to membership in Hizballah, pleaded guilty to all 8 charges, including membership and support of a terrorist organization, against him in connection with the seizure of 9 tons of ammonium nitrate, a chemical compound that can be converted into an explosive. The prosecutor said Abdallah planned to conduct bombings against Israeli interests in Cyprus.

June 29—Yemen—*Al-Jazeera* and *Reuters* reported that IS claimed credit when a car bomb exploded at 11:30 a.m. near a military hospital in Sanaa, killing 10 and injuring 20. IS said it attacked “out of revenge for the Muslims against the Houthi apostates.”

June 29—Chad—Two bombs in N’Djamena killed 11 people, including 5 police officers, according to Minister of Territory and Public Security Abderahim Bireme Hamid. The first bomb went off in N’Djamena’s Dinguessou neighborhood of N’Djamena at 5:10 a.m., the second 6 minutes later. Hamid said “the mastermind of the network was arrested yesterday.”

June 29—Iraq—Drive-by gunmen killed a pro-government Sunni tribal sheikh and his 3 guards in Tarmiyah.

A bomb at an outdoor market in Baghdad’s western Ghazaliyah neighborhood killed 3 civilians and wounded 9.

Authorities found the bodies for 4 men and 2 women dumped in different areas around Baghdad, all shot in the chest and head with

their hands and legs tied.

June 29—India—*UPI* reported that India's National Investigation Agency announced it had detained Khumlo Abi Anal, a member of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland, which India has deemed a terrorist organization. NIA said the group on June 4, 2015, ambushed Indian troops in Manipur State, killing 20 soldiers. The *Times of India* reported he was first detained by Manipur Police commandos earlier in the month.

June 29—Egypt—During at 10 a.m. rush hour in an upscale Cairo suburb of Heliopolis, a remotely-detonated bomb exploded in the motorcade of Egyptian State Prosecutor Hisham Barakat, 65, killing him and seriously wounding 8 other people, including 2 drivers, 5 guards, and a civilian as his convoy left his residence. Hours later, the Popular Resistance in Giza claimed credit on Facebook, showing photographs of the bomb site. Barakat led the prosecution of members of the Muslim Brotherhood and other Islamists, including former President Mohammed Morsi, who was overthrown by the military in July 2013.

At roughly the same time, a bomb went off in a village near el-Arish, killing 3 engineers riding in a bus.

June 30—Afghanistan—The Taliban claimed credit for a 1:20 p.m. Toyota Corolla suicide car bomb attack on a NATO convoy on the Kabul airport road, less than half a mile from the U.S. Embassy, that killed an Afghan civilian and wounded 22 people, including 4 children, 3 women, and 2 coalition soldiers affiliated with NATO's Resolute Support mission. 15063001

A suicide car bomber crashed into the back wall of the police headquarters of Helmand Province, killing 3 people and wounding more than 50, including policemen, women and children.

A vehicle hit a roadside mine in Paktya Province, killing 3 and wounding one.

June 30—Syria—*UPI* reported that the Islamic State beheaded 2 women. One was killed with her husband in Deir al-Zor on charges of sorcery and witchcraft. A second couple was killed in al-

Mayadeen, where 5 other men were crucified after being accused of eating during daylight hours of Ramadan. It was the first time IS beheaded women, although it had stoned to death several women.

June 30—Nigeria—Defense Ministry spokesman Major General Chris Olukolade announced the arrest of Babuji Ya'ari, whom he said ran a "terrorists' intelligence cell" for Boko Haram while posing as a member of the self-defense Youth Vigilante Group. He said the businessman was accused of "participating actively" in Boko Haram's mass abduction of 273 schoolgirls from Chibok in April 2014. He added, "The arrest of the businessman ... has also yielded some vital information and facilitated the arrest of other members of the terrorists' intelligence cell who are women." He said that since 2011, Ya'ari coordinated several deadly attacks on Maiduguri, and spearheaded the May 2014 assassination of the emir of Gwoza. The Defense Ministry added that Hafsat Bako, an arrested woman, had confessed to coordinating the payroll for operatives who were paid a minimum of 10,000 naira (about \$50) per job.

Boko Haram attacked the village of Mussaram during the night, separated the males, and shot to death 48 men and boys. Another 17 were seriously injured.

June 30—Germany—Prosecutors charged Kerim Marc B., 22, a German-Turkish dual national, with murder and membership in a terrorist organization for allegedly fighting with the Islamic State in Syria. Prosecutors said he joined IS after traveling to Syria via Turkey in 2013, received military training in Syria and fought in multiple engagements, "killing at least one person." He allegedly returned to Germany in early 2014, went back to Syria in July 2014 and resumed fighting. Turkish officials arrested him in January 2015 and returned him in March to Germany, where officials took him into custody at Dusseldorf airport.

July—Albania—On September 23, 2015, Albanian authorities extradited to Italy Baki Coku, 40, an Albanian accused of recruiting for the Islamic State in Syria. He was arrested in July 2015 on an Italian request. Italy accused him of belonging to a recruiting ring that included his nephew, Aldo Kobuzi, who allegedly underwent weapons training in Iraq with Islamic terrorists. Among the alleged

recruits was Kobuzi's Italian wife, Maria Giulia Sergio, a Muslim convert who allegedly became radicalized and went to Syria.

July 1—Italy—Anti-terrorism police arrested several family members of a married couple who traveled to Syria to join the Islamic State and were allegedly trying to persuade their relatives to join them. Police and prosecutors said Italian Maria Giulia Sergio converted to Islam, became radicalized, and in September 2014 married Aldo Kobuzi, an Albanian who trained in Iraq for jihad. Telephone wiretaps between Sergio, 28, and her relatives indicated that she was living in Syria and wanted her family to join her. Police said they traced the family's movements and established that they bought suitcases, sold their possessions, applied for a passport, and obtained severance payments to fund their trip. Police in Milan arrested Sergio's parents and sister. Police arrested Kobuzi's uncle in Albania and an aunt in Grosseto. Authorities issued arrest warrants for the couple, Kobuzi's mother who was also in Syria, and other relatives, plus for a Canadian citizen in a third country who helped recruit Sergio and persuaded her and her sister to convert to Islam. Police said the Kobuzi family provided the Islamic State with several foreign fighters, including one who died in battle.

July 1—Lebanon—The state news agency reported that the Sunni Future Movement and the Resistance Brigades, which is close to Hizballah, clashed in Saadiyat, wounding 7 people, including a soldier.

July 1—Egypt—The Islamic State affiliate claimed credit for attacks against 6 Egyptian Army and 9 police checkpoints in Sheikh Zuweid in the northern Sinai Province, killing 50 soldiers and wounding 55. Three suicide bombers hit 2 checkpoints in Sheikh Zuweid and an officers' club in el-Arish. The terrorists took several soldiers hostage and stole weapons and several armored vehicles. An Army Apache gunship destroyed one of the captured armored carriers. Military spokesman Brigadier General Mohammed Samir said 70 gunmen attacked 5 checkpoints in northern Sinai and that Egyptian troops killed 22 of them and destroyed 3 all-terrain vehicles fitted with anti-aircraft guns. The *Associated Press* quoted security officials saying that nearly 100 attackers were killed.

July 1—Nigeria—Boko Haram terrorists shot to death 140 praying

in mosques in Kukawa and women and children in their homes preparing the evening Ramadan meal.

July 1—Bangladesh—On July 3, 2015, *AP* reported that a court gave police 3 days to question 12 suspected members of al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent after their arrests in separate raids earlier in the week. Suspects included the alleged head of the group in Bangladesh. The anti-crime battalion seized explosives, bomb-making materials and books on jihad. AQIS claimed credit for killing 2 secular bloggers, including a Bangladeshi-American, who had criticized Islamic fundamentalism.

July 1—Afghanistan—During the night, the Taliban attacked police checkpoints in Wardak Province, killing 7 local policemen. Zakir Hussain Sultani, deputy provincial governor in Wardak, said that the Taliban captured 5 of the checkpoints in Jalrez district. A roadside mine hit 2 Afghan army tanks in the area.

July 2—North Korea—On July 10, *UPI* and South Korea's *Newsis* service reported that an individual inside North Korea claimed that individuals failed to set off bombs at the towers of "eternal life" in Dokchon, in South Pyongan Province. *Radio Free Asia* said that a person in North Korea's Jagang Province said the incident occurred on the night of July 2. The bombers had filled portable gasoline containers with nitrogen fertilizer. South Korean news outlet *No Cut News* reported that extra soldiers and loyal students were summoned to guard similar sites.

July 2—Colombia—A bomb went off at an office of the Porvenir pension fund in northern Bogota's banking district, wounding 10 people, none seriously. A bomb hit a branch of the Porvenir pension fund in the Puente Aranda area in western Bogota, injuring one person. The fund is owned by the country's wealthiest businessman. The next day, President Juan Manuel Santos said the National Liberation Army (ELN) was likely involved. Authorities offered \$40,000 for information leading to arrests. On July 8, police arrested 15 suspects on raids on several Bogota residences. Among the detainees were 2 contractors for the city government; other were tied to student groups.

July 2—Mali—In the morning, gunmen ambushed a UN convoy

on the road between Goundam and Timbuktu, killing 6 peacekeepers and wounding 5 others. All of the victims were from Burkina Faso. Two vehicles were destroyed. Nearby Tuareg camp residents saw a jihadist flag on the attackers' vehicles. 15070201

July 2—Egypt—Gunmen shot to death a security guard in front of a bank in Fayoum.

July 2—Yemen—*NPR* and the *BBC* reported that a car bomb exploded at a mosque in Sana'a.

July 3—Canada—At mid-morning, a bomb exploded at the Petersen King law office in Winnipeg, seriously injuring a woman in her upper body. A bomb was found on July 4 at a small business elsewhere in Winnipeg. On July 5, police detonated another explosive device at another law firm. On July 6, Canadian police charged Guido Amsel, 49, with 2 counts of attempted murder, one count of aggravated assault and a number of offences related to possessing explosives. Police said that Amsel targeted law firms that had represented him or his ex-wife.

July 3—Nigeria—A woman and a girl strapped with explosives set off their bombs at a crowded market and a military checkpoint in Malari village, killing 13 people. The teen hit a market, killing 10 people. The woman in a taxi hit the military checkpoint, killing a soldier and 2 passengers.

July 3—Iraq—A bomb went off near Madain shops, killing 3 and wounding 8. A bomb went off at a Madain checkpoint run by Sahwa militia, killing 2 and wounding 5.

A bomb in a commercial street in eastern Baghdad killed 3.

Authorities in eastern Baghdad reported the discovery of 2 bodies with gunshot wounds to the head and chest.

July 3—Spain—Deputy premier Soraya Saenz de Santamaria said the government would ask Venezuela to extradite Jose Ignacio de Juana Chaos, wanted for charges of praising terrorism in a letter following his 2008 release from prison after serving 21 years for attacks for the ETA. He disappeared from Northern Ireland in 2010 while appealing a Spanish extradition order.

July 3—Israel—A rocket fired from the Sinai hit an open field in southern Israel, causing no damage or injuries. Egyptian troops were battling the Islamic State in the Sinai.

July 3—Nigeria—Boko Haram slit the throats of 11 alleged “traitors” who had deserted from the group in Miringa.

July 3—Libya—Three car bombs exploded simultaneously during the evening in Darna, killing 10 civilians.

July 4—U.S.—On July 9, FBI Director James Comey announced the arrest of more than 10 IS-inspired individuals in suspected terrorist plots during the 4–6 weeks leading to the 4th of July holiday. “I do believe that our work disrupted efforts to kill people, likely in connection with July 4. He said IS uses the Internet in “recruiting, directing and motivating” adherents.

July 4—U.S.—On July 13, CNN reported that the U.S. Attorney’s Office in Massachusetts announced the July 4 arrest of Alexander Ciccolo, alias Ali al-Amriki, 23, on charges of felony possession of firearms and plotting to conduct terrorism for the Islamic State. His father, Robert, a Boston police captain, turned him in to authorities after he made alarming comments. The father and son had minimal contact since Alexander turned 7. Court documents indicated that Alexander had a long history of mental illness and had become obsessed with Islam in the past 18 months. Prosecutor Carmen M. Ortiz said that on July 4, Alexander accepted firearms—including a Colt AR-15 .223-caliber rifle, a SigArms Model SG550-1, 556 caliber rifle, a Glock 17 9mm pistol and a Glock 20-10 mm pistol—that he had ordered from a person who was cooperating with members of the Western Massachusetts Joint Terrorism Task Force. The team had recorded conversations about Ciccolo’s plans to commit an act of terrorism, including killing students online. He allegedly said he was inspired by ISIS and wanted to set off homemade bombs such as pressure cookers filled with black powder, ball bearings and glass where many people gather, including college cafeterias. Agents watched Ciccolo purchase a pressure cooker. Investigators found several partially-constructed Molotov cocktails in Ciccolo’s apartment. A detention hearing was set for July 14 in U.S. District Court in Springfield, Massachusetts.

July 4—Spain—Police in Badalona arrested a Moroccan on suspicion of having spent months praising jihadi terrorism and disseminating propaganda for the Islamic State. He was alleged to have assessed possible jihadis for “combat duties” in Syria and Iraq or for terror activities within their respective countries of origin.

July 4—Afghanistan—CNN reported that 2 male terrorists riding a motorbike threw acid in the faces of 3 girls, aged 16 to 18, on their way to school in Herat city. Two of the girls were in critical condition. The men said, “This is the punishment for going to school.”

July 4—Iraq—During the night, a car bomb went off on a commercial street in Baghdad’s western Amil neighborhood, killing 9 and wounding 24.

A car bomb exploded near a bus stop in southern Baghdad, killing 3 and wounding 15.

A bomb hit an outdoor market in Mohamoudiya, killing 3.

A car bomb exploded near a row of restaurants in Balad Ruz, killing 4 and wounding 14.

July 4—Syria—CNN reported that IS released a 10-minute video showing them executing 25 captives, believed to be soldiers, on May 27 in the ruins of a Roman amphitheater in Palmyra, where IS was also destroying antiquities.

July 5—South Sudan—Gunmen attacked an International Committee of the Red Cross-supported hospital in Kokok in Upper Nile State, killing 2 people and wounding 11. After doctors and nurses fled, another 11 patients died due to lack of surgical assistance. The ICRC suspended operations. 15070501

July 5—Afghanistan—A bomb strapped to a motorcycle exploded in the evening at a police checkpoint in Kandahar, killing 2 civilians and a policeman and wounding 13 others, including 11 civilians and 2 police officers.

July 5—Nigeria—CNN reported that a suicide bomber attacked the Redeemed Christian Church of God in Potiskum, killing the priest and 4 worshippers, including a woman and her 2 children.

July 5—Iraq—A bomb exploded during the night near a café in eastern Baghdad's al-Obeidi district, killing 4 and wounding 14.

A bomb went off during the evening near a small restaurant in Baghdad's southeastern suburb of Jisr Diyala, killing 4 and wounding 11.

A bomb exploded at a bus stop in northeastern Baghdad's suburbs, killing 4 and wounding 9.

A bomb went off near a bus stop near Baghdad's northwestern Shulla district, killing 3.

July 5—Mali—Malian special forces spokesman Modibo Nama Traore said on July 6 that French special forces killed Mohamed Ali Ag Wadossene in an operation in the Tigharghar mountains in the Kidal region. A dozen others were arrested. Wadossene and 3 other terrorists were released in December 2014 in exchange for the freedom of French hostage Serge Lazarevic in Mali. Ag Wadossene was among the AQIM kidnappers of Philippe Verdon and Serge Lazarevic in Mali in 2011.

July 5—Syria—On September 23, 2015, *Tribune News Service* reported that the Pentagon announced that Frenchman David Drugeon, 25, an al-Qaeda member who had escaped 2 earlier airstrikes (on September 23, 2014, and in November 2014 in which he was injured in his car), died in a July 5, 2015, airstrike near Aleppo, Syria. He was radicalized in French and Egyptian mosques.

July 5-6—France—Overnight, 200 detonators plus grenades and plastic explosives were stolen from a military site at the Miramas site, operated by a combination of military services west of Marseille.

July 5-6—Nigeria—In nighttime attacks, Boko Haram bombed a mosque and a Muslim restaurant in Jos, killing 44 and wounding 67. Cleric Sani Yahaya of the Jama'atu Izalatul Bidia organization, which preaches peaceful co-existence of all religions, was addressing a crowd at the Yantaya Mosque. The second bomb went off at Shagalinku, a restaurant whose clientele included state governors and other politicians.

July 6—Nigeria—A female suicide bomber hit a service of the evangelical Redeemed Christian Church of God in Potiskum, killing 6 people.

Boko Haram attacked northeastern villages raided 3 days earlier, killing 29 villagers and burning down 32 churches and about 300 homes, according to Stephen Apagu, chairman of a vigilante self-defense group in Borno State's Askira-Uba local government area. He said the vigilantes killed 3 terrorists.

The military freed 180 detainees held for up to 2 years, declaring they were no longer suspected of being part of Boko Haram. They were to return to their families in Maiduguri.

July 6—Israel—Shin Bet announced its arrest of 6 Bedouin from the township of Hura in the Negev desert for establishing a cell supportive of the Islamic State. Four were teachers who tried to indoctrinate students at their schools with IS ideas, according to Shin Bet, which said that the suspects planned to go to Syria and fight for the Islamic State. The detainees were identified as teacher Hamza Abu Ali Abu Alkhan; elementary school teacher Akram Al'ab Ahmed Abu Alkhan; high school teacher Muhammad Al'ab Ahmad Abu Alkhan; elementary school teacher Bashir Jabran Salim Abu Alkhan; and Khader Hassan Abu Alkhan and Sharif Shahada Abu Alkhan, ranging in age from their early 20s to early 30s.

July 6—Italy—Pisa's anti-terrorism police arrested Moroccan citizen Jalal el-Hanaoui, 24, for using Facebook and other social media to incite Muslims to use terrorism. Pisa's anti-terrorism police squad head Gonario Antonio Rainone said el-Hanaoui had posted photos of the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the Statue of Liberty and other architectural sites on Facebook and with slogans attempted to "instigate the faithful to spread Islam even using terrorism" and other violence. El-Hanaoui had moved to the Pisa area from Morocco when he was a child.

July 6—Jordan—The government-owned *al-Rai* newspaper and the state news agency *Petra* reported that security forces arrested a man with purported links to an Iranian group, Beit al-Maqdis, on suspicion that he planned to conduct terrorist attacks in the

kingdom. Authorities seized 99 pounds of high-grade explosives. The individual held Iraqi and Norwegian citizenship.

July 6—Germany—Berlin state court spokesman Tobias Kaehne said Fatih I., 28, a Turkish man, was convicted of 2 counts of supporting a terrorist organization fighting in Syria, and of fraud, and sentenced him to 2½ years in prison. Prosecutors dropped charges of membership in a terrorist organization for lack of evidence. He defrauded a bank of 25,000 euros (\$27,500), of which he sent some 7,000 euros to the Syrian rebel group Junud al-Sham in 2013, and obtained a vehicle for them. He sent another 1,550 euros to an Islamic State-related organization in March 2014 and was arrested after that.

July 6—Afghanistan—During the night, the Taliban attacked a police checkpoint in Gershk District in Helmand Province, killing 3 police officers wounding 2. Police fired back, killing 6 Taliban.

July 6—Syria—An Islamic State video posted on Facebook showed the group killing 2 Syria activists in orange jumpsuits in Raqqa for spying. The terrorists said Faysal Hussein Habibi, 21, and Bishr-Abdul-Azim, 20, were paid \$400/month for filming and photographing IS-held areas in Syria and sending footage to a person abroad. Masked gunmen tied them to a tree and shot them in the head.

July 6—Spain—Police arrested 2 men in Madrid for alleged collaboration with Kurdish groups fighting in Syria and Iraq. They were suspected of having been trained to use arms and explosives and fight guerrilla warfare.

July 6–7—Central African Republic—A dozen gunmen hopped fences and surrounded the CAR state radio station, threatening to take gendarmes hostage. A gendarme with a grenade forced the attackers to leave during the night.

July 7—Canary Islands—Spanish police in Arrecife on the Canary Island of Lanzarote arrested a Spanish woman suspected of recruiting pre-teen girls and teenagers to send to areas controlled by the Islamic State in Syria. The Interior Ministry said she was in contact with IS members in Syria, among them a facilitator who gave her orders for recruiting girls and arranging their travel to

Syria. Authorities had been investigating her since 2014.

July 7—Spain—Civil Guard police in Barcelona airport arrested an Algerian-born man wanted on terrorism charges by Belgium, where he previously resided. He was a suspected member of the Islamic State who had fought in Syria. He was waiting for a connecting flight, after flying from Algeria.

July 7—Algeria—The Defense Ministry announced that 102 extremists had been killed, arrested or turned themselves in so far in 2015. The official APS news agency said that 66 of the terrorists were “neutralized” outside Algiers, and the Kabylie region to the east, where AQIM is headquartered. Seventeen were neutralized south of Algiers in the Sahara region.

July 7—Kenya—UPI and Kenya’s *Standard Digital* reported that a 1 a.m. grenade and gunfire attack on Soko Mbuzi village, near the Somali border, killed 14, including Kenya quarry workers and the compound’s landlady, and injured 11. CNN said al-Shabaab’s military operations spokesman, Sheikh Abdiaziz Abu Musab, claimed credit on *Radio Andalus* for attacking Kenyan Christians. Observers suggested that 10–15 attackers were involved. 15070701

July 7—Afghanistan—A Taliban motorcycle suicide bomber hit the gate of a National Directorate of Security intelligence facility in eastern Kabul, killing a soldier guarding the compound and wounding another. Two other gunmen on foot fired at the rest of the guards, but were shot and killed.

Around noon, a Taliban suicide car bomber hit a NATO convoy in the same area, wounding 2 people, damaging several cars and shattering windows on several buildings. General Abdul Rahman Rahimi, Kabul’s police chief, said one victim was an Afghan civilian while the second person was from the convoy. 15070702

July 7—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected when a female suicide bomber set off her explosives at the government headquarters building in the northern university town of Zaria in Kaduna State, killing between 25 and 40 people, including a 2-year-old, and hospitalizing another 50. Civil servants had assembled to welcome a new chairman.

July 8—Iraq—An Iraqi court sentenced to death 24 terrorists for killing hundreds of soldiers in the summer of 2014. The Islamic State had captured the soldiers in Tikrit as they tried to escape from an army base. Four others were acquitted for lack of evidence.

July 8—Colombia—The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) unilaterally announced a month-long ceasefire, to begin on July 20.

July 8—India—Two Indian soldiers died in a gun battle with Pakistani troops and Kashmiri insurgents in 2 incidents in Indian-controlled Kashmir. Indian Army spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Nitin N. Joshi said Pakistani troops fired on Indian soldiers in the border district of Nowgam. The Indian forces retaliated and lost one paramilitary soldier. During the night, Kashmiri insurgents fired on Indian soldiers in south Kashmir's Shopian district; an Indian army soldier later died of his wounds.

July 8—Syria—CNN reported on July 21 that Kuwait-born Muhsin al-Fadhli, head of the Khorasan Group of senior al-Qaeda members in Syria, was killed in an airstrike on a vehicle near Sarmada on July 8. The U.S. Rewards for Justice Program had offered a \$7 million bounty. He was believed involved in terrorist attacks in October 2002, including against U.S. Marines on Faylaka Island in Kuwait and on the French ship MV *Limburg*.

July 9—Tunisia—The UK urged all British tourists to leave Tunisia, saying a terrorist attack was “highly likely.”

July 9—Northern Ireland—Colin “Bap” Lindsay, 47, a senior Ulster Defence Association figure, was killed with a samurai sword in his home in south Belfast's Belvoir neighborhood. A 52-year-old man was seriously wounded. A 46-year-old acquaintance drinking with him was arrested on suspicion of murder. The outlawed UDA killed hundreds of people, mostly Catholic civilians, from 1971 to 1994 before it called a cease-fire. AP reported that the group runs criminal rackets in working-class Protestant districts.

July 9—Germany—Federal prosecutors charged 4 men with supporting a foreign terrorist organization—the Islamic State; one of them helped smuggle volunteers to Syria. The 4 were identified as a Tunisian citizen identified only as Kemal Ben Yahia S.; Russian

national, Yusup G.; and 2 German-Moroccans: Mounir R. and Azzedine Ait H. The Tunisian was accused of organizing travel to Syria for potential IS recruits on several occasions between July 2013 and October 2014, including for a 17-year-old boy. Prosecutors said that he supplied the group with nearly 5,000 euros (\$5,500) in cash, plus clothing.

July 9—Egypt—A roadside bomb hit a bus and armored personnel carrier north of the Sinai Peninsula, injuring 20 policemen in civilian clothes who were leaving al-Arish to go on leave.

July 10—Ethiopia—Assefa Abiyu of the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission told the state-affiliated *Fana Broadcasting Corporation* that police killed 30 gunmen who tried to illegally slip into the country from Eritrea's western Tigray region.

July 10—Yemen—CNN reported that AQAP leader Qasm al-Rimi, alias Abu Hureira al-Sanaani, said in a video that Muslims must attack the U.S., observing, "All of you must direct and gather your arrows and swords against it."

July 10—Somalia—Al-Shabaab suicide car bombers and gunmen attacked Mogadishu's Siyad Hotel, opposite the presidential palace, and the Weheliye Hotel on Makka Almukkaramah Road. In the ensuing gun battle with special forces, 10 people, including hotel residents and the gunmen, died.

Jihadis were suspected in mortar attacks on a military base for the African Union forces in Mogadishu; no casualties were reported.

July 10—Tanzania/Uganda—Tanzania extradited to Uganda the jihadi leader of the Congo-based Allied Democratic Forces, Jamil Mukulu, who was accused of committing atrocities in Uganda and Congo. He was arrested in Dar es Salaam earlier in 2015. The Islamic convert was accused of leading a 1998 attack in which scores of Ugandan students were burned to death while asleep in their dormitories in a town near the Congo border. The Allied Democratic Forces was believed behind fatal bombings in Kampala in the late 1990s before a military operation forced the rebels to move to eastern Congo.

July 10—Iraq—Soldiers and Shi'ite militiamen repelled an Islamic State attack against the government-held town of Khalidiyah in western Anbar Province. Ten Iraqi soldiers and 12 terrorists died during the attack in which the terrorists fired mortar shells and sent in 5 suicide car bombers.

July 10—Turkey—The state-run *Anadolu* news agency reported that police carried out raids in Istanbul and 3 other cities, arresting at least 21 people suspected of Islamic State membership. Three suspects were foreign nationals who were planning to cross into Syria to join IS. Others were believed to have been working to recruit fighters for the group. Police seized 2 rifles, large amounts of ammunition, documents and military uniforms.

July 10—Indonesia—A bomb went off at the Alam Sutera mall in the Serpong region of Banten Province, west of Djakarta, causing no casualties.

July 10—Tunisia—The Interior Ministry said the national guard and the army chased 8 suspected extremists in the mountainous Ouled Bouomrane area, near Gafsa's mining zone and killed 5 suspected jihadis near El Ktar.

July 10—Mali—The government issued a “red alert” that called on Bamako residents to avoid large gathering spaces, markets, supermarkets, restaurants “and other places frequented by the U.N.”

July 10—France—A Paris court convicted Mohamed Achamlane, 37, self-proclaimed “emir” of the since-disbanded Forsane Alizza (Knights of Pride) group, of plotting attacks on kosher markets and other Jewish businesses in Paris, abducting and torturing a Jewish judge in Lyon, recruiting for jihad, and threatening France. He was sentenced to 9 years in prison. Thirteen others, who were similarly convicted of criminal association with a terrorist enterprise, were sentenced to up to 6 years in prison; the lone female defendant received a suspended 12-month sentence. The group was founded in 2010 and disbanded in 2012 as its members were arrested because authorities feared they would carry out violent acts. Judge Dominique Piot ruled that Achamlane intended to “perpetrate an act of a terrorist nature.”

July 10—Afghanistan—The *Washington Post* and *Associated Press*

reported that Abdul Hassib Sediqi, spokesman for the National Directorate of Security, credited a U.S. drone strike with killing the top leadership of the nascent Afghan branch of the Islamic State. “With the killing of Hafiz Sayeed, Gul Zaman and Shahidullah Shahid, who were high-profile figures of Daesh in Afghanistan, we have destroyed the base of ISIS.” Afghan authorities said the July 10 airstrike killed Sayeed and more than 30 other terrorists, and a separate strike on July 6 killed Gul Zaman, the IS Khorasan chapter’s military operations deputy and its second-highest leader, and 6 others, including a former Pakistani Taliban spokesman—Shahidullah Shahid. The South Asia Terrorism Portal reported that Zaman had run the Pakistani Taliban’s operations in Pakistan’s Orakzai tribal area. U.S. Army Colonel Brian Tribus confirmed a U.S. airstrike in Nangarhar Province’s Achin District. *AP* reported on July 13 that IS released an audio clip they claimed was of Sayeed speaking in Pashtun and calling on people to join the Islamic State and shun the Taliban, and denied that he was killed.

The *New York Times* reported that a U.S. airstrike in the Achin District of Nangarhar Province killed Hafiz Saeed Khan, a Pakistani leader of the Afghanistan and Pakistan affiliate of the Islamic State, along with 29 other terrorists. He had defected from the Pakistani Taliban in 2014 and became the IS regional chief in January 2015. IS disputed his death on Twitter.

July 10–11—Thailand—Six people were killed and 11 wounded in attacks in southern Thailand. A motorcycle bomb exploded on the night of July 10 near a karaoke bar in the Padang Besar border town, killing 3 women and injuring 3.

Apparent arsonists killed 3 people at a shop in the Sungai Kolok border town.

A bomb exploded in a planter in front of a hotel in Sungai Kolok, injuring 8 people, including 3 Laotian women. 15071101

Police Colonel Kong-at Suwannakam said suspected Muslim separatists threw giant firecrackers at restaurants and torched 2 other shops in Sungai Kolok, injuring 8.

Bombs destroyed 8 electricity transmission towers in Yala Province during the night.

July 10–11—Nigeria—On July 13, police were investigating reports that Boko Haram killed 43 villagers in Misala and Kalwa villages on July 10 and others in nearby Borno State villages the next day.

July 11—Nigeria—Several Boko Haram gunmen attacked the village of Ngamdu, killing 10 people, wounding many others, and taking over a major highway in the region.

Authorities prevented an explosives-laden tuk-tuk 3-wheeled motorized rickshaw from entering Maiduguri's largest bus station in the morning. The driver and 4 passengers then tried to attack a bus filled with passengers outside the station's entrance but the bus driver drove away before the tuk-tuk exploded, killing the driver and 3 occupants and slightly injuring 3 bystanders. A fifth passenger of the tuk-tuk escaped on foot but was detained by a civilian security group.

July 11—Chad—A man clad in a burqa set off a bomb after being stopped by military police outside N'Djamena's main market, killing 14, including 5 men and 9 women who worked at the market, and injuring 74 people. Boko Haram was suspected.
15071101

July 11—Iraq—Three roadside bombs simultaneously hit an army convoy southeast of Baghdad, killing 4 soldiers and wounding 9.

A bomb went off near an outdoor market in Youssifiya, killing 2.

Drive-by gunmen killed 2 people in Baghdad's northeastern suburbs.

A bomb went off near a vegetable and fruit market in Rashidiya, killing 3 people and wounding 5.

July 11—Mali—Special forces disrupted a group of 6 Ansar Dine members plotting an attack in Bamako. Commander Modibo Naman Traore said the first suspect was stopped on the main road

to Bamako from Mopti. He was carrying 9,900 euros (\$11,000) as well as plans for an attack that were to be delivered to terrorists in Bamako. Malian intelligence officials believed the money and plans originated with Ansar Dine's leader, Iyad Ag Ghaly, during a meeting in late June near the border with Algeria. Authorities then wrapped up another 3 men and 2 women in Bamako.

July 11—Afghanistan—*AP* reported on July 24 that U.S. Defense Secretary Ashton Carter announced that a July 11 airstrike killed 3 terrorists, including senior al-Qaeda operational commander Abu Khalil al-Sudani in the Bermal District of Paktika Province in eastern Afghanistan. Carter described him as a senior shura member and head of al-Qaeda suicide and explosive operations who was directly linked to plots to attack the United States. Carter added that he directed operations against coalition, Afghan and Pakistani forces, and maintained a close association with Ayman al-Zawahiri.

The *New York Times* reported that a bomb hidden in a pillow near a religious school outside Kandahar killed 3 children and wounded 6 others.

July 11—Egypt—Islamic State supporters claimed credit for bombing the Italian Consulate in Cairo at 6:20 a.m., killing one person and injuring 9 others, including 3 members of the same family who were passing by and one policeman. The explosion caused heavy damage to the building and ruptured water lines, causing local flooding. The consulate was closed. No Italians were injured. Among the injured was Ahmed Hasan, 20, a neighbor, who had cuts on his leg. He said he saw a victim with a severed leg. The *New York Times* reported that the claim of credit did not include the logo of the "Sinai Province" IS affiliate, but rather said "Islamic State, Egypt." The statement on Twitter said its "soldiers" used a 450-kilogram car bomb, and that Muslims should avoid "security dens" which are "legitimate targets." 15071102

July 12—Tanzania—In the night, gunmen attacked a police station in Dar es Salaam, killing 4 police officers and 3 civilians—possibly including an attacker—and injuring 4 people. The gunmen stole firearms and ammunition.

July 12—Iraq—A suicide car bomber hit the Aden checkpoint in Baghdad's Khazimiyah district, killing 8, including 5 civilians, and wounding 23.

A car bomb exploded at sunset on a commercial street in Baghdad's al-Askan district, killing 4 and wounding 11.

A roadside bomb went off on a commercial street in Baghdad's-al-Amal neighborhood, killing 2 and wounding 7.

A suicide bomber set off his explosive vest in a crowded market in Baghdad's northern Shaab neighborhood, killing 9 and wounding 25.

A car bomber killed 6 and injured 15 in Baghdad's Banook District.

July 12—China—The government claimed that many of the 109 Uighurs who were repatriated by Thailand after fleeing China were on their way to fight in the Middle East and that some were implicated in terrorist activities at home. Thai deputy government spokesman Maj. Gen. Verachon Sukhonthapatipak said the Uighurs had been held for more than a year; they had claimed to be Turkish. Some 173 were sent to Turkey, but the 109 were Chinese. *Xinhua* cited the Chinese Ministry of Public Security as indicating that the 109 "illegal immigrants" had been on their way "to join jihad" in Turkey, Syria or Iraq, and that 13 of them had fled China after being implicated in terrorist activities. Another 2 had escaped detention. *Xinhua* said that many of the 109 Uighurs had been radicalized by materials sent by the exiled World Uyghur Congress, a Munich,-Germany-based rights group, and the East Turkestan Islamic Movement, designated by China as a terrorist organization.

Xinhua claimed that a Chinese police investigation had uncovered several gangs recruiting people for jihad.

July 12—Afghanistan—A van hit a roadside bomb in Tagab District in Kapsia Province, killing 10 civilians.

A roadside bomb hit a passing police vehicle in Kunduz Province, killing 2 civilians and injuring 4 civilians and 2 policemen.

A suicide car bomb hit a checkpoint near Camp Chapman manned by members of the Khost Provincial Force, killing 33 people, including 6 security personnel and 27 Afghan civilians, mostly women and children, and wounding 6 civilians, 2 of them critically. No U.S. or coalition soldiers were killed.

July 13—Cameroon—Boko Haram was suspected when 2 bombs went off in a bar in Fotokol, near the Nigerian border, killing 14 people, including 3 Chadian soldiers. No Cameroonian soldiers were hurt. 15071301

July 13—Indonesia—A panel of judges at the North Jakarta District Court sentenced Chinese Uighurs Ahmet Mahmud, 20, Abdulbasit Tuzer, 24, and Altinci Bayyram, 28, alias Abdullah, to 6 years in prison for violating the nation's anti-terrorism and immigration laws by conspiring with Indonesian militants, including Abu Wardah Santoso, a fugitive who is on the nation's-most-wanted list. The trio were arrested in September 2014 with Uighur Ahmet Bozoglan and 3 Indonesian men, while allegedly trying to meet Santoso in Central Sulawesi Province. Santoso runs the outlawed East Indonesia Mujahideen and was accused of killing several Indonesian policemen. He had pledged allegiance to the Islamic State. Presiding Judge Kun Marioso said the defendants had conspired with a Santoso-led terrorist group in Poso in Central Sulawesi and used fake Turkish passports. The defendants were ordered to pay \$7,535 each or spend 6 additional months in custody.

July 13—Afghanistan—A bomb went off in a mosque in Puli Khumri in Baghlan Province after evening prayers, wounding 29 people, including a member of the local provincial council. The worshippers were awaiting food deliveries donated by acting provincial governor Sultan Mohammad Ebadi.

July 13—Burundi—The army killed 31 suspected rebels and captured 170 others in fighting in northwestern Cibitoke Province. Six soldiers were wounded. Soldiers seized 80 weapons. Canesius Ndayimanisha, governor of northern Kayanza Province, said rebels conducted 2 attacks inside Burundian territory on July 10 after entering Burundi through the dense Nyungwe forest on the

Rwanda border.

July 13—France—Interior Minister Bernard Cazeneuve said authorities arrested 4 would-be jihadis, aged between 16 and 23, who planned to attack military bases. The arrests took place in Marseille, in the northern Nord region, and in Chesnay west of Paris. Ringleader Ismael K., 17, had been under surveillance after authorities spotted his online posts. He said he wanted to travel to Syria. Djibril A., 23, was a former French Marine dropped from the Corps. Antoine F., 19, was also a member. The 16-year-old was soon released. A judicial official said the remaining suspects planned to film the decapitation of the base chief at Fort Bear, where Djibril A. had worked. The Paris Prosecutor's office said the trio were in contact with an Islamic State member who told them to "strike in France."

July 13—China—*UPI* reported that Chinese police shot dead 3-knife-wielding men they characterized as "terrorists" from Xinjiang Province. The trio shouted jihadi slogans as police entered their Shenyang apartment to attempt their arrest. A 28-year-old female assailant was wounded in the encounter. She and 3 children were taken into custody. A female bystander was injured by police gunfire. Police were investigating the Hijrah Jihad group and said the foursome were "Xinjiang terrorists." Authorities said they arrested 16 "terrorism suspects" in an earlier raid in the city.

July 14—UK—London police arrested 2 men in their 20s and a man in his 30s at 2 separate residential addresses north of London in Letchworth and greater Luton on suspicion of preparing acts of terrorism.

July 14—Somalia—*UPI* reported that African Union forces claimed they killed 25 al-Shabaab terrorists who had attacked a district in the south. Five soldiers and 2 civilians died during the 5-hour gun battle in Rage Celle, according to *Xinhua*.

July 14—Afghanistan—During the night, gunmen killed 5 Afghan civilians in Zabul Province. In a gun battle between police and the Taliban at a Zabul checkpoint, one policeman and one terrorist were killed and 3 civilians were injured.

July 15—U.S.—*CNN* reported that 34 commercial pilots said that

lasers had been pointed at them during flights. Eleven of the incidents occurred in New Jersey. The FAA said nearly half of the attacks were close to Newark Liberty International Airport, while the others occurred in Robbinsville, near the Pennsylvania border, and Ocean City, along the Atlantic Ocean. Carriers included 3 American Airlines planes, 2 from JetBlue and one each from United, Delta and Republic. The FAA reported 3,894 laser incidents in 2014, up from 283 in 2005. On July 15–16, the FAA reported 43 incidents.

July 15—Mongolia—*UPI* reported that Chinese authorities planned to charge a group of tourists in Ordos, Mongolia, for alleged links to terrorism. They included 3 British citizens, 2 with dual British and South African citizenship, one Indian and 3 South African citizens, in a tourist group on a 47-day sightseeing trip of ancient Chinese cities. Six British and 5 South African citizens in the China Odyssey Tours vacation were to be deported.

July 15—Austria—Presiding judge Alexandra Skrdla of the Vienna regional court sentenced Oliver N., 17, to 21/2 years in prison for participating in a terror organization and incitement to terrorism by joining the Islamic State. He went to Syria in 2014 and said he was an ambulance driver collecting wounded IS fighters. Prosecutors said he spread IS propaganda videos online. He was represented by attorney Wolfgang Blaschitz. N. returned to Austria in the spring of 2015.

July 15—Bahrain—The Interior Ministry said a man died in Eker when a bomb he was planting to target police exploded prematurely.

The Interior Ministry announced the interception of a boat attempting to smuggle weapons, ammunition and explosives into the country. Authorities arrested 2 Bahraini suspects, Mahdi Subah Abdulmohsen Mohammed, 30, and Abbas Abdulhus-sain Abdullah Mohammed, 30. Officials said Mahdi received military training in Iran in August 2013. The Ministry said that the men admitted to receiving the shipment from “Iranian handlers outside Bahrain’s territorial waters.” Two other men were also arrested.

July 15—Somalia—A Somali official and al-Shabaab spokesman Abu Mohammed claimed that a U.S. drone strike on a vehicle in Bardhere killed al-Shabaab commander Ismael Jabhad and 3 other terrorists.

July 15—Afghanistan—Taliban leader Mullah Mohammad Omar issued a rare message to the media in which he said “The objective behind our political endeavors as well as contacts and interactions with countries of the world and our own Afghans is to bring an end to the occupation and to establish an independent Islamic system in our country.” He called on the “Muslim world maintain unity and fraternity among themselves and not allow internal differences to weaken their ranks.” The United States Rewards for Justice Program had offered a reward of \$10 million for information leading to his capture.

A remotely-detonated roadside bomb wounded 13 Afghan civilians in northern Faryab Province.

July 16—Egypt—The Sinai Province of the Islamic State said on Twitter that it had destroyed an Egyptian navy vessel with a rocket off the peninsula’s Mediterranean coast. The group included showing a rocket flying toward the vessel, a large explosion and then black smoke rising up from the vessel. Egyptian military spokesman Brigadier General Mohammed Samir said that the vessel caught fire in an exchange of gunshots with “terrorists” on the shore.

July 16—U.S.—At 10:45 a.m., Kuwait-born Jordanian-American dual citizen Muhammad Youssef Abdulazeez, 24, fired an AK-47 from a Mustang convertible at a military recruiting center in a strip mall on Amnicola Highway in Chattanooga, Tennessee. He then drove 7 miles and crashed through the gates of the Navy Operational Support Center and Marine Corps Reserve Center. He killed 2 Marines, then ran to the motor pool, killing 2 more Marines. The resident of Hixson, Tennessee also wounded another Marine, a male sailor, and Chattanooga police officer Dennis Pedigo, who was hit in the ankle. Police killed the shooter at 1:15 p.m. Police found 30-round magazines on his body. He had 2 rifles or shotguns and a handgun with him during the shooting but was not wearing body armor. Ed Reinhold, FBI Special Agent in Charge,

said, “We will treat this as a terrorism investigation until we determine it was not. We have not determined if it was an act of terrorism or a criminal act.”

Abdulazeez did not work at either facility. In the previous quarter, he was a shift supervisor at Superior Essex, Inc., a technology company that designed and produced specialty wiring and cables in the Nashville suburb of Franklin.

In a July 13 myabdulazeez blog post, Abdulazeez wrote “life is short and bitter” and that Muslims should not let “the opportunity to submit to Allah ... pass you by.” In his Red Bank High School year book, he wrote, “My name causes national security alerts. What does yours do?” He had participated in mixed martial arts. He graduated from the University of Tennessee with a degree in electrical engineering in 2012. He was not in any U.S. terrorism databases. He had a DUI arrest in April 2015; a court appearance was scheduled for July 30. He had visited Jordan on April–November 2014 and Kuwait in 2010. He was believed to have acted alone.

The family came to the U.S. at the start of the Gulf War in 1991. His parents were naturalized U.S. citizens and conservative Muslims. His father, Yousef, worked at Chattanooga’s Public Works Department and had been removed from a terrorism watch list. The father had filed for federal bankruptcy protection in 2002. His mother, Rasmia, filed for divorce in 2009 in Hamilton County, Tennessee, saying Yousef physically and sexually abused her. When the couple reconciled, they signed a post-nuptial agreement under which Yousef agreed to give Rasmia a monthly allowance of \$200. The FBI had investigated Yousef in 1994 and in 2002 for donating to Palestinian groups suspected of having ties to terrorism.

Military officials as identified the dead Marines as

- Gunnery Sergeant Thomas J. Sullivan of Hampden, Massachusetts, who graduated from Cathedral High School and grew up in Springfield’s East Forest Park neighborhood

- Staff Sergeant David A. Wyatt of Burke, North Carolina
- Sergeant Carson A. Holmquist of Polk, Wisconsin
- Lance Corporal Squire K. “Skip” Wells of Cobb, Georgia, who graduated in 2012 from Marietta, Georgia’s Sprayberry High School, where he was in the band and ROTC. He studied history at Georgia Southern University through the fall of 2013.

On July 18, *AP* reported that Navy Petty Officer 2nd Class Randall Smith, 26, died at 2:17 a.m. from his wounds. The married father of 3 children had recently re-enlisted. He had a scholarship to play baseball at Defiance College in Ohio, but could not play after injuring his shoulder.

On July 21, *AP* reported that Asaad Ibrahim Asaad Haj Ali, a maternal uncle of the shooter, had been in Jordanian custody since July 17, according to attorney Abed al-Kader Ahmad al-Khateeb.

AP also reported that investigators found writings by the shooter that mention Anwar al-Aulaqi.

Investigators said on July 22, 2015, that Abdulazeez acted alone.

July 16—Kyrgyzstan—The National Security Committee announced that 4 gunmen linked to an international terror organization were killed in a shoot-out in Bishkek. One NSC officer was wounded. Local media suggested Islamic State involvement.

July 16—Nigeria—Two bombs hit a market in Gombe, killing 50, including children, and wounding 75. One bomb was set off by a suicide bomber; the other bomb was hidden in the market.

July 16—Saudi Arabia—An Islamic State car bomb exploded at a checkpoint near the country’s highest security prison, killing the driver and wounding 2 security officials.

July 17—Nigeria—In the morning in Damaturu, an elderly woman and a 10-year-old girl killed 12 people and injured 18 at the checkpoints of 2 prayer grounds.

July 17—Iraq—An Islamic State suicide bomber set off a small truck bomb in a marketplace in Khan Beni Saad in Diyala Province,

killing 130 and injuring 170. Another 20 people were missing. IS said on Twitter that it used 3 tons of explosives in revenge for the killing of Sunni Muslims in Hawija, in neighboring Kirkuk Province.

July 17—Morocco—Security forces announced the arrest of a Syrian carrying a Tunisian passport with alleged links to the Islamic State.

July 18—Iraq—A roadside bomb went off on a commercial street in Baghdad's Dora district, killing 4 people and wounding 7.

A roadside bomb exploded on a commercial street in al-Rashidiya, killing 3 and wounding 11.

July 18—Algeria—The Defense Ministry announced that jihadi gunmen ambushed an Algerian army convoy in a forest in Ain Defla Province, killing 9 soldiers (the media initially said 11 were killed) and wounding 2 soldiers. AQIM said it had killed 14 soldiers.

July 18—Saudi Arabia—The government announced the arrest of 431 individuals, including foreigners, suspected of planning Islamic State attacks. The government said the plot included “6 successive suicide operations which targeted mosques in the Eastern province on every Friday timed with assassinations of security men.... Terrorist plots to target a diplomatic mission, security and government facilities in Sharurah Province and the assassination of security men were thwarted.” Several suspects ran jihadi websites. Charges included smuggling explosives, surveying potential attack sites, providing transport and material support to bombers, smuggling in explosives from abroad and manufacturing suicide vests. The *New York Times* quoted the Interior Ministry as saying that while most of the detainees were Saudis, those arrested included Yemenis, Egyptians, Syrians, Jordanians, Algerians, Nigerians and others.

July 18—Lebanon—Five Czech nationals and their Lebanese taxi driver were reported missing in eastern Lebanon. Their car was discovered several hundred yards from a Lebanese army checkpoint in Kefraya. A suitcase in the car contained their passports, Lebanese lira and euros.

July 18—Egypt—The state-run *MENA* news agency reported that

Islamic State gunmen fired rocket-propelled grenades at 2 military checkpoints near Sheikh Zuweid in the Sinai Peninsula, killing 7 soldiers and wounding 7. Brigadier General Mohammed Samir said the military killed 59 terrorists.

July 19—Israel—*NBC News* reported that Islamic State flags were found near some of the 5 cars belonging to leaders of Islamic groups, including Hamas leaders, that were destroyed by bombs in Gaza. No injuries were reported but a house was burned.

July 19—Iraq—The Islamic State blew up a 30,000-capacity sports stadium in Ramadi in Anbar Province. It had never been used for sports, having recently been used as a military base for Iraqi security forces and militia.

July 19—UK—*Al-Jazeera* reported that British citizen Babar Ahmad finished his 11-year sentence in a U.S. prison and returned home to the UK, where he had earlier spent 8 years in prison without charge before his extradition to the U.S. on charges of running a pro-Taliban website.

July 19—Libya—*UPI* reported that late in the day, gunmen kidnapped 4 Italian construction workers employed by Bonatti S.P.A., which specializes in oil field construction in hazardous areas, near western Libya's Eni oil and gas fields, in Mellitah, after a trip to Tunisia. 15071901

July 19—Cameroon—Boko Haram was suspected of killing 23 people in an evening attack by 80 gunmen on northern Kamouna village. There were only 7 local soldiers guarding the village. 15071902

July 20—Italy—The ANSA news agency reported that an Italian judge indicted 25 suspected members of the extreme-right movement Stormfront on charges of racial hatred and making threats following posts in 2011 and 2012 on the group's website against migrants, Jews and officials. A judge in Rome set the trial's opening for December 15. The group had targeted anti-Mafia writer Roberto Saviano and Mayor Giusi Nicolini of the southern Sicilian island of Lampedusa.

July 20—Turkey—At mid-day, a suspected Islamic State suicide

bomber attacked the Amara Cultural Center in Suruc near the Syrian border, killing 32 and hospitalizing nearly 100. A political group was holding a news conference on the reconstruction of nearby Kobani, Syria. Some 300 people from the Federation of Socialist Youths were staying at the center. Among the injured was Fatma Edemen, 22, who had minor injuries to her legs. The next day, Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoglu said a suspect had been identified. 15072001

On July 22, Kurdish militants claimed responsibility for killing 2 policemen in retaliation for the suicide bombing, which killed many Kurds, saying the government did not do enough to prevent the attack.

July 20—Syria—*Fox News* reported that ISIS posted on a website “We have 71 trained soldiers in 15 different states ready at our word to attack any target as we desire. Out of the 71 trained soldiers, 23 have signed up for missions like Sunday.”

July 20—Iraq—The Islamic State ambushed a military unit near Fallujah in Anbar Province, killing the group’s commander, Ali Ahmed, and 4 of his men.

July 20—Germany—A Munich court rejected a request by 3 court-appointed defense attorneys—Wolfgang Heer, Anja Sturm, and Wolfgang Stahl—to resign from the country’s biggest neo-Nazi murder trial. The trio wanted to back away from defending Beate Zschaepe, who had been on trial since May 2012 for alleged complicity in 10 murders. Prosecutors claimed that she was part of the National Socialist Underground, which allegedly killed 8 Turks, a Greek and a German policewoman between 2000 and 2007. The group’s 2 other members died in an apparent murder-suicide in November 2011.

July 21—Internet—*BBC News* reported that the hacktivist group Anonymous published on the Pastebin website a list of 750 Twitter accounts it claimed are spreading Islamic State propaganda. The group also tried to take down Facebook pages, blogs, websites and web proxies used by supposed IS supporters.

July 21—Syria—*UPI* reported that Islamic State leader Abu Bakr-

al-Baghdadi had banned videos of beheadings and other executions by his followers. The London-based Arab newspaper *al-Quds al-Arabi* reported that the group wanted to “respect the sensitivities of Muslims and children who find such images repulsive.” Al-Baghdadi showing only the initial throat-cutting, followed by the placing of the severed head on the body.

July 21—Iraq—A car bomb exploded in front of a New Baghdad clothing store in the evening, killing 14 and wounding 30. *UPI* and *Xinhua* reported that 2 other car bombings in Baghdad killed 10 and injured 32.

July 21—UK—The Crown Prosecution Service charged under the Terrorism Act of 2006 Junead Ahmed Khan, 24, and his uncle, Shazib Ahmed Khan, 22, with trying to travel to Syria to join the Islamic State. Junead Khan was also charged with plotting to attack U.S. military personnel in the UK. Prosecutors said he planned to kill a U.S. service member by running him over with a car and stabbing him, possibly while wearing a suicide vest. The duo were arrested on July 14 in Luton, north of London. A third unnamed male detainee was released without charge. The 2 appeared at Westminster Magistrates’ Court. Their next hearing was scheduled for August 10.

July 21—UK—Prosecutors said UK software engineer Mohammed Ali, 31, used the Internet to contact a U.S.-based seller, who used the names Dark Mart and Psychochem, about purchasing 500 milligrams of ricin for \$500. He planned to test it by killing a small animal. Ali had contacted an undercover FBI agent, who sent him a toy car containing a harmless powder that he believed was ricin. He was arrested in February 2015. Police said his computer had notes saying “paid ricin guy” and “get pet to murder.” On July 23, *AP* reported that psychologist Alison Beck told a London jury that Ali got the idea from a *Breaking Bad* episode in which Walter White killed a rival with ricin-laced tea. On July 29, 2015, he was convicted. Ali faced life in prison. On September 18, 2015, *AP* reported that Ali was sentenced to 8 years.

July 21—Syria—Spanish journalists Antonio Pampliega, Jose Manuel Lopez and Angel Sastre were reported missing. They entered Syria from Turkey on July 10. Their families had not heard

from them since July 13, when they were seen in a white van in the rebel-held Maadi district of Aleppo. Pampliega was a freelance reporter; Lopez was a photojournalist. 15072101

July 21—Morocco—The Interior Ministry announced the dismantling of an 8-man cell that had pledged allegiance to the Islamic State and was planning attacks in Morocco. The suspects were picked up in the northern cities of Tangier and Taounate and the southern towns of Khouribga and Bouznika. The men also had links to former al-Qaeda members who fought in Afghanistan.

July 21—Peru—A grenade exploded at a circus performance in Lima, wounding 11 people, including clowns and members of the audience. Firefighters said most had shrapnel wounds in their legs. Four sustained hearing problems. One circus worker was hospitalized with a stomach wound. Police were investigating whether extortion was involved.

July 22—Cameroon—Two suicide bombers hit a marketplace and a neighborhood in the regional capital of Maroua, killing 24 people and injuring 50. One of the bombers was a 9-year-old girl disguised as a beggar. Boko Haram was suspected. A local businessman claimed that hundreds of people were wounded. 15072201

July 22—Egypt—Former Army officer Hisham el-Ashmawi issued an audio message calling for holy war against President Abdel-Fattah el-Sissi, describing him as a “new pharaoh.” El-Ashmawi was linked to the Sinai-based Ansar Beit al-Maqdis Islamic State affiliate. He was implicated in several deadly attacks, including July’s bombing outside the Italian Consulate in Cairo. He was sacked from the special forces in 2009 for his radical ideas.

On July 24, 2015, *AP* reported that Croatia’s foreign ministry said that a Croatian man, T.S., born in 1984, had been kidnapped on a highway west of Cairo by an unidentified armed group 2 days earlier. The petroleum engineer was traveling to work for a multinational French-based company when the group stopped his company car, forced him out and drove away. The kidnappers left behind his car, driver and belongings. Islamic State sympathizers in the Sinai said they had kidnapped Tomislav Salolpek, 30, a married

Croatian petroleum engineer/surveyor from Vrpolje and father of 2, who was driving on the Oasis Road highway west of Cairo while on his way to work. The group left behind his car, driver, and belongings. He was affiliated with the France-based CGG Ardiseis, worked in the oil and gas sector and had a branch office in Cairo's Maadi suburb, where many expats and diplomats live. Salopek started working 2 months earlier on a project for a sub-contractor of CGG. On August 5, 2015, *AP* reported that an Islamic State affiliate released a video, entitled "A Message to the Egyptian Government," threatening to kill him if Egyptian authorities did not release "Muslim women" held in prison within 48 hours. The video showed a man wearing a yellow jumpsuit kneeling in the desert before a knife-wielding masked man in military fatigues. An Islamic flag was nearby. Salopek said in English that if the demands were unmet, "the soldiers from Wilayet Sina will kill me." Wilayet Sina is the Arabic phrase for the Egyptian Sinai Province of the Islamic State. On August 12, IS released an online image of his beheaded body. The family of photographer and activist Esraa el-Taweel, whose freedom was demanded, expressed shock. El-Taweel had been in jail for 2 months. Croatian Foreign Minister Vesna Pusic reported on August 13 that an unidentified group kidnapped Salopek, demanded a ransom from his employer on July 30, then handed him to the IS. 15072202

July 22—Italy—Prosecutor Maurizio Romanelli said 2 men, a Tunisian and a Pakistani arrested in Brescia earlier in the day, claimed allegiance to the Islamic State and planned to attack Ghedi air base near Brescia that has a U.S. military presence. They said on Twitter that they would also attack Milan's Duomo and Rome's Colosseum. Prosecutors said targets included a food packaging company where one of the men worked. They were detained while planning to travel to Islamic State territory for military training. They found on the Internet the manual "How to Survive in the West," a 2015 guide for mujahedeen that includes primitive weapons and bomb making, how to escape after carrying out an attack and how to avoid detection as an extremist. The long-time

residents in Italy with families were held on suspicion of terror association and subversion.

July 22—Syria—*AP* reported that Japanese freelance journalist Jumpei Yasuda was reported missing for a month. He had reported from the Middle East since 2002. He and 3 other Japanese had been taken hostage in Iraq in 2004, but he was freed after Islamic clerics negotiated his release. Fellow Japanese freelancer Kosuke Tsuneoka said that he last received a message from Yasuda in Syria on June 23. Yasuda wrote a book in 2010 about laborers in war zones after working as a cook in Iraq for a year. *AP* reported on December 24, 2015, that Reporters Without Borders claimed earlier in the week that the hostage-takers began a countdown for a ransom payment, threatening to kill Yasuda or sell him to another militant group. Yasuda reportedly had gone to Syria in part to report on the kidnapping of Kenji Goto, who was his friend and who was killed by the IS.

July 22—Melilla—Spain's Interior Ministry announced the arrest in Melilla, a Spanish enclave in Africa, of a 29-year-old Spaniard suspected of recruiting women to send to areas controlled by the Islamic State in Syria. The Ministry said he distributed recordings of pro-IS speeches to recruits.

July 22—Turkey—The Governor for Sanliurfa Province, Izzettin Kucuk, said police officers Feyyaz Yumusak and Okan Acar were found shot dead in their Ceylanpinar home near the border with Syria. It was not clear if the incident was terrorism related.

The state-run *Anadolu* news agency said the youth wing of a Kurdish rebel group claimed responsibility for killing Mursel Gul, 45, in Istanbul. The group falsely accused him of being an IS member.

July 22—Iraq—The *Washington Post* and Vocativ.com reported on July 24 that IS released a video in Dijla Province showing child soldiers, including a 3-year-old boy, giving testimonials and reciting Koran verses. One boy asked, "Where are the martyrs? Where are the suicide attackers?" then called for Muslims and Arabs to stop talking and begin acting, saying "Give me my weapon." He then fired a rifle.

A car bomb exploded in southwestern Baghdad's al-Bayaa neighborhood, killing 18 and wounding 36.

A car bomb exploded in Baghdad's al-Shaab neighborhood, killing 8 and wounding 22.

July 22—Afghanistan—A suicide bomber set off his explosive belt after a guard spotted him in a market in the Almar District of Faryab Province, killing at least 20 people and wounding 30. A local official said 38 were injured. The Deputy Governor, Abdul Satar Barez, said 25 were killed, including 2 members of the security forces.

July 22—Nigeria—Bombs went off during the night at 2 bus stations in Gombe, killing 29 and wounding 105.

July 22—Belgium—CNN reported on July 24 that 2 days earlier, police arrested 5 people, including 2 former Guantanamo Bay detainees, believed to be part of a recruiting network for al-Qaeda in Syria. The group was about to conduct a nighttime break-in of a house to raise funds in Hoboken, near Antwerp. The Gitmo alums were Moussa Zemmouri, 37, a Moroccan born in Antwerp, and an Algerian identified as Soufiane A., who prosecutors believe spent time in Syria. They were charged with participating in the activities of a terrorist group. All 5 were charged with attempted armed robbery.

In 2003, Zemmouri was transferred to U.S. custody after he was detained by Pakistani police when fleeing Afghanistan in autumn 2001. The U.S. said he had trained in the al-Qaeda-sponsored Derunta training camp in Khost, Afghanistan and that he served as a senior member of the Theological Commission of the al-Qaeda-affiliated Moroccan Islamic Fighting Group (MIFG). Zemmouri was released from Guantanamo in 2005. He wrote the book *Innocent at Guantanamo* after returning to Belgium. The UK Muslim prisoner advocacy group CAGE often cited his case. Belgian police put him under surveillance and suggested that he provided theological encouragement to several former MIFG members who went on to the jihad in Syria after completing prison sentences in Belgian jails.

July 23—Sweden—Security police in the southwestern region of Goteborg arrested 2 Swedish citizens—2 men in their early 30s—on suspicion of terrorist offenses and murder in Syria in April-July 2013. A warrant for a third suspect was issued.

July 23—U.S.—FBI Director James Comey told *CNN's* Wolf Blitzer that the Islamic State was a bigger threat to the U.S. than al-Qaeda after U.S. military strikes had diminished the al-Qaeda affiliated Khorasan Group.

John Russell Houser, 59, fired a .40 caliber semiautomatic handgun on an audience watching the movie “Trainwreck” in the Grand 16 theater in Lafayette, Louisiana, killing 2 women and injuring 9 people. The dead were Mayci Breaux, 21, and Jillian Johnson, 33. He shot himself dead while trying to escape. The *Associated Press* said that he had been a caller on the *WLTZ* NBC television affiliate in Columbus, Georgia in the 1990s in which he advocated violent anti-abortion attacks. He was involuntarily committed to a mental hospital in 2008 and was suspect of a restraining order preventing him from approaching family members. His estranged wife said he had “a history of mental health issues, i.e., manic depression and/or bipolar disorder.” On right-wing extremist Internet boards he praised Adolf Hitler and said to consider “the power of the lone wolf.” The Southern Poverty Law Center said in 2005 he registered to meet with former Ku Klux Klan leader David Duke. Police found wigs and disguises in his Motel 6 room.

July 23—Egypt—An armored vehicle hit a roadside bomb in Rafah in the northern Sinai near the Gaza Strip, killing an officer and 3 soldiers and injuring 3 soldiers. A security official in Sinai said the explosion occurred outside a checkpoint in el-Mahdiya village in Rafah. Clashes with terrorists led to the death of a 5th soldier.

July 23—Russia—*UPI*, the *Moskovskij Komosomolets* daily and the *Jewish Telegraphic Agency (JTA)* reported that a gunman fired a sawed-off Osa pistol in Moscow, critically wounding Sergei Ustinov, 62, vice president of the Russian Jewish Congress, in near his real

estate agency on Petrovsko Razumovskaya Street in what may have been an anti-Semitic attack. Ustinov founded the Jewish History Museum in Russia in 2011.

July 23—Philippines—A package filled with nails exploded in a massage parlor in Zamboanga in the evening, killing one person and injuring 8, 2 of them critically.

July 23—Syria/Australia—Federal police said Australian nurse Adam Brookman, 39, would voluntarily return to Sydney on July 24 with a police escort on a flight from Turkey after surrendering to authorities. He told *Fairfax Media* in May that the Islamic State had forced him to work as a medic. The Melbourne native said he was injured in an airstrike and was taken to an IS-controlled hospital. The Islamic convert faced prosecution for supporting terrorists. He was arrested on July 24 upon arrival in Australia. Conviction for being in Raqqa, Syria, carried a 10-year jail term. He was also accused of working as a guard for IS.

July 23—Tunisia—In a series of raids in Bizerte Province, authorities killed one terrorist and arrested 16 people. In the morning at Sejnane, police detained 13 people and killed one man who fired on them. He was a member of the banned Ansar al-Shariah movement who later pledged allegiance to the Islamic State. Police then raided 3 homes near Bizerte city, detaining 2 men. A third fired at police and took his wife and infant hostage. Police brought in his parents to convince him to give himself up. The Interior Ministry said the raids had foiled a planned attack. Authorities seized several assault rifles, ammunition and explosives.

July 23—Turkey/Syria—Five Islamic State gunmen fired at a Turkish military outpost from Syrian territory, killing Turkish soldier Yalcine Nane and wounding 2 sergeants, neither seriously. Turkish troops killed at least one IS terrorist. The military seized a rocket launcher and an AK-47 rifle. 15072301

Gunmen ambushed traffic police in Diyarbakir in Turkey's mainly Kurdish southeast, killing an officer and seriously wounding another. They were responding to a hoax traffic accident.

July 24—China—At 5 a.m., police in Wenzhou conducted several

raids and arrested 2 men alleged to be members of a terrorist ring. Police seized 5 homemade bombs, knives, and other weapons.

July 24—Morocco—The Interior Ministry announced the arrest of 2 women in Tangiers in connection with a recently dismantled cell which had pledged allegiance to the Islamic State and was planning to bring in an IS-trained brigade to conduct attacks in the country's south as the local IS affiliate. The state news agency said they had spent time in al-Qaeda training camps in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

July 24—Turkey/Syria—Turkey announced that U.S.-led coalition forces could base manned and unmanned aircraft at its air bases for anti-IS attacks, and itself began Operation Yalcin airstrikes on IS in Syria, killing 9 terrorists. Turkish media said the bases would include those at Incirlik, Diyarbakir and Batman, in southern Turkey near the border with Syria.

Meanwhile, 5,000 police officers conducted a sweep against suspected terrorists, including the PKK Kurdish rebel group and the outlawed far-left DHKP-C, detaining 37 foreigners. *Anadolu* reported that a DHKP-C woman was killed in a gunfight with police in Istanbul. One detainee in Istanbul was Halis Bayuncuk, an alleged IS cell leader suspected of recruiting supporters.

July 24—Russia—Iran's *Tasnim News Agency* and *Russia Today* reported that more than 30 suspected Islamic State recruiters were arrested in a mosque on Pervomayskaya Street in Balashikha, a Moscow suburb. The news services said Lomonosov Moscow State University philosophy student Varvara Karaulova and 13 other Russians were caught trying to cross the Turkey-Syria border to join the Islamic State in June.

July 24—Nigeria—*AFP* reported that Boko Haram was suspected of a 9 a.m. attack on Maikadiri village in Borno State in which 21 people were killed.

July 25—Colombia—President Juan Manuel Santos announced the suspension of aerial bombings of rebel camps in response to the unilateral ceasefire of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia begun on July 20.

July 25—Iraq—*Reuters* reported that 2 suicide bombers hit a swimming pool in Tuz Khurmatu, killing 12 people and injuring 45, most of them Shi'ite Turkmen. One bomber set off his explosives at the pool, while a second set off his explosives at a nearby motorcycle at the pool's entrance while police and rescue teams were moving casualties.

July 25—Syria—The *International Business Times* reported that Mohammed Emwazi, 26, believed to be Islamic State beheader/spokesman Jihadi John, had fled the group in Syria several weeks earlier. He was wanted by coalition forces for questioning in the killings of James Foley, David Haines, Alan Henning, Peter Kassig and Steven Sotloff.

July 25—Cameroon—During the night, a suicide bomber attacked a night spot in the Port Vert neighborhood of Maroua, killing 10 people. Boko Haram was suspected. 15072501

July 25—Lebanon—Gunmen ambushed and killed Talal Baladneh, alias Talal al-Urduni (Talal the Jordanian), a senior security official with Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas's mainstream Fatah party, and his bodyguard in the Ein el-Hilweh refugee camp in southern Lebanon. Gunmen intercepted them near the Nidaa hospital. Lebanese security officials said jihadis were suspected.

July 25—Turkey—A car bomb hit a military vehicle on a road in Lice in southeastern Turkey, killing 2 soldiers and wounding 4 others. The government blamed Kurdish rebels a day after Turkey conducted airstrikes against Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) insurgents in northern Iraq while also bombing IS positions in Syria. The government arrested hundreds of suspects.

Gunmen fired at police stations in Diyarbakir, Siirt and Mardin, causing no injuries.

July 25—Thailand—Muslim insurgents were suspected when a remotely detonated bomb exploded among monks in Pattani Province who were receiving alms during a Buddhist ritual and police officers guarding them. A Buddhist monk and a Thai policeman were killed and 6 other people, including another monk,

2 police and 3 civilians, were wounded.

July 26—Nigeria—*UPI* reported that in the morning, Boko Haram was suspected when a mentally unstable female suicide bomber attacked a market in Damaturu, killing 15 people and injuring 47.

July 26—Pakistan—In a morning attack, gunmen shot to death Iqbal Baig, a local employee of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency at the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad. He was killed at his home. The motive was unclear. He belonged to the minority Ismaili Shi'ite sect. 15072601

July 26—Somalia—An al-Shabaab suicide bomber driving a Toyota Dyna truck crashed into the outer blast wall of Mogadishu's 6-storey luxury Jazeera Hotel and set off a ton of explosives, killing 15 people, including a Chinese embassy guard, wounding 20, including a Kenyan diplomat, 3 Chinese embassy staffers, and 3 journalists, including one working for the London-based *Universal Television*, and destroying 8 rooms and dozens of nearby homes. The hotel is the site of the diplomatic missions of China and the UAE. Al-Shabaab said it was responding to the deaths of dozens of civilians at the hands of Ethiopian soldiers who were part of the African Union force, and chose the hotel because it hosted "Western" embassies that were helping coordinate the AU's anti-al-Shabaab Operation Jubba Corridor offensive. On July 29, *UPI* quoted a Somali intelligence officer who said that the male bomber was a German citizen of Somali descent who had recently returned to the country from Bonn, Germany. 15072602

July 26—Afghanistan—*UPI* reported that during a 3-day gun battle at a police base in the Wardoj District of Badakhshan Province, the Taliban captured but then freed more than 100 police officers after stealing their weapons.

July 26—France—Paris police shot at 2 occupants of a car that tried to crash through barricades in the Place de la Concorde hours before the final arrival of the Tour de France cycling race. It was not clear whether the incursion was terrorist-related. The next day, 2 people surrendered to police. One of the car's occupants, a woman, was hospitalized. The driver, who surrendered, was believed to be a 17-year-old boy without a license.

July 26—Afghanistan—Gunfire broke out between 2 groups at a wedding of a mullah's son in Dih Salah District in Baghlan Province, killing 21 people and wounding 8. Most of the dead were wedding guests. Two of the wounded were younger than 18 years old. Some 400 people were at the wedding in a private home.

A local police commander and 7 of his men surrendered to the Taliban in Kohistanat District in northern Sari Pul Province after Taliban fighters attacked police checkpoints.

July 26—Egypt—In the morning, a roadside bomb hit a bus carrying police conscripts along a seafront road in el-Arish in the Sinai Peninsula, wounding 18 conscripts. The Sinai Province of the Islamic State claimed credit on Twitter.

July 27—India—Before dawn, 3 gunmen dressed in army fatigues and believed to be from the Indian portion of Kashmir hijacked a car, fired at a moving bus at a bus station, shot at a roadside eatery, then entered a police barracks next to a hospital near Gurdaspur in Punjab State on the Pakistani border. During the attacks, Gupreet Tur, police chief of Gurdaspur district, said the attackers killed at least “2 in the police station, 2 in the adjoining hospital and one out-side.” By the end of the 12-hour gun battle, 9 people died and 8 were hospitalized, 7 in serious condition, according to the *Press Trust of India*. The gunmen threw grenades and killed 3 civilians and 4 policemen. The 3 attackers were killed by army and police personnel. The state's director-general of police, Sumedh Singh Saini, said “They carried firearms and grenades. They came well-equipped and carried 2 GPS systems.”

The state-run *All India Radio* reported that police had discovered 5 bombs on a railway track in the area.

July 27—Pakistan—Gunmen fired on a police convoy in Quetta, killing 2 officers and a woman passer-by. Police fired back, killing an attacker. The second attacker was wounded, but rode off on his motorcycle.

July 27—Germany—An early morning explosion damaged the car of the opposition Left Party's Michael Richter, a town councilor in the Dresden suburb of Freital, who had been working in support of

refugees. No injuries were reported.

July 27—Turkey—Energy Minister Taner Yildiz said an explosion at a natural gas pipeline in Agri Province, 15 kilometers from the Iranian border, caused a large fire and shut down the flow of gas. The fire was quickly brought under control. He suggested that Kurdish rebels were responsible.

Rebels killed a military police major during an ambush of his car in Mus Province. Authorities detained 10 people for questioning.

July 27—U.S.—*NBC News* reported that the FBI arrested Harlem Suarez, alias Almlak Benitez 23, of Key West, Florida, on charges of attempting to use a weapon of mass destruction against a person or property within the U.S. He faced life in prison for planning to use a cellphone to set off a nail-filled backpack bomb on a Florida beach. The FBI spotted his Facebook praise of the Islamic State. He was detained after receiving a fake bomb provided by the FBI. The Bureau said he told a confidential source, “I can go to the beach at night time ... put the thing in the sand ... cover it up ... so next day I just call and the thing is gonna, is gonna make ... a real hard noise from nowhere.” He ordered an AK-47 assault rifle over the Internet in May 2015, but it was not delivered. Also in May, an FBI informant helped him produce a video urging “Muslim brothers to buy AK’s, knives and machetes and fight.” In early June, Suarez and 2 FBI undercover operatives discussed July 4th events in Florida that could be attacked. By July 19, he had purchased 2 boxes of nails he wanted to be included in a bomb, which he paid an operative \$100 to build for him.

July 28—Spain—One person was wounded by a gunshot in front of a downtown Barcelona hotel where the city’s tourist-popular boulevard, Las Ramblas, intersects with Pintor Fortuny Street.

July 28—Bahrain—A remotely-detonated bomb exploded in the Shi’ite community of Sitra, south of Bahrain city, killing 2 police officers and injuring 6 officers on a bus carrying policemen near a primary school for girls. The next day, *AP* and the official *Bahrain News Agency* reported that public security chief Major General Tariq al-Hassan announced the arrests of several suspects. On August 13, 2015, al-Hassan announced the arrests of 5 suspects

with links to Iran's Revolutionary Guard and the Iranian-armed and -funded Lebanese Hizballah.

July 28—Lebanon—A gun battle in the Ein el-Hilweh Palestinian refugee camp killed 2 men and wounded 2 civilians and a Jund al-Sham member. One of the dead was a member of Jund al-Sham while the other belonged to Fatah. The wounded included 2 civilians and a Jund al-Sham member. 15072801

July 28—Saudi Arabia—The official *Saudi Press Agency* reported that a drive-by gunman killed a police officer in the village of al-Jish in the eastern Qatif region. Police arrested 2 suspects.

July 28—Jordan—The state security court sentenced 12 defendants to prison terms ranging from one to 15 years for a Hamas plot to conduct attacks in the West Bank. Eight defendants were sentenced to 1–5 years; 4 others were sentenced in absentia to 15 years. Charges included conspiring against state security. *Al-Ghad* newspaper reported that recruits were alleged to have trained in shooting, making bombs and street fighting in Jordan and in-Hamas-ruled Gaza.

July 28—Turkey—A masked gunman shot in the head a soldier in Semdinli, near the Iraqi border. The soldier died in a hospital.

The state-run *Anadolu* news agency reported that the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) fired at police and judicial officials' lodgings with rockets in Hakkari Province, causing no injuries.

July 29—Jordan—The state security court sentenced 8 defendants in a decade-old plot by Lebanon's Hizballah to attack U.S. troops and the Israeli embassy in Jordan, according to the Jordanian press. The Jordanian leader of the cell was sentenced to 10 years for communicating with Hizballah. Other cell members were sentenced to 2–3 years on various charges, including possessing weapons. An at large Syrian was sentenced to 15 years.

July 29—U.S./Canada—A British Airways flight carrying 312 passengers and 17 crew members from Las Vegas to London was diverted to Montreal following a bomb threat.

July 29—Iraq—In 2 morning attacks, suicide bombers crashed

their Humvees into military forces deployed outside the University of Ramadi complex, killing 12 Iraqi troops and wounding 8 soldiers.

Later that day, a suicide bomber drove an explosives-laden Humvee toward army and paramilitary forces near Fallujah, killing 6 troops and wounding 4 others.

In a gun battle southwest of Ramadi, one soldier and 14 terrorists were killed and 8 other soldiers were injured.

July 29—Afghanistan—Ahmad Zia Abdulzai, spokesman for the governor of Nangarhar Province, announced that 2 nighttime drone strikes in Haska Mina District, near the Pakistani border, killed 20 IS terrorists and caused no civilian deaths or injuries.

Sayed Sarwar Hussaini, a spokesman for the police chief in Kunduz Province, said a local police vehicle was hit by a car bomb, killing 2 civilians and wounding 11. No police were hurt.

July 29—Egypt—At 1 a.m., drive-by gunmen opened fire outside the closed Niger Embassy in Cairo's Giza district, killing a police conscript and wounding 3. 15072901

July 29—Pakistan—At least 14 terrorists, including Malik Ishaq, 55 or 56, who directed the operations of the Taliban- and al-Qaeda-linked Lashkar-e-Jhangvi group, died in a pre-dawn assault on a police convoy that was transporting him from a prison in Multan. He was believed to have orchestrated the killing of hundreds of minority Shi'ites. Police had arrested him on July 27, 2015, on suspicion of being involved in the murder of 2 Shi'ites. Among the dead were 2 of his sons and his deputy, Ghulam Rasool. Police later said that "14 or 15 unidentified armed terrorists" attacked police vehicles to free Ishaq. Officers were returning from nearby Muzaffargarh after seizing weapons, explosives and detonators on information provided by Ishaq and his associates. During the shoot-out, Ishaq and 5 detainees were killed, as were 8 of the attackers. Six police officers were wounded. The next day, hundreds of followers and relatives attended his burial. His nephew, Mohammad Kashif, claimed it was an extrajudicial killing.

He helped found Lashkar-e-Jhangvi in the 1990s. The U.S. State

Department designated him as a terrorist in February 2014, freezing any assets in the U.S. He was arrested in 1997 and accused in more than 200 criminal cases, including the killings of 70 Shi'ites. He was not convicted after a campaign of intimidation of witnesses, judges and prosecutors. However, he stayed in prison for 14 years as prosecutors slowly tried cases. In 2009, he was flown from jail to negotiate with terrorists who had taken hostages at the military headquarters in Rawalpindi. Ishaq had been freed from jail in July 15, 2011, and returned to his home town of Rahim Yar Khan.

On July 30, 2015, police detained a close aide of Ishaq and some 15 Lashkar activists in Quetta.

July 29—Syria—Rebels and oppositionists said that masked al-Qaeda franchise Nusra Front gunmen kidnapped Colonel Nadim-al-Hassan and 6 fellow members of the U.S.-backed Division 30 rebel group near the border town of Azaz in the northern Aleppo countryside during the night. The UK-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights said that al-Hassan was a Syrian army defector who now leads Division 30. The Nusra Front attacked the Division 30 headquarters 2 days later, killing 5 militia members and wounding 18 while losing 8 of its members.

July 29—Yemen—AQAP gunmen publicly executed 6 Shi'ite Houthis in Dar Saad, north of Aden.

Earlier in the week, AQAP looted the office of CARE International in Aden, stealing 2 cars. 15072902

July 29—Afghanistan—Abdul Hassib Sediqi, spokesman for the National Directorate of Security, announced that Afghan Taliban leader Mullah Mohammed Omar died in a hospital in Karachi, Pakistan of hepatitis in April 2013. Omar had not been seen since fleeing into Pakistan after the coalition incursion into Afghanistan following the 9/11 attacks. The Taliban confirmed his death the next day. He had been declared dead several times before. The U.S. Department of State had offered a \$10 million (£6.4 million; €9 million) bounty. Earlier in the month, the Taliban had posted on the Internet a text, purportedly from Omar, expressing support for

the ongoing peace talks. The Taliban had earlier claimed that he was born in 1960 in Chah-i-Himmat in Kandahar Province. He suffered a shrapnel injury to his right eye while battling the Soviet occupation in the 1980s. He became the Taliban's "Supreme Leader" in 1996. Meeting in Quetta, Pakistan, the 7-member Afghan Taliban Shura (Supreme Council) chose his deputy, Mullah Akhtar Mansoor, as his successor. Mansoor's deputy was to be Sirajuddin Haqqani, who also had a U.S. State Department bounty of \$10 million as head of the Haqqani Network, which has al-Qaeda ties.

July 29—Turkey—During the night, Kurdish rebels fired on a tea house in Diyarbakir, killing a police officer and a civilian.

July 29–30—Nigeria—The military announced that Nigerian soldiers had rescued 71 people, almost all girls and women, in firefights that killed many Boko Haram terrorists in villages near Maiduguri. Some hostages were held for a year. "I was waiting for death ... they often threatened to kill us," said Yagana Kyari, a woman in her 20s who was kidnapped from Kawuri and taken to a BH camp in Walimberi. The military freed 12 women and girls on July 29 in Kilakisa, then freed 54 women and children and 5 elderly men the next day.

July 30—Pakistan—Gunmen attacked a police station in Gujrat. Police killed 2 attackers; the others escaped.

Police killed several gunmen in a raid in Karachi.

July 30—Kuwait—The Ministry of Interior announced the discovery of an Islamic State cell of 5 Kuwaitis involved in fighting in Iraq and Syria. The Ministry said one of them, Mubarak Malfi, died in fighting in Iraq. The other 4 were in custody. The Ministry said they had confessed to being indoctrinated by the IS and receiving weapons training before taking part in fighting abroad. The suspects were born between 1982 and 1990.

July 30—Turkey—Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) rebels armed with automatic rifles and hand grenades raided a Turkish police station in Pozanti in Adan Province, killing 2 policemen in a gun battle that also left 2 terrorists dead.

The state-run *Anadolu* news agency reported that a second group of PKK gunmen set off a bomb on train tracks and fired on railway workers repairing the line in Kars Province, killing one of the workers.

The PKK attacked soldiers protecting a military convoy in Sirnak Province, near the border with Iraq, killing 3 soldiers and an officer. A PKK gunman was killed.

July 30—Syria—The *Christian Science Monitor* reported that 3 young Chechen women posed as potential IS recruits using fake social media accounts and “catfished” the group out of \$3,300 for travel costs to become IS brides. There were under investigation for fraud, but many lauded their actions. The *International Business Times* reported that they could face fines and 6 months in jail. Finding a party with standing (IS) and willing to ask for prosecution of the case could be difficult. RT.com reported that several men had used the same scam, posing as women interested in joining IS lonely hearts clubs.

July 30—Macedonia—Police spokesperson Ivo Kotevski said that a device, probably a hand grenade, exploded before dawn outside the Aerodrom police station in Skopje, breaking windows and damaging 3 parked cars but causing no injuries. No one claimed credit.

July 30—Israel—Ultra-Orthodox Jew Yishai Schlissel stabbed in the back 6 people at the annual gay pride parade in Jerusalem. He had recently been released from prison after serving a term for stabbing several people at a similar parade in 2005. Police grabbed and arrested him within seconds. On August 2, *BBC News* reported that Shira Banki, 16, died from her wounds at the Hadassah Medical Centre. On August 24, 2015, Jerusalem’s District Court indicted Yishai Schlissel for murdering Shira Banki and added 5 attempted murder charges for those he wounded.

July 30—Libya—Unknown individuals detained 4 Indian nationals at a checkpoint 30 miles from Sirte during the night. Islamic State gunmen operate in the area. Three of the hostages had taught at Sirte’s university; the fourth worked in nearby Jufra. By the

evening of July 31, 2 of the men had returned safely to the Sirte university. 15073001

July 31—Sri Lanka—Drive-by gunmen fired at campaign workers for Finance Minister Ravi Karunanayake of the United National Party in Colombo, killing a woman and wounding 13 other people.

July 31—Israel—Two suspected masked Jewish extremists firebombed a home in Duma village in the West Bank, burning to death Ali Saad Dawabsheh, an 18-month-old Palestinian child, and critically injuring his 4-year-old brother, Ahmad, and their parents, Saed and Riham, variant Reham. The terrorists scrawled graffiti in Hebrew, including “Long live the Messiah,” “revenge” and “price tag” before fleeing in the night. Riham had life-threatening burns over 90 percent of her body; Ahmad had burns over 60 percent of his body. Saed died of his wounds on August 8. UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon called the attack a “terrorist act”; Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas deemed it a “war crime.” An empty nearby house was also torched.

On August 4, Shin Bet said it was interrogating Meir Ettinger, 23, after arresting him the previous day for “involvement in an extremist Jewish organization” that was seeking to bring about religious “redemption” through attacks on Christian sites and Palestinian homes. He had been arrested several times earlier and was banned from the West Bank. He was the grandson of the late Rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the Jewish Defense League. Ettinger was represented by attorney Yuval Zemer. Shin Bet did not say whether he was believed involved in the arson.

On August 9, authorities arrested 9 Jewish settlers suspected of anti-Palestinian attacks.

On September 7, 2015, *AP* reported that Riham Dawabsheh, mother of the Palestinian toddler, died of her wounds.

July 31/August 1—Peru—Security forces announced the rescue of 54 adults and children, mostly members of the Ashaninka indigenous group, who had been held captive by Shining Path rebels in the remote jungle region of Sector Cinco in Rio Tambo in

Pangoa Province. Some of the adults had been kidnapped between 20 and 30 years earlier from Puerto Ocopa and nearby towns. Police said the women were used to produce child soldiers and grow crops for them. The oldest of the 34 children was 14. Two young Shining Path deserters who were raised in the camps led authorities to them. Seventy people were rescued from such camps in the past year.

August—Singapore—On September 30, 2015, the government announced the arrest in August of 2 Singaporeans—Muhammad Shamin Mohamed Sidek, 29, and Muhammad Harith Jailani, 18—for attempting to travel to Syria to join the Islamic State. The Ministry of Home Affairs said the “self-radicalized” duo read IS online propaganda. They were held without trial under the Internal Security Act. Sidek was sentenced in May to 3 months in jail for inciting religious violence through pro-IS postings on social media. The Ministry said Jailani reportedly collected information on how to travel to Syria and tried to recruit others for IS.

August 1—Afghanistan—The Taliban’s newly named leader, Mullah Akhtar Mohammad Mansoor, released a 30-minute audio message in which he called on his fighters to remain unified after the death of longtime leader Mullah Mohammed Omar. “The enemies have tried a lot, with the help of money and media and many other ways, to weaken the morale for jihad and destroy our unity.... We should keep our unity, we must be united, our enemy will be happy in our separation. This is a big responsibility on us. This is not the work of one, 2 or 3 people. This is all our responsibility to carry on jihad until we establish the Islamic state.... We have to continue our jihad, we shouldn’t be suspicious of each other. We should accept each other. Whatever happens must comply with sharia law, whether that be jihad, or talks, or an invitation to either. Our decisions all must be based on sharia law.”

AFP reported that the Taliban denied Pakistani media reports that Jalaluddin Haqqani, 70, founder of the Haqqani Network, had died.

August 2—Mali—Gunmen ambushed a convoy of Malian soldiers on the road between Nampala and Diabaly, killing 2 soldiers and injuring 5.

August 2—Turkey—A Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) suicide bomber driving an agricultural vehicle carrying 2 tons of explosives attacked a military police station on a highway near Dogubayazit in Agri Province, close to Turkey's border with Iran, killing 2 soldiers, wounding 24 others, and causing extensive damage to the building.

In Mardin Province, a Turkish military vehicle hit a land mine, killing one soldier and injuring 4 others.

August 2—Saudi Arabia—A Saudi was killed when a Najran house he was inside was hit by gunfire from Yemen. 15080201

August 2—Burundi—Drive-by gunmen fired at the car of former intelligence chief General Adolphe Nshimirimana in Bujumbura's Kamenge neighborhood, killing him. The terrorists also threw a grenade into his vehicle.

August 2—United Arab Emirates—Prosecutor General Salem Saeed Kabish referred 41 people to trial on charges of planning to carry out terrorist acts against the country's leadership and public with the aim of overthrowing the government and establishing an extremist state. He also accused the group of acquiring firearms and explosives through money raised from "foreign terrorist groups." Some of the accused were Emiratis.

August 2—Central African Republic—Gunmen firing machine guns and throwing grenades attacked a group of UN peacekeepers carrying out an arrest warrant issued by the public prosecutor in Bangui's PK5 district, killing one peacekeeper and injuring 8 others. 15080202

August 2—Nigeria—Military spokesman Colonel Tukur Gusau announced that troops had rescued 178 Boko Haram hostages—including 101 children, 67 women and 10 men—and destroyed several BH camps in the northeast. The Nigerian Air Force reported killing "a large number" of terrorists while repelling an attack on Bitta village, 30 miles southwest of the army operations that took place around Bama.

August 2—U.S.—Two bombs exploded within 20 minutes of each other at 2 churches in Las Cruces, New Mexico, causing no injuries. The first bomb, hidden in a mailbox outside an administrative

entrance on the opposite side of the church from the door where worshipers were entering, went off at 8:20 a.m. at Calvary Baptist Church in southern Las Cruces. At 8:40 a.m., a bomb exploded inside a trash can outside the nearby Holy Cross Catholic Church, shattering the building's glass front while people were queuing for Communion.

August 2—Russia—The Anti-Terrorist Committee announced the killing of 8 suspected terrorists in Ingushetia Province.

August 3—Russia—The Anti-Terrorist Committee announced that it had killed 6 suspected terrorists in an apartment in Nalchik, regional capital of Kabardino-Balkariya Province in the North Caucasus. The ATC said the suspects were accused of several attacks, including the previous week's killing of a senior police officer.

August 3—Ethiopia—A court sentenced 18 Muslim activists to jail terms of 7 to 22 years on terrorism charges, including attempting to establish a caliphate. Four suspects received 22-year sentences. The defendants included Muslim leaders and activists who were arrested in July 2012 following 6 months of protests in Addis Ababa and elsewhere over alleged government interference in religious affairs.

August 3—Germany—A court in Celle began the case against 2 men from Wolfsburg—German-Tunisian Ayoub B., 27; and Ebrahim H.B., 26—accused of membership in the Islamic State. Ebrahim H.B. told public broadcaster *NDR* that IS gives new recruits a choice of fighting on the front line, or becoming suicide bombers. Suspected traitors are executed. The duo reportedly went to Syria in May 2014 to join IS, then returned to Germany in August-September 2014. Prosecutors said Ebrahim was part of an IS suicide team in Baghdad, but the attempt was called off when part of the team was arrested. Ayoub was accused of fighting for IS.

August 3—Mali—Gunmen on motorcycles attacked an army post in Gourma-Rharouss village in the morning, yelled “allahu akbar,” killed at least 10 soldiers, including a lieutenant, burned 2 Malian army vehicles, and escaped. AQIM told the Mauritanian news agency *al-Akhbar* that it killed 9 soldiers.

August 3—Burundi—During the night, gunmen wounded Pierre

Claver Mbonimpa, president of the Association for the Protection of Human Rights and Detained Persons, as he was walking to his home in Bujumbura.

August 3—Israel—A firebomb was thrown at a passing car in Jerusalem, seriously injuring a woman. A second person was hurt, possibly when the first victim's car hit another vehicle.

August 3—Nigeria—*AFP* reported that Boko Haram attacked Malari village in Borno State at 1 a.m., killing 13 and wounding 27.

August 4—Germany—Police arrested Moroccan citizen Ayoub Moutchou at a residence for asylum seekers outside Stuttgart. On September 3, Germany handed over the Islamic State recruiter to Spanish police, who said he handled communications for IS in Iraq, Syria and Turkey and sympathizers in Europe, and had begun making contacts to conduct attacks in Spain. He had fled Spain following the arrest on July 7 of a Spanish woman believed to be recruiting pre-teen girls and teens for IS. The Interior Ministry said he had said he wanted to go to Syria.

August 4—U.S.—At 11:45 a.m., one or 2 drive-by gunmen fired at 2 National Guard soldiers who were training at Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center along Peret Tower Road near Hattiesburg, Mississippi. No one was injured. Police traced the gunmen's red Ford Ranger with "broken arrow" written across the top to a local residence.

The next day, *CNN* reported that a gunman returned at 8 a.m. to fire shots near Camp Shelby. County authorities and the military were searching for a "white male in a red pickup truck, make and model unknown."

August 4—Cameroon—The government deported more than 3,000 Nigerians and arrested hundreds of Cameroonians and Nigerians accused of collaborating with Boko Haram.

Suspected Boko Haram gunmen crossed from Nigeria in the morning on trucks and attacked the villages of Tchakarmari and Kangaleri in Cameroon, killing 6 men and 3 women, setting alight 15 homes, and kidnapping dozens, including children and

teenagers. 15080401

August 4—Egypt—Terrorists shelled a Sheikh Zuweid home near a northern Sinai security checkpoint in the morning, killing 5 family members, including 3 children, and wounding 9 neighbors.

August 4—Turkey—The state-run *Anadolu Agency* reported that the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) set off a roadside bomb as a military vehicle was passing by near Arakoy village in Sirnak Province on the Iraqi border, then opened fire, killing 2 soldiers and wounding a soldier and a government-paid village guard.

August 5—UK—The Crown Prosecution Service charged radical preacher Anjem Choudary, 48, and Mohammed Mizanur Rahman, 32, under the Terrorism Act of 2000 with inviting support for the banned Islamic State through lectures published online from June 29, 2014, until March 6, 2015. Choudary had led the banned al-Muhajiroun.

August 5—Germany—Spain's Interior Ministry announced that German police in Stuttgart had arrested a suspected jihadi Moroccan resident of Spain who recently fled from Spain. The Spanish ministry said he had disseminated Islamic State propaganda on Internet social networks. He said he wanted to join IS in Syria and called on others to come with him. The ministry said he fled Spain after the July 7 arrest of a Spanish woman alleged to have recruited pre-teen girls and teenagers for the Islamic State.

August 5—Syria—*AFP* reported that in a 5-minute execution video released by the Islamic State, an Austrian identified as Mohamed Mahmoud, alias Abu Usama al-Gharib, and a German, Abu Omar al-Alamani, both speaking in German, threatened to attack Germany, then fired assault rifles to kill 2 bound and kneeling male hostages in Palmyra, Syria. The duo called on "brothers and sisters" in Germany and Austria to join the IS or attack "unbelievers" at home. One terrorist threatened Chancellor Angela Merkel, saying he would avenge the "blood of Muslims spilled in Afghanistan."

August 6—Saudi Arabia—The Interior Ministry reported that a suicide bomber wearing an explosive vest hit a mosque used by Interior Ministry special forces and police trainees in Abha during

afternoon prayers, killing at least 15 people, including 11 security force members and 4 Bangladeshi workers. The state-owned *al-Ekhbariya* news channel had said that 17 had been killed. Interior Ministry spokesman Major General Mansour al-Turki said 9 people were wounded, 3 of them seriously. The previously-unknown Hijaz Province of the Islamic State claimed credit, saying the bomber hit a “monument of the apostate.” Previous IS attacks were claimed by a group calling itself Najd Province. Initial reports said the bomber was disguised as a janitor. On August 7, an IS audio said the bomber was Abu Sinan al-Najdi. The Interior Ministry said the bomber was Youssef al-Suleiman, 21, a Saudi. 15080601

August 6—West Bank—*Reuters* reported that a driver injured 3 Israelis when he ran them down in his car on the West Bank before he was shot 3 times by Israeli troops. Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said the incident was terrorism. Two of the victims were in critical condition.

August 6—Libya—The body of Libyan Judge Mohamed al-Nemli, who was believed to have been kidnapped by an Islamic State affiliate in July, was found near Misrata, with a gunshot wound and signs of torture.

August 6—Syria—*CNN* reported that the Islamic State took over al-Qaryatayn in western Syria, then abducted 230 people. Another 270 were missing. IS targeted Christians, taking several from the Dar Alyan monastery, as well as people believed to have alliances with the Syrian regime.

August 6—Macedonia—Interior ministry spokesman Ivo Kotevski announced that police arrested 9 Macedonians suspected of belonging to and/or recruiting for the Islamic State and were seeking a further 27, following raids in Skopje and Kumanovo, Tetovo, Gostivar and Struga in the northeast. Police raided 25 houses, an Internet cafe, a mosque and the offices of 2 Islam-linked NGOs, and seized computers, mobile phones and cash. Membership in overseas terrorist groups carried a 4-year prison sentence. Interior Minister Mitko Cavkov said detainees included a Muslim cleric believed to be the group’s main organizer.

August 7—U.S.—*WTVR* reported that a federal jury in Richmond,

Virginia convicted Irek Hamidullin, 55, of conspiring to provide material support to terrorists, conspiring to shoot down American helicopters and to kill U.S. and Afghan soldiers, conspiring to use a weapon of mass destruction, and several other charges regarding a November 2009 Taliban attack he led against U.S. and Afghan forces. He also had contact with senior Haqqani Network leaders. Assistant Attorney General Carlin told a press conference, "Hamidullin was captured and detained by the U.S. military in Afghanistan and brought to the United States for trial." It was the first time a military detainee from Afghanistan had been brought to the U.S. for trial. He was indicted in April 2015 on 12 charges, including providing material support to terrorists, attempting to destroy a U.S. military aircraft, conspiracy to use a weapon of mass destruction and attempting to kill an officer of the United States.

August 7—Mali—At 7:20 a.m., jihadi gunmen armed with rockets and AK-47s yelled "Allahu Akbar" and attacked a military site in Sevare, 9 miles from Mopti in central Mali. They were repelled and entered the neighboring Hotel Debo and Hotel Byblos. Ten gunmen took 10 hostages, including locals and Westerners, and killed 3 Malian soldiers and a UN peacekeeper. The Ukrainian Foreign Ministry quoted its embassy in Algeria as saying that the attackers wanted to take foreign citizens hostage, observing, "According to the information available, a Ukrainian citizen may be among those foreign citizens taken hostage. In addition, 3 citizens of South Africa and a French citizen may be held hostage." *CNN* reported that later that day as soldiers surrounded the hotel, a Ukrainian hostage escaped after being held in a room with 2 armed guards. Army Colonel Souleymane Maiga said 3 Macina Liberation Movement terrorists, 4 soldiers, and a foreigner were killed and 5 soldiers were wounded in the day-long standoff. The UN Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) said a foreign MINUSMA staffer also died. *CNN* and Malian state-run *ORTM* reported that by August 8, a dozen people, including 5 Malian soldiers, 4 terrorists and 3 civilians, among them a foreigner, had died in the ongoing siege. Five foreigners, including 4 UN employees—2 South Africans, a Russian, and a Ukrainian—were freed. At the end of the fighting at 5 a.m., authorities found 4 bodies in the Hotel Byblos. The military detained 7 suspected terrorists. The UN later

announced that 5 UN contractors died, including a Malian driver, a Nepalese, a South African, and 2 Ukrainians. The dead 38-year-old South African worked for an aviation company aiding the UN in Mali. The press speculated that the attackers were followers of Amadou Koufa, who had been linked to earlier attacks on Mali's army, including a January 2015 assault that killed 10 soldiers in Nampala. 15080701

August 7—Afghanistan—Several attacks in Kabul killed 44 people and wounded more than 300, the highest civilian casualty toll in a single day.

At 1 a.m., a suicide truck bomber attacked near a Defense Ministry compound in Kabul, killing 15 and wounding more than 200. Police chief Abdul Rahman Rahimi and hospital officials said all of the victims were civilians, including 48 women and 33 children. The blast flattened a city block and left a 30-foot crater.

A Taliban suicide bomber attacked recruits outside a police academy, killing 20 cadets and wounding 24.

A Taliban terrorist attack on a NATO military base near Kabul international airport killed an international service member and 8 Afghan contractors and wounded 10 local security guards. Three terrorists died.

In the evening, a suicide bomber wearing a police uniform set off his explosive vest among recruits outside the gates of a Kabul police academy, killing 20 recruits and wounding 25.

August 7—Turkey—The *Anadolu Agency* reported that Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) supporters fired at police and workers who were filling ditches that were dug to prevent police from entering a neighborhood in Silopi, starting a 4-hour gun battle that killed 3 people. A rocket hit a police armored vehicle, seriously wounding one officer.

August 7—Philippines—Abu Sayyaf was suspected when a homemade bomb hit a security detail guarding a highway used by troops and civilians in Basilan Province, killing 2 soldiers.

August 7—Bangladesh—Four suspected jihadis posing as potential tenants entered a Dhaka apartment building and hacked to death secular blogger Niladri Chottopadhyay Niloy, 40 (or 28, reports differed), in his apartment. He used an online name of Niloy Chowdhury and a “Niloy Neel” Facebook account to criticize radical Islamists in Bangladesh and abroad. Ansar-al-Islam, which intelligence officials believed was affiliated with al-Qaeda on the Indian Subcontinent, sent an email to media organizations claiming credit and calling him an enemy of Allah. On August 13, the detective branch arrested Saad-al-Nahin and Masud Rana, suspected members of the Ansarullah Bangla Team, a local jihadi group. Nahin was arrested in 2013 for attempted murder in an attack on blogger Asif Mohiuddin, who was injured. He was freed on bail but was supposedly under surveillance. On August 28, police arrested suspected Ansarullah Bangla Team members Kausar Hossain Khan, 29, and Kamal Hossain Sardar, 29, in the case. Police said they were out on bail after being accused of attempted murder in an attack on blogger Asif Mohiuddin, who had since fled for Germany.

August 7—Iraq—*UPI* quoted Said Mimousini of the Kurdish Democratic Party who said that the Islamic State in Mosul had in the last 2 days executed 19 women for refusing sexual advances of jihadis.

CNN reported that the Islamic State claimed credit for an ice truck bombing in Khan Bani Saad in Diyala Province that killed 120 people and injured more than 140 on the eve of Eid al-Fitr—the end of the month of Ramadan. Hundreds of people were in an open-air market when the driver of the ice truck said that he was offering a discount on ice because of the Eid holiday. Iraq had been in the midst of a heat wave, and the temperature was still 95 degrees Fahrenheit at sundown. When people crowded around the truck, he set off a ton of explosives.

August 8—Afghanistan—Heyatullah Amiri, district administrative chief of Khan Abad district, said a suicide bomber on foot in Afghanistan’s northern Kunduz Province killed 29 people, 25 of them members of illegal armed groups that have clashed with

security forces and the insurgents in the past, including 4 leaders, in a nighttime attack on a meeting of criminal groups. The other 4 dead were civilians. Another 19 were wounded, including 15 civilians. Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid e-mailed the media to claim credit.

The Taliban beheaded 2 local policemen and a civilian in Badkshshan. They had accused the trio of spying.

The Taliban in Badakhshan Province hanged a 27-year-old mother of 3 for having extramarital sex.

A roadside bomb went off near a checkpoint in Surkh Rod District in Nangarhar Province, killing a traffic police officer and a civilian and wounding 3.

August 8—Yemen—Officials said that a bomb exploded in a booby-trapped car at a military base, killing 15 anti-rebel fighters.

August 8—Egypt—Gunmen fired on a police vehicle carrying prisoners on the road between Cairo and Fayoum, killing an officer and injuring 3 others. The next day, the Revolutionary Punishment claimed credit via a Twitter posting. Authorities believed the group consisted of Islamist youths seeking revenge for the ongoing crackdown on former president Morsi's supporters.

August 8—India—Gunmen crossed into India from Pakistan in the Tangdar sector of the border and killed an Indian army soldier and wounded 2 others.

August 8—U.S.—On August 11, CNN reported that authorities arrested engaged couple Muhammad Oda Dakhalla, 22, of Starkville, Mississippi, and Jaelyn Delshaun Young, 19, at a Mississippi's Golden Triangle Regional Airport on charges of attempting to provide material support to the Islamic State by traveling to Syria via Europe to join the group. The criminal complaint said they had told 2 FBI undercover agents via social media about their plans. She had claimed that the duo were married in June and were flying to Europe for a honeymoon. The complaint said that in July, Young praised the July 16 attacks at military centers in Chattanooga, Tennessee, observing, "The numbers of supporters

are growing.” The complaint also said Dakhalla wrote, “I wanted to ask about the military experience there. Would I be with people that speak English as well or do they put me with everyone at basic training? I am excited about coming ... but I feel I won’t know what all I will be doing.” Law enforcement officials said he was the son of a local imam and she was the daughter of a Vicksburg, Mississippi, police officer and a recent convert to Islam. He had graduated in the spring of 2015 from Mississippi State University with a psychology degree. She had been enrolled in the spring of 2015 at MSU as a sophomore majoring in chemistry.

August 9—Pakistan—The Army announced that, acting on an intelligence tip, it had foiled a “foreign sponsored” terrorist plot to conduct a suicide bombing in Karachi during Pakistan Independence Day celebrations on August 14. Authorities seized an explosive-laden vehicle during raids in Hyderabad and Karachi and captured terrorists, including Bakhat Zaman, the deputy chief of the Pakistani Taliban.

August 9—India—Gunmen entered India from Pakistan near the Keran sector of the Kashmiri border; 2 died in a gun battle with Indian soldiers.

August 9—Turkey—The Mardin Province Governor’s office said Kurdistan Workers’ Party (PKK) gunmen fired at a police vehicle on patrol duty during the night in southern Turkey, killing a policeman and wounding another. Gunmen also fired rockets at a military outpost in the southeastern Mus Province, causing no casualties.

August 9—Russia—A homemade bomb went off in a wooded area of Chechnya, killing a soldier and wounding 2 others during a Russian military reconnaissance operation.

August 9—Israel—Shin Bet announced the arrest at Tel Aviv International Airport in July of arriving Swedish citizen Hassan Khalil Hizran on charges of spying for the Lebanese Hizballah. Shin Bet said he confessed to being recruited in 2009 and being asked to report on Israeli military bases, tanks and weapons. He was represented by attorney Lea Tsemel, who said he was visiting Israel for personal reasons and did not spy. She said his parents were

Palestinian refugees in Lebanon who later immigrated to Sweden.

August 9—Egypt—A roadside bomb hit a police armored vehicle in el-Arish in the northern Sinai peninsula, killing an officer and a conscript and wounding 3 others.

Interior Ministry official Major General Hassan el-Sohagi said that Essam Derbala, 58, a senior member of the Gamaa Islamiya, died in prison of natural causes. He was arrested earlier in 2015 on charges of inciting violence.

August 10—Turkey—A man and a woman (some reports said 2 women) fired at the U.S. Consulate in Istanbul's Sariyer district, causing no casualties. One of them was captured in a nearby building and hospitalized. The Revolutionary People's Liberation-Army-Front (DHKP-C) said she was Hatice Asik, 51, a member of the group. The second shooter escaped. 15081001

The state-run *Anadolu Agency* reported that a car bomb exploded at a police station in Istanbul's Sultanbeyli neighborhood. Gunmen then fired on investigating police, injuring 5 police officers and 7 civilians, damaging 20 cars, and starting a fire that collapsed part of the 3-storey building, the agency reported. In the ensuing gunfight, the terrorists killed a member of the inspection team, but police killed 2 gunmen. No one claimed credit.

Kurdish rebels set off a roadside bomb in Silopi in Sirnak Province, killing 4 police in an armored vehicle.

Kurdish rebels attacked a helicopter in Sirnak Province, killing a conscript and injuring another 7 soldiers.

August 10—Afghanistan—A suicide car bomber set off his explosives at a busy roundabout near the entrance to Kabul's international airport, killing 5 and wounding 16. Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid said on Twitter that the group was targeting "foreigners."

August 10—Iraq—Two bombs went off during the night in Diyala Province, killing 42 people.

An Islamic State suicide car bomber attacked a marketplace near Baquba, killing 35 and wounding 72. IS said on Twitter the Iraqi terrorist Abdullah al-Ansai hit the predominantly Shi'ite neighborhood of Huwaydah.

A suicide bomber attacked a residential area in Kanaan, killing 7 and wounding 15.

August 10—Mali—An army vehicle on patrol near Diabozo hit a roadside bomb, killing 3 soldiers and injuring 4 others.

August 10—U.S.—*CNN* reported that authorities arrested New Jersey resident Nader Saadeh, 20, on one count of conspiracy to provide material support to the Islamic State and one count of attempting to provide material support to IS. Both charges carry maximum sentences of 20 years in prison and maximum fines of \$250,000. His brother and others were arrested on similar charges 2 months earlier. He was represented by public defender Frank Arleo. Prosecutors said Saadeh flew from New York City's JFK airport to Amman, Jordan on May 5, 2015, but was detained in Jordan for 5 days in solitary confinement and held for 3 months. His brother, Alaa Saadeh, 23, who was arrested in June, apparently bought a plane ticket for Nader to join him. The U.S. Attorney's Office for New Jersey said that Nader had conspired with his brother, Samuel Rahamin Topaz, 21, and another unidentified co-conspirator. The trio were arrested in June. The Office said that during 2012–2013, Nader Saadeh sent electronic messages to his unidentified co-conspirator denouncing the United States and his desire to form a small army with his friends. An informant told the FBI that Nader believed that the IS immolation of a Jordanian Air Force pilot and the *Charlie Hebdo* murders were justified. The FBI found IS propaganda on Nader's computer.

August 10–11—India—Soldiers killed 2 gunmen in a 2-day shoot-out in which a police officer was wounded in Ratnipora in the Indian section of Kashmir. Police had surrounded some houses; the terrorists slipped away to nearby rice fields during the night.

August 11, 13—Iraq—The *Wall Street Journal* reported that the Islamic State likely used mustard agent it obtained in Syria against

Kurdish forces in Mahkhmour, Iraq earlier in the week. Initial field testing suggested that the agent was sulfur mustard that was loaded into mortars.

August 11—Nigeria—*UPI* and the *BBC* reported that a bomb exploded in the Jebo livestock market in Sabon Gari in Borno State at 1:30 p.m., killing 47 and wounding 52. Boko Haram was suspected.

August 11—Cameroon—Hundreds of gunmen crossed from Nigeria into Cameroon to attack Ashigashia village. Soldiers repelled the attack, killing 10. Two soldiers were wounded. No civilian injuries were reported. Boko Haram was suspected.

August 11—Syria—*Brietbart News* and the UK *Daily Mail* reported that the Islamic State released a video which showed that it had forced 10 “apostates” believed to be from the Shinwari tribe to kneel on buried explosives. The British *Independent* reported that IS released a video showing it beheading Taliban fighters.

August 11—UK—*Fox News* and *Sky News* reported that British police and intelligence services were investigating an Islamic State plot to set off a pressure-cooker bomb at the V-J Day commemoration ceremony to be held in London during the upcoming weekend. *Sky News* said it had been informed of the plot by Sally Jones, a British Muslim convert fighting with the IS in Syria who had communicated with reporters who used fake online profiles. She said she had instructed 3 Britons on how to conduct the attack. The commemorations were to be attended by thousands, including Queen Elizabeth II, Prime Minister David Cameron, World War II veterans, current service members, and other dignitaries.

August 11—Russia—The Anti-Terrorist Committee said it had killed 4 suspected terrorists, including Magomed Suleimanov, the leader of the Caucasus Emirate, and his deputy, in a raid in Dagestan Province. Suleimanov was suspected in the 2012 murder of Said Afandi, the leader of Dagestan’s Sufi Muslim brotherhood.

August 12—Spain—Police in Naron arrested a Spanish man suspected of advocating terrorism and selling clothes carrying IS propaganda. His shop and online outlet offered clothes, including

baby onesies, with jihadi group emblems, and T-shirts with images of IS attacks and an image of UK hostage Alan Henning kneeling beside his suspected IS killer.

August 12—Turkey—The state-run *Anadolu Agency* reported that police conducted raids in Ankara and 3 other cities, detaining 12 suspected IS sympathizers.

Police detained a member of the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) who it said was planning an attack in Diyarbakir.

The armed forces said PKK rebels fired shots and rockets at a military outpost near Diyarbakir, sparking a gun battle that killed a soldier and 2 PKK gunmen and wounded 4 soldiers.

August 12—Pakistan—Gunmen killed 4 policemen as they ate at a roadside restaurant near Karachi.

August 12—Afghanistan—Taliban gunmen dressed as police and driving in a police vehicle got past a checkpoint and killed 14 police officers in Helmand Province. Taliban spokesman Qari Yusouf Ahmadi said the gunmen had captured 8 police.

August 12—UK—Scotland Yard in east London arrested 5 members of a family, including a 51-year-old man, a 53-year-old woman, and girls aged 16, 17 and 19, on suspicion of “possessing information likely to be useful to a person committing or preparing an act of terrorism.” The 16-year-old girl was first arrested in July on suspicion of preparation of terrorism.

August 12—Northern Ireland—Kevin McGuigan, a former IRA member, was shot to death. *Reuters* reported on September 9, that Bobby Storey, regional chairman of Northern Ireland’s main Irish nationalist party Sinn Fein, was one of 3 men arrested in the case. Police earlier arrested 13 other people, charging one with firearms offences. The others were released unconditionally.

August 12—Nigeria—Chadian President Idriss Deby announced that Boko Haram’s new leader is “someone apparently called Mahamat Daoud,” a new commander willing to negotiate with Nigeria’s new government. BH had earlier renamed itself the Islamic State West African Province. Deby said previous BH leader Shekau

was severely injured in March 2015 in a battle in Dikwa, Nigeria. On August 16, 2015, *UPI* and the *BBC* reported that Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau released an audio message to the Islamic State saying, “I am alive. I will only die when the time appointed by Allah comes.” He said claims of his demise were “blatant lies.”

August 12—U.S.—The *Daily News* reported that Brooklyn federal Judge John Gleeson sentenced Lawal Babafemi, 35, a Nigerian member of al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, to 22 years. Babafemi was a follower of Anwar al-Aulaqi, was involved with AQAP’s *Inspire* magazine, and had accepted money to recruit Nigerians. The Bureau of Prisons credited him for the 2 years he served in a Nigerian prison.

August 12—West Bank—*CNN* reported that Jewish extremists were suspected of throwing flammable material on a tent belonging to a Palestinian Bedouin family of Yousuf Ka’abna in the village of Ein Samia, northeast of Ramallah in the West Bank, during the night. No injuries were reported. The extremists spray-painted graffiti on nearby rocks reading “administrative revenge.”

August 12—Indonesia—*AFP* reported that Indonesian police arrested 3 jihadis with links to the Islamic State who were planning bombings of churches and a police station in Solo on Java island during independence day celebrations on August 17. The detainees included a 29-year-old bombmaker; a man who helped mix explosives; and a third individual who helped with planning and surveying potential targets. Authorities seized chemicals used in bomb-making, explosives, 21 bomb detonators, and several IS flags and shirts. *AFP* reported that the trio were funded by an Indonesian IS member in Syria.

August 12—Syria—The *Guardian* reported that the Islamic State hacking division published names, email addresses, phone numbers and passwords of 1,400 USMC, NASA, FBI, State Department, and Air Force personnel, encouraging lone wolves to “act and kill.” Also listed were 8 Australians, including a member of the Victorian parliament and members of the Australian defense forces.

August 12—India—Gunmen in Trenz wounded an Indian army soldier who was traveling with other soldiers in a car.

Rebels threw a grenade at government forces outside a police station in Srinagar, injuring 3 police and a paramilitary soldier.

August 12—Australia—On August 20, 2015, *AP* reported that authorities had prevented 7 young Australians from leaving the country for fear that they intended to join terrorists in the Middle East. Counterterrorism authorities at Sydney International Airport had stopped 5 men on August 12, according to the *Daily Telegraph*.

August 12—Australia—Border Protection Minister Peter Dutton said authorities in Melbourne prevented 2 young Australians from flying to the Middle East to join a terrorist group.

August 13—China—A man slashed a woman to death and injured her French companion outside a Uniqlo store in the Sanlitun area in Beijing in broad daylight. Police detained a 25-year-old whose family name is Gao.

August 13—India—In the morning, a bomb exploded in a mosque complex in Trenz in the Indian portion of Kashmir, wounding 9 worshippers who were filing out of the mosque's main prayer hall. Four people had multiple shrapnel wounds. Victim Abdul Gani Dar, 75, said a drinking glass had been lying outside the entrance to the mosque's main prayer hall. "When a caretaker went to pick it up, the glass exploded with a deafening sound," Dar said.

Police defused a similar device outside the home of a commander of Hizbul Mujahedeen, the largest militant group in the Indian portion of Kashmir.

August 13—Afghanistan—Al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri released a 10-minute audio in which he pledged his group's allegiance to the new leader of the Taliban, Mullah Mansoor, observing "We are your soldiers and your supporters and a brigade of your brigades." He eulogized the late Mullah Omar. "He was an emir who defied the polytheists and the pagans," and was the first leader to establish a Muslim emirate after the fall of the Ottoman Empire. The audio included a clip of Osama bin Laden pledging allegiance to Mullah Omar.

August 13—Mali—Turbaned gunmen driving a 4×4 and a motorcycle fired automatic weapons at a police post near a bus

station in Bamako, injuring 2 police officers.

August 13—Iraq—*NPR* and *AP* reported that the Islamic State claimed credit for setting off a refrigeration truck bomb in Baghdad's Sadr City Jameela food market after dawn, killing 67 and wounding 152. IS said it used a parked truck and wanted to have the "rejectionists (Shi'ites) experience the same harm as their bombardments cause to our Muslim people."

The *New York Times* reported that IS gunmen believed that their interpretation of Islam condoned and encouraged rape of preteen Yazidi girls who were not Muslims. The Islamic State Research and Fatwa Department had released internal policy memos which established guidelines for slavery.

August 13—Nigeria—On August 18, *UPI* reported that Boko Haram killed up to 150 villagers in Kukuwa-Gari village in Yobe State. Most of the victims were shot or drowned while trying to escape. The government said 50 had died.

August 14—Algeria—On August 16, *UPI* reported that gunmen ambushed soldiers in the northern woods of Colo in Skikda Province during an anti-terrorism operation, killing a commander and soldier.

August 14—Austria—The Austrian prosecutor's office announced it was investigating Mohamed Mahmoud on suspicion of murder after a video was posted the previous week showing him shooting a kneeling man to death in Syria. He was earlier sought on an international arrest warrant for membership in a terrorist group; the prosecutor asked the court to add suspicion of murder to the warrant. The German-speaking Mahmoud was born in Vienna and left Austria in 2013, going to Germany then on to Turkey and ultimately Syria.

August 15—Lebanon—Beirut Airport authorities arrested hard-line IS cleric Ahmad al-Assir, who planned to fly to Nigeria on a forged Palestinian passport with a Nigerian visa.

August 15—West Bank—A Palestinian man stabbed an Israeli soldier after asking him for a glass of water at a West bank border crossing. Israeli troops shot the attacker.

August 15—Burundi—Gunmen shot to death former army chief Colonel Jean Bikomagu in his car.

August 15—Iraq—A car bomb exploded at a popular car dealership in Baghdad's Habibiya neighborhood of Sadr City, killing 13 and wounding 52.

A bomb exploded at a market in Madain, killing 3 and wounding 10.

A bomb hit a row of auto repair shops in Taji, killing 2 and injuring 8.

A bomb exploded on a commercial street in Baghdad's al-Askan district, killing 2 people and wounding 8.

A bomb exploded on a commercial street in Baghdad's southeastern suburb of Jisr Diyala, killing 2 and wounding 7.

August 15—Internet—CNN reported that Hamza bin Laden, one of Osama bin Laden's 11 sons, released an audiotape in which he called President Obama the "black sheep" in the White House and urged lone wolves to "take the battlefield from Kabul, Baghdad, and Gaza to Washington, London, Paris, and Tel Aviv, and to take it to all the American, Jewish, and Western interests in the world."

August 15—Turkey—The state-run *Anadolu* news agency reported that Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) rebels set off a roadside bomb as a military vehicle was passing by on a highway between the eastern provinces of Bingol and Erzurum, killing 3 soldiers and injuring 6.

August 16—France—Two intruders grabbed a policeman's gun and shot him when he found them rummaging in a government security building in Pantin outside Paris.

August 16—Pakistan—Two suicide bombers attacked the home of Shuja Khanzada, an anti-Taliban Punjab provincial home minister, killing him and 17 others and wounding nearly a dozen more, 4 critically, in Shadi Khan in Attock district. Khanzada helped establish the anti-terrorism department in Punjab Province. Jamatul Ahrar, a Pakistani Taliban splinter, said it was avenging the death the

previous month of Malik Ishaq, who was the chief of the al-Qaeda-linked Pakistani group Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, in a police shoot-out.

August 16—Kuwait—The official *Kuwait News Agency* says 3 Kuwaiti members of a terrorist cell, were arrested during a raid on a farmhouse and 3 other houses. Police found 204 hand grenades, 65 guns, 56 rocket-propelled grenades and 317 pounds (144 kilograms) of bomb-making material. Local newspapers linked the cell to Iran's Revolutionary Guard and Lebanon's Shi'ite Hizballah.

August 17—Thailand—A bomb exploded during the 7 p.m. rush hour at the Erawan Shrine in central Bangkok's Rachapasong intersection, killing 20 people, including a Chinese citizen and a Philippine national and injuring 140. Deputy government spokesman Sansern Kaewkamnerd said the victims included 5 Thais, 2 Malaysians, 2 Chinese, 2 people from Hong Kong, a Singaporean woman and 8 who were unidentified. Authorities later said the victims include 6 Thais, 4 Malaysians, 4 Chinese, 2 people from Hong Kong including a UK citizen, an Indonesian, and a Singaporean; 2 victims were unidentified as of August 19. Police said the 3-kilogram bomb was made from a pipe wrapped in cloth and attached to a utility pole in front of the shrine to the Hindu god Brahma. A second bomb inside the shrine was defused; a third on a train was also neutralized. Police released an arrest warrant, a security video and a sketch of a "foreign" male suspect wearing a yellow t-shirt who left behind a backpack. Police said he was part of a network. The warrant cited conspiracy to commit pre-meditated murder and charges related to possession of unauthorized explosives and weapons, which carry minimum terms of 3 years in prison. Police offered a 1 million baht (\$28,000) reward for information leading to his arrest. Police released a video of 2 suspected accomplices, who later turned themselves in and were determined to be a tour guide and a Chinese tourist.

The British Foreign Office said Vivian Chan Wing Yan, a Briton who lived in Hong Kong, was dead. She had studied at London's BPP University. The *Associated Press* later reported that 4 and possibly 5 members of a Malaysian family from Penang, including 4-year-old Lee Jing Sian; Tze Siang, 35; Lim Saw Gek, 49; and Neo

Jai Jun, 20, a student in Taiwan; were killed. Lim So See, 52, who lived in Singapore, was presumed dead. Neo Hock Guan, 55, suffered minor injuries.

By August 20, no group had claimed credit. The media suspected Uighur or IS involvement. Meanwhile, the reward was doubled, thanks to an anonymous Thai businessman.

On August 28, *AFP* reported that Thai police questioned 3 Uighur Muslims. The next day, *CNN* reported that Thai police arrested a foreign suspect believed involved in the Shrine bombing and the one that occurred the next day. They said he was not believed to be the bomber, but an accomplice. Bombmaking materials, including ball bearings, were found in his apartment in Nong Jok, a Bangkok suburb with a large Muslim community. Police said they found more than 200 fake foreign passports including 2 fake Turkish passports. On August 30, Thai police said the suspect was being uncooperative and was possibly lying. He did not speak Thai but spoke some English, and Thai officials had contacted several embassies to obtain interpreters.

On August 31, 2015, *AP* reported that Thai police issued arrest warrants for Thai woman Wanna Suansun, 26, alias Mai Saloh, who was believed to be in Turkey, and a foreign man of unknown nationality. Police found bomb-making materials in a second apartment in a neighborhood known as Min Buri, which was rented by Wanna Suansun. Police said she has a house registration in the southern Thai province of Phang Nga.

On September 1, *AP* reported that Thai authorities arrested a foreign man in eastern Thailand near the Cambodian border who resembled the yellow-shirted man in a surveillance video who police say planted the bomb. The next day, police said his fingerprints matched those on a bottle of bombmaking materials found in an apartment raided the previous weekend. He admitted to being near the shrine, but denied planting the bomb.

Also on September 2, Thai police said they were seeking the arrest of Turkish male Emrah Davutoglu, the husband of Wanna Suansun, who said she was innocent and was living in Turkey. Davutoglu faced charges of conspiracy to possess unauthorized war materials.

Thai police said they were looking for a 10th suspect on September 5, saying he shared an apartment with a suspect arrested earlier. Bombmaking materials were found in the apartment of the suspect, who had a faked Turkish passport in the name Adam Karadag. Police called him Adem Karadak.

On September 7, 2015, *AP* reported that suspect Yusufu Meerailee, variant Mieraili Yusufu, variant Yusufu Mierili, who had been arrested on September 1, was transferred from military to police custody in Bangkok in connection with the August 17 bombing at Bangkok's popular Erawan Shrine. When asked before the press whether he was guilty of the charge of co-possession of illegal explosives, he answered through a translator, "Guilty." Police say they found his DNA or fingerprints in 2 apartments they raided, including on a container of gunpowder. Police said he was carrying a Chinese passport that indicated he was from Xinjiang, home to Turkish-speaking Uighurs. Police said Mieraili confessed to delivering the backpack bomb to the man who left it at the shrine.

Police issued a warrant for Abdullah Abdullahman, of unknown nationality, and an unnamed "foreign man" for conspiracy to possess unauthorized explosives and unauthorized war materials.

On September 10, *AFP* reported that Adem paid a \$600 bribe to illegally enter Thailand. Police Chief Somyot Poompanmoung said, "The first man (Karadag) said he traveled through Vietnam to a neighbouring country where he then paid for transportation. At the Thai border he paid \$600 (to cross into Thailand)."

Thai media reported that the suspected mastermind was "Izan" or "Ishan" who fled the country before the attack.

On September 11, *AP* reported that Thai authorities asked China to check whether a prime suspect had arrived. Thai Prime Minister Prayuth Chan-ocha said that a man carrying a Chinese passport in the name Abudureheman Abudusataer had gone from Thailand on August 16 to Bangladesh and continued on to China. The Bangladeshi Ambassador said that the suspect left Bangladesh on August 30 and was supposed to transit in Delhi on his way to China but never got to China. On September 12, Thai authorities issued an arrest warrant for a 27-year-old ethnic Uighur from China whose passport said Abudusataer Abudureheman but who also used the name “Ishan.” Police spokesman Lieutenant General Prawut Thavornsiri said he was charged with illegal possession of military hardware.

On September 14, 2015, *Reuters* reported that Malaysia arrested 3 suspects—2 Malaysians, one female, and a Pakistani male.

On September 15, 2015, Thai national police chief Somyot Poompanmoung said that authorities tied the bombing to the trafficking of Uighur Muslims from China to Turkey. “It’s a network that smuggles Uighurs from one country to the other. The bombing at Rajaprasong resulted from the fact that Thai authorities destroyed or disrupted their human trafficking network and they couldn’t continue their business.”

On September 17, 2015, Thai police issued an arrest warrant for Pakistani citizen Abdul Tawab on charges of conspiracy to possess unauthorized explosives and conspiracy to possess unauthorized war materials. Police had been told that he had frequented an apartment where a police raid found bomb-making materials and arrested another suspect.

On September 23, Malaysian national deputy police chief Noor Rashid Ibrahim said 8 people, including 4 believed to be ethnic Uighurs, were detained during the week in Kuala Lumpur and in northeastern Kelantan State in connection with the bomb-ing. He

said 4 of the 8 were Malaysian human traffickers.

On September 28, 2015, *AP* reported that police attributed the attack to a people-smuggling gang seeking revenge for having their operation curbed. National Police Chief Somyot Poomphanmuang said that a Thai suspect still at large had been tied to bombings in 2010 and 2014. The 2010 bombing was loosely linked to “Red Shirt” activists. Police tied a Thai identified as Ord Payungwong, alias Yongyuth Pobkeaw, to 2 apparently accidental but fatal explosions in 2010 and 2014 who could have taken part in assembling the shrine bomb. Metropolitan Police Chief Srivara Rangsipramanakul said Ord “has committed at least 9 crimes so far, never been arrested and doesn’t have a Thai identification number.” The 2010 explosion in Bangkok partially destroyed a 5-storey building and killed 4 people. The 2014 explosion on a motorcycle killed 2 men and led to the discovery of several pipe bombs in a nearby apartment.

On November 23, 2015, *AP* reported that a military court indicted Uighur Chinese Bilal Mohammad and Mieraili Yusufu on 10 charges connected to the Erawan Shrine bombing. Thai officials say there was no political or religious motive behind the attack, but rather was for revenge by a people-smuggling network against Thai authorities for breaking up their operation. The 2 were arrested in August and September. *UPI* and the *Bangkok Post* said the 2 were charged with premeditated murder and illegal possession of weapons, but not with terrorism, according to the *BBC*. Thai authorities said Mohammed confessed to placing the backpack, and Mieraili said he set off the bomb. Mohammed was represented by attorney Choochart Khanpai, who said his client requested an Uzbek interpreter. 15081701

August 17—Saudi Arabia—A missile fired from Yemen killing 2 Saudi soldiers in the Jizan region. Houthi rebels were suspected. 15081702

August 17—Afghanistan—Two gunmen kidnapped a German

woman in Kabul after stopping her car in the morning. She was believed to be employed by the German government aid agency GIZ. On October 17, 2015, German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier said that she was freed. 15081703

August 17—Bangladesh—Authorities in Dhaka arrested 3 suspected male members of the Ansarullah Bangla Team, including Touhidur Rahman, 58, a British information technology expert of Bangladeshi origin believed to be the cell's mastermind and financier, for their involvement in the murders of secular bloggers Avijit Roy on February 26, 2015, and Ananta Bijoy Das on May 12, 2015. Mufti Mahmud Khan, head of the arresting battalion's media wing said Sadek Ali, 28, acted as a bridge to communicate with Mufti Jasim Rahmani, the alleged head of the militant group. Ali met Rahmani while working as a printing press worker. Rahmani was in jail awaiting trial in the murder of another blogger, Ahmed Rajib Haider, in Dhaka in 2013. Suspect Aminul Mollick, 35, was a broker at a passport office and helped members of the group make fake passports so that they could travel abroad if necessary. Rahman was believed to have returned to Bangladesh in 2011 or 2012, then contacted Rahmani.

August 17—Pakistan—A raid on a Karachi apartment led to a shoot-out that killed 2 suspected al-Qaeda members and intelligence officer Major Mohammad Sajjad, who was leading the raid. The suspects were believed linked to a recent attack on bus that killed over 50 Shi'ites in Karachi.

August 17—Turkey—The Islamic State released a video on Twitter that called Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan a traitor for allowing the U.S. to use air bases to “bombard the people of Islam,” and urged Muslims in Turkey to support IS and fight the “crusaders, atheists and tyrants.”

August 17-18—Turkey—*UPI* and *Xinhua* reported that the government and PKK rebels clashed in Lice in Diyarbakir Province, leading to the death of a Turkish soldier and injuries to 4 others.

August 18—Iraq—On August 21, U.S. National Security Council spokesman Ned Price announced that a U.S. airstrike killed Fadhil Ahmad al-Hayali, alias Hajji Mutazz, deputy chief of the Islamic

State, as he was traveling in a vehicle near Mosul. IS media operative Abu Abdullah also died. Price said al-Hayali was involved in IS's finance, media, operations, and logistics, observing that he was the group's "primary coordinator" for moving weapons, explosives, vehicles, and people between Iraq and Syria. He ran operations in Iraq and helped plan the group's offensive in Mosul in June 2014 which led to the collapse of 4 Iraqi divisions and the capture of stocks of U.S.-supplied weapons, including tanks and armored vehicles.

August 18—Thailand—A bomb was thrown from the Taksin Bridge at the Sathorn Pier in Bangkok. It exploded in the Chao Phraya River, causing no injuries.

August 18—Pakistan—Gunmen on a motorcycle seriously wounded Rasheed Godil, a senior leader of the Muttahida Qaumi Movement political party, and killed his driver while they were in his car, leaving a Karachi marketplace. Godil was hit in the neck, jaw and chest, and hospitalized in critical condition.

August 18—India—Two motorcycle-riding gunmen fired at a police sentry post outside a shrine in the northwestern village of Tujjar Sharief in the Indian-controlled portion of Kashmir, killing a police constable and a 70-year-old civilian man in a wheelchair. Senior police officer Garib Das said the gunmen grabbed the constable's rifle and killed him.

August 18—Syria—*CNN* reported that the Islamic State beheaded Kalid al-Asa'ad, a university professor and the former general manager for antiquities and museums, in Palmyra's public square.

August 18—Kenya—*UPI* reported that Kenyan police released a report, entitled "Tracing the Disappearing Kenyan Youth," in which it named 3 al-Shabaab recruiters: Abdifatah Abubakar Ahmed, Ramadhan Hamisi Kufungwa, and Ahmed Iman Ali, all who were in Somalia. Police say Ahmed helped plan the 2013 attack on the Westgate Mall in Nairobi, which killed at least 67 people. Kufungwa and Ali were clerics who preached at mosques in Nairobi and Mombasa, recruiting prospects and appearing in propaganda videos.

August 18—Burundi—Four friends were shot to death during the

night in a bar in Bujumbura's Musaga neighborhood in apparent revenge against members of the ruling party.

August 18—Philippines—A gunman on a motorcycle killed Gregorio Ybanez, publisher of *Kabuhayan News Services* and president of the Davao del Norte Press and Radio-TV Club, as he entered his house in southern Tagum city during the night. He also served as director of an electric cooperative. The attacker fled.

August 19—Turkey—The state-run *Anadolu Agency* reported that PKK rebels had set off a bomb on a highway in Siirt Province as a military vehicle drove by, killing 8 soldiers.

Police arrested 2 people after shots were fired at officers guarding Istanbul's Dolmabache Palace, slightly injuring a police officer.

August 19—Yemen—Islamic State-affiliated terrorists claimed credit on Twitter for killing a Yemeni soldier at a checkpoint in Hadramawt Province. AQAP was initially suspected.

August 19—Tunisia—Two gunmen on a moped fired a rifle at 3 policemen in Sousse, killing one and wounding the other 2. The trio were waiting for transportation to Kairouan from the low-income neighborhood of Hay Zohour.

August 19—Philippines—Hundreds of soldiers attacked an Abu Sayyaf hideout in an attempt to rescue 2 kidnapped coast guard personnel and other hostages. The ensuing 2-hour gun battle against more than 100 terrorists in the mountains near Indanan in Sulu Province killed 15 terrorists but no soldiers. The terrorists beheaded a village leader the previous week and threatened to kill 2 coast guard hostages who were abducted with him in southern Zamboanga del Norte Province in May if a ransom was not paid. Abu Sayyaf had held them in a jungle base in Sulu. They had been shown blindfolded in a video in which a terrorist was holding a knife to a hostage's neck. *AP* reported the next day that the 2 coast guard hostages had escaped.

August 20—Bosnia-Herzegovina—The trial began of 12 Bosnian men charged with fighting with the Islamic State in Syria and Iraq in the second half of 2013 and in 2014, which carries a 10-year prison term. The indictment claimed they entered Syria illegally from

Turkey to “participate in terrorist activities ... and fight on the side of the Islamic State.” Some defendants were also charged with illegal production, possession and trafficking of weapons and explosives.

August 20—Turkey—Two masked gunmen rammed their vehicle into the car of Star Media Group CEO Murat Sancar, then fired on his car in Istanbul. No one was injured. The gunmen fled. The firm owns the pro-government *Star* newspaper and TV news channel 24.

August 20—Yemen—A bomb exploded in the Governor Nayef al-Bakry’s compound in Aden, killing 4 people and injuring 10. The governor and other officials who were present were not hurt.

August 20—Egypt—At 2 a.m., a car bomb exploded near a national security building in Cairo’s working class Shubra el-Kheima neighborhood, wounding 29 people, including 11 police officers and soldiers, and tearing the facade off the government building. *NPR* reported that the local Islamic State affiliate said it was retaliating for the execution in May of 6 IS members by the government.

August 21—Syria—On September 7, *UPI* reported that British Prime Minister David Cameron announced that the government had conducting a “perfectly legal act of self defense” via a drone strike that killed 2 British citizens who were suspected of membership in the Islamic State. He said Reyaad Khan, 21, from Cardiff, Wales, and Ruhul Amin, from Aberdeen, Scotland, were plotting “barbaric” attacks on “high-profile public commemorations” in Britain.

August 21—Iraq—The *Associated Press* quoted UNESCO chief Irina Bokova as saying that the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria was engaging in the “most brutal, systemic” destruction of ancient sites since World War II. Hours earlier, the terrorists bulldozed the 1,500-year-old St. Elian Monastery near Qaryatain in central Syria.

August 21—Belgium/France—At 5:45 p.m., homeless Moroccan jihadi Ayoub el-Khazzani, 26, was heard loading his AK-47 in a rest room on a high-speed train from Amsterdam to Paris as it was passing through Oignies, near historic Arras, Belgium. When he emerged, he was jumped by the Frenchman who had overheard him, along with several passengers, including a Briton and 2

plainclothes U.S. Marines and their American friend. He fired on the Marines with a handgun and slashed at them, wounding one of them. Three people were injured on the Thalys train before he was subdued. He was arrested when the train was rerouted to Arras, 115 miles north of Paris. Counterterrorism officials in France, Belgium and Spain were aware of his jihadi views and IS sympathies. French actor Jean-Hugues Anglade, 60, sustained a light hand injury. A Briton also sustained injuries.

The gunman entered the train in Brussels, Belgium. He had earlier traveled in Syria. He was armed with the assault rifle, 9 magazines, a Luger pistol and a box cutter. French authorities used fingerprinting to confirm that he had come to their attention in February 2014. He had frequented a mosque in Algeciras, Spain, which was under surveillance. His attorney, Sophie David, told French television *BFM* that he intended to rob the train and is “dumbfounded” that it was being treated as an act of terrorism. Spain’s Interior Ministry said he had lived with his parents in the poor neighborhood of El Saladillo in Algeciras and had been arrested 3 times for drug-dealing there. Spanish officials said he had lived in Spain until 2014, then moved to France, traveled to Syria, and returned to France. A French official said that on May 10 he was spotted in Berlin, en route to Turkey. The French tipped the Spanish, which said on May 21 that he now lived in Belgium. The French then advised Belgium.

Train and national officials cited the heroism of British businessman Chris Norman, 62, who was working on his computer when he heard a shot and glass breaking and saw a train worker running. They also praised U.S. Airman Spencer Stone, 23; National Guardsman Alek Skarlatos, 22, from Roseburg, Oregon; and their friend, Anthony Sadler, 23, a senior at Sacramento State University in California. Skarlatos, who had served in Afghanistan, told Oregon TV station *KEZI*, “I knew we had to do something or he was just going to kill people. I mean he wasn’t shooting at the time so I figured it was a good time to do it.” Sadler told *AP* they saw the

man with the AK-47 and, “As he was cocking it to shoot it, Alek just yells, ‘Spencer, go!’ And Spencer runs down the aisle. Spencer makes first contact, he tackles the guy, Alek wrestles the gun away from him, and the gunman pulls out a box cutter and slices Spencer a few times. And the 3 of us beat him until he was unconscious.” Norman grabbed the gunman’s right arm and tied it with his necktie. Norman said, “He had a Kalashnikov, he had a magazine full. My thought was, OK, probably I’m doing to die anyway. So, let’s go. I’d rather die being active.” Skarlatos said the AK-47 did not fire because it had a bad primer, although the *Tribune* reported that the gunman got off 3 shots. French actor Jean-Hugues Anglade cut his finger to the bone while activating the train’s emergency alarm. Stone was taken to a Lille hospital with a hand injury. Authorities helicoptered Mark Moogalian, 51, a dual French-American citizen with a bullet wound in the chest, to another hospital in Lille. He was in intensive care in “serious but stable” condition at CHRU Lille hospital.

On August 24, *UPI* reported that French President Francois Hollande awarded the Legion d’Honneur, France’s highest honor, to Americans Spencer Stone, Alek Skarlatos, Anthony Sadler, and British citizen Chris Norman. French-American Mark Moogalian would receive the same award when he recovered from his injuries.

On August 25, *CNN* reported that Prosecutor Francois Molins said el-Khassani had 200 rounds of ammunition and that his Internet usage showed “clear evidence of terrorist intent.” He charged el-Khazzani with attempted murder, attempted mass murder and membership in a terrorist organization.

El-Khazzani posted to YouTube videos of jihadi anashid (propaganda songs) before starting the attack. 15082101

August 22—Egypt—The state-run news agency reported that Muslim Brotherhood leader Mohammed Badie, Mohammed el-Beltagy, Safwat Hegazy and 14 others were sentenced to life in prison on charges related to the killing of 5 people in an attack on a

police station in Port Said in 2013. The court sentenced 76 others in absentia to life in prison. Badie was earlier sentenced to death and to life in prison in other trials.

August 22—Nigeria—*UPI* reported that Boko Haram was suspected in the ambush of the 20-vehicle convoy of newly-appointed chief of army staff Major General Tukur Yusuf Buratai in Borno State in which a soldier and 5 terrorists died and 2 soldiers were injured. Buratai was not hurt. Authorities arrested 5 other terrorists on the road between Maiduguri and Ngala. The terrorists were hiding in a herd of cattle.

August 22—Afghanistan—*NPR* reported that a suicide car bomber killed 12 people, including 3 Americans working as NATO civilian contractors, and wounded 67, including Mohammad Hussain, in an attack on a NATO convoy traveling through Kabul's crowded Macrorayan neighborhood near the private Shinozada hospital. At least one armored vehicle and a dozen civilian vehicles were destroyed in the 4:20 p.m. attack. The Americans worked for the McLean, Virginia-based DynCorp International military contractor. One of them was Barry Sutton, a former Floyd County deputy sheriff in northwest Georgia; he trained Afghan law enforcement personnel. The *New York Times* reported that many children were wounded in a nearby playground. The bomber used a Toyota Corolla to target an SUV full of foreigners wearing civilian clothes. Taliban spokesman Zabiullah Mujahid denied involvement. 15082201

August 22—Somalia—Al-Shabaab suicide bombers crashed their vehicle into the gates of a former university campus now used as a military camp in Kismayo, killing 14 soldiers and wounding 9 being trained to fight them. Two suicide bombers died and 2 other suspects were arrested.

Later that day, a parked car exploded near a northern Mogadishu bus station, killing 4 people.

August 22—Algeria—*UPI* and *Xinhua* reported that the military killed 2 terrorists in Ain Kechra in Skikda Province during the night.

August 23—Egypt—Egyptian police in south-ern Sohag Province arrested 3 individuals accused of spreading Islamic State propaganda through Facebook. The 3 had 2 laptops containing IS videos.

August 23—Syria—The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights announced that a month earlier, the Islamic State blew up the 2,000-year-old Baalshamin Temple on the grounds of Palmyra.

August 23—Kenya—The Nairobi *Daily Nation* reported that police in Dadaab Town arrested 6 Tanzanians in Garissa and seized a weapons cache. Police believed the men, aged between 20 and 40, were planning to join al-Shabaab in Somalia. A Kenyan woman and a Tanzanian woman were arrested earlier in the week for planning to become al-Shabaab brides in Somalia. A spokesman said, “We arrested 6 al-Shabaab militiamen with 2 pistols, 7 grenades, 20 rounds of ammunition and 15 magazines in Garissa Ndogo trading centre in Garissa Town on Sunday and we are looking for more accomplices who are on the run.”

August 24—Iraq—In a morning attack, 3 Islamic State vehicle bombs, including 2 fuel trucks, exploded at a military outpost west of Ramadi in Anbar Province, killing 8 soldiers and wounding 6.

August 24—Yemen—Gunmen attacked an International Red Cross office in Aden, holding employees at gunpoint while they stole cash, cars and equipment. The ICRC withdrew its 14 foreign staffers to another of its sites in Djibouti. 15082401

August 24—Burkina Faso—Jihadis were suspected in an attack 30 miles from the border with Mali in which 2 people were wounded. Alassane Hamidou said that when he knocked on the door of a police station in Oursi, 3 masked gunmen inside told him to lie down on the ground, saying, “There are no police here now—it is Boko Haram from now on. We are looking for Christians, and you are spared because you are a Muslim.”

August 24—El Salvador—The Supreme Court declared that street gangs, such as the Maras Salvatrucha (MS-13) gang and any other gang that attempts to claim powers that belong to the state, as well as those that finance them, would be considered terrorists. The court defined terrorism as the organized and systematic exercise of

violence.

August 24—Saudi Arabia—Yemeni Houthi rebels fired rockets and artillery at a Saudi border post in Jizan Province, killing a Saudi soldier. 15082401

August 24—U.S.—Authorities in Avondale, Arizona, arrested Ahmed Mohammed el-Gammal on charges of helping a 24-year-old New York college student get IS training in Syria. El-Gammal had mentioned his IS support online. The indictment said the student left New York for Turkey in January 2015. El-Gammal was formally indicted on August 27.

August 25—Saudi Arabia—The official *Saudi Press Agency* said an attack by Houthi rebels from Yemen killed 2 Saudi soldiers. 15082501

August 25—Somalia—*UPI* and *Xinhua* quoted Abdullahi Osman, government forces commander in Gedo region, that the military killed 12 al-Shabaab gunmen during a battle for Garbaherey in Gedo region. One soldier was injured. The surviving gunmen retreated.

August 25—Pakistan—*UPI* and *Xinhua* reported that gunmen killed 3 Pakistani soldiers at a post in the Ladha area of South Waziristan.

August 25—Spain/Morocco—Authorities in the 2 countries arrested 14 suspected members of a cell that recruited jihadis for the Islamic State. Morocco's Interior Minister said that 13 people were arrested in raids in 5 cities, including Nador and Hoceima on the Mediterranean coast close to the Spanish enclave of Melilla, as well as Fez and Casablanca. One of those detained had previously been arrested under the country's anti-terror law. The network was headquartered in Madrid. Another arrest occurred in San Martin de la Vega, southeast of Madrid, Spain.

On August 27, 2015, Spanish National Court Judge Juan Pablo Gonzalez ordered jailed Moroccan man Abdeladim Achriaa on provisional charges of coordinating a cell that recruited jihadis from Spain and Morocco for the Islamic State. The long-time resident of Spain was arrested in San Martin de la Vega. Judge Gonzalez said 5

of Achriaa's brothers-in-law had gone to fight in Syria.

August 25—Nigeria—Two suicide bombers killed 15 people in separate attacks in Damaturu. In one, a girl between 11 and 14 years old set off her explosives at the entrance to the main bus station, killing 15 and wounding 41. A young male suicide bomber died when his explosives went off prematurely after a passenger spotted him on a bus and wanted to arrest him.

At 11 p.m., 2 suicide bombers killed an Air Force lieutenant and injured a young woman and other soldiers who were questioning the suspects at a checkpoint at a traffic circle leading to Maiduguri's international airport.

In a nighttime Boko Haram attack in Marfunudi, 24 people were killed. The terrorists slit many of the victims' throats.

August 25—Germany—*UPI* reported that arson was suspected in the destruction of a Nauen, Brandenburg State, gym planned to be used as a shelter for 130 refugees in September. No injuries were reported.

August 25—Iraq—A suicide bomber in Anbar Province killed 13 troops and militiamen.

August 25—South Sudan—Doctors Without Borders said 2 of its workers—Gawar Top Puoy, a logistician, and community health worker James Gatluak Gatpieny—were killed in separate attacks in villages in Unity State the previous week.

August 25—Syria—*UPI* reported that a drone strike killed UK citizen Junaid Hussain, alias Abu Hussain al-Britani, 21, a key hacker for the Islamic State's Cyber Caliphate, near Raqqa, Syria, the IS capital. He was convicted in 2012 at age of 17 of hacking the email of a former aide to former UK Prime Minister Tony Blair and for publishing Blair's personal details online. The Birmingham-born Hussain left the UK in 2013 after his release from prison and went on to Syria. He was a member of the Team Poison hackers in the UK, whose exploits included attacking the Metropolitan Police (Scotland Yard) telephone system. He was also believed to have been involved in the IS hack attack of the U.S. Central Command's

Twitter and YouTube accounts in January 2015.

August 26—Egypt—Three drive-by gunmen in a car killed 2 policemen guarding a post office in the Sinai Peninsula. The Sinai Province of the Islamic State claimed credit on social media.

August 26—Afghanistan—Two gunmen wearing Afghan security force uniforms attacked a NATO vehicle and killed 2 U.S. airmen near Camp Antonik in Helmand Province. Troops returned fire, killing the terrorists. *UPI* reported that Captain Matthew D. Roland, 27, of Lexington, Kentucky, was assigned to the 23rd Special Tactics Squadron in Hurlburt Field, Florida. Staff Sergeant Forrest B. Sibley, 31, of Pensacola, Florida, was assigned to the 21st Special Tactics Squadron, Pope Army Airfield, North Carolina. 15082601

August 26—Turkey—The *Anadolu Agency* reported that a bomb exploded in Antakya beneath the black Hyundai hatchback of Jamil Raadoun, 44, commander of the Suqour al-Ghab brigade, which is affiliated with the Free Syrian Army rebel group. Raadoun, who had defected from the Syrian Army, had been targeted by bombers in April, but the bomb was discovered before it could go off. He had keyed the ignition, setting off the bomb. Turkish government officials blamed the Assad regime. 15082602

August 27—Iraq—An Islamic State suicide car bomber crashed into Iraqi troops near Ramadi in Anbar Province, killing 2 generals and 3 soldiers and wounding 10 other soldiers. The dead included Major General Abdul-Rahman Abu-Regheef, deputy chief of operations in Anbar, and Brigadier General Sefeen Abdul-Maguid, commander of the 10th Army Division. IS said on Twitter that 6 fighters in 4 explosives-laden vehicles and armed with 2 heavy-machine-guns carried out the attack to avenge the killing of a local commander in Anbar it identified as Abu Radi al-Ansari.

August 27—Pakistan—Pakistani Taliban member Habibur Rehman blew himself up during a police counterterrorism raid on a house in Pir Mahal, killing himself, his wife and their 2 children. A gun battle had ensued after someone had thrown hand grenades at the police, who were investigating the assassination of Punjab provincial home minister Shuja Khanzada, who was killed along with 17 others in an attack by 2 suicide bombers in his

northwestern hometown in August. He initially used his wife as a human shield. Police confiscated 4 suicide vests, assault rifles, hand grenades and a large quantity of explosives at the house.

August 27—China—Courts in Xinjiang jailed 45 people on-terrorism-related charges, including 18 convicted of organizing illegal border crossings. *Xinhua* said they included 8 people sentenced to prison terms on charges of trying to leave China unlawfully. Five of them were sentenced to 8 to 10 years by a Kashgar court after they were captured by Tajikistan police near the border with Afghanistan. A Hotan court jailed 3 men for 10 to 15 years after they were detained by Chinese police at the Urumqi airport on their way to Turkey on falsified Turkish passports. A Karamay court convicted 18 people of organizing illegal border crossings. Wei Hai and Chen Qianggui were sentenced to life in prison after they and 11 others helped 305 people to illegally cross into Vietnam from December 2013 and June 2014, for a fee of up to \$1,000 per person.

August 27—Nigeria—Boko Haram attacked the Kafa fishing village, killing 4 people.

August 28—Philippines—Philippine marines encountered a group of 300 Abu Sayyaf gunmen near a forested hill in Patikul Township, sparking a gun battle that killed 3 Abu Sayyaf terrorists and wounded 10 marines.

August 28—India—Soldiers killed 5 Naga insurgents in Pangsha in Nagaland State's Tuensang District. An Army spokesman said they were part of a faction of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland led by S.S. Khaplang. In June, the faction ambushed an Indian army convoy in Manipur State, killing 18 soldiers.

August 28—Bahrain—A bomb went off in the predominantly Shi'ite village of Karanah, killing a police officer and wounding 7 people, including 4 policemen, a married couple and their child.

August 28—Nigeria—The Department of State Services intelligence agency announced the arrest earlier that week of a 14-year-old boy at the Abuja international airport for conducting surveillance of the facility for Boko Haram. He had watched the movement of passengers and security and reported back to his

handlers.

Boko Haram killed 56 in Baanu village in Borno State in a nighttime attack.

August 28—Afghanistan—The Taliban attacked police checkpoints in the Andar and Qarabagh districts of Ghazni Province, killing 8 officers and wounding 15.

An Afghan airstrike killed 16 insurgents and wounded 17 in Ghazni's capital.

A police vehicle hit a roadside bomb in the Chora district of southern Uruzgan Province, killing 5 police officers.

August 28—Chad—Ten members of Boko Haram, including Bahna Fanaye, alias Mahamat Moustapha, whom Chadian officials described as a leader of the group, were sentenced to death by firing squad for murder and the use of explosives. Chadian soldiers carried out the sentence the next day.

August 28—El Salvador—Authorities acting on an anonymous tip found a bomb containing plastic explosives that was hidden in a stolen car parked near the security ministry. Experts defused it.

August 29—Afghanistan—The *New York Times* reported that the Taliban killed 3 prominent local leaders and 12 other people in 3 attacks in the south. The Taliban attacked an Afghan Local Police checkpoint in the Andar District of Ghazni Province at 2:30 a.m., killing 6 police officers, including the commander, a prominent leader known as Abdullah. At 10:30 a.m., the Taliban ambushed a government convoy escorting the provincial security chief, Rahimullah Khan, and the head of the Shura Council, Maulvi Lal Mohammad, as they were on a highway between Tarinkot and Kandhar. Mohammad, a tribal elder, and their driver were killed; Khan escaped. A bomb in the Chora District of Uruzgan killed the deputy district police chief, Amir Mohammad, and 2 bodyguards.

Taliban factions supporting Mullah Mansoor Dadullah, loyal to the family of the deceased Mullah Omar, and those supporting other Taliban leaders conducted a gun battle that killed 5 people in

Afghanistan's Zabul Province.

August 29—Pakistan—The Pakistani military said one of its airstrikes killed 14 “terrorists” in Shawal in North Waziristan.

August 29—Iraq—A roadside bomb hit a convoy near the border post of Trebil, killing 5 officers. The convoy was headed to the Jordanian border in western Iraq.

Two roadside bombs killed 5 people and injured 19 south and west of Baghdad.

Gunmen using pistols fitted with suppressors killed 2 people in the Jihad neighborhood of western Baghdad.

August 30—Nigeria—Tony Opuiyo, spokesman of the Department of State Services intelligence agency said that Boko Haram was infiltrating Lagos and planned to attack the country's largest city. Security agencies arrested 14 Boko Haram suspects in Lagos, Abuja and other parts of the country outside the northeast in the past 2 months.

August 30—Pakistan—Ten to 12 gunmen on motorcycles attacked Baluchistan Province's Jewni Airport in the morning, killing an official on duty and wounding his supervisor before abducting a third engineer and destroying navigational equipment. The body of the abductee was found nearby.

August 30—Yemen—Gunmen on a motorcycle killed Colonel Abdelhakim al-Sanidi, the head of security in Aden, as he was driving on a busy street in the al-Mansoura neighborhood. AQAP was suspected.

August 31—Iraq—The Kurdish government said IS fired a rocket carrying “chemical substances” at Kurdish peshmerga forces near the Mosul Dam.

August 31—Afghanistan—CNN reported that Herat Regional Hospital spokesman Mohammad Rafiq Sherzai said 140 schoolgirls in Herat were hospitalized after being poisoned by a gas.

September—Libya—Gunmen in Tajoura kidnapped Maltese businessman Noel Sciberras, the general manager of a Maltese-

owned company which runs Tripoli's only public parking lot. They demanded a \$5 million ransom. The *AP* reported that he was freed after 6 weeks on October 28, 2015. It was unclear if the ransom was paid. The Maltese Foreign Ministry thanked a Maltese diplomat who earlier served in Libya and who negotiated the release of another Maltese man who was kidnapped in 2014. 15099901

September—Yemen—On November 24, 2015, the United Arab Emirates WAM state news agency reported that Emirati soldier Nasser Ali Hassan Mohammed Baloch, who was wounded by Shi'ite Houthi rebels in Yemen in September, died while receiving medical care in Germany.

September 1—Turkey—British police said Turkish police detained a 33-year-old mother and her 4 children, aged 4 to 12, from London who were believed to be on their way to Syria.

Authorities in Iskenderun detained a 21-year-old Israeli Jew suspected of planning to join the Islamic State. He was returned to Israel at the request of the Israeli Embassy. He had traveled a route from Crete to Izmir, Adana, and Iskenderun.

A Turkish soldier at a border post near Kilis died from shots fired from an IS-controlled area in Syria. A second soldier was missing.

September 1—Iraq—After firing mortars, 2 Islamic State suicide bombers on foot and 3 suicide car bombers killed 12 soldiers and Sunni militiamen in Haditha in Anbar Province. Another 5 soldiers and 3 Sunni militia were wounded.

September 1—Mali—Jihadis with automatic weapons were suspected of a morning attack on an army checkpoint in Timbuktu, killing at least 2 soldiers and injuring one. Another soldier was missing. The soldiers' throats were slashed. Authorities made several arrests outside Timbuktu following the attack.

September 1—Kuwait—Public prosecutor Dherar al-Asousi announced he had referred 26 people—25 Kuwaitis and one Iranian—to court on allegations that include illegal weapons possession, committing acts harmful to the country's unity, and having "furtive contacts" with Iran and the Lebanese Hizballah.

Three suspects were at large.

September 1—Somalia—Al-Shabaab overran an African Union base in the small farming town of Janale in southern Somalia in the morning. The terrorists set off a suicide car bomb at the base's gate, then began a one-hour gun battle. UNISOM said it was in control of the base; al-Shabaab spokesman Abdiaziz Abu Musab said it killed 50 Ugandan troops in retaliation over alleged killings by Ugandan troops of 6 men at a wedding in the Somali port town of Merka in July. On September 3, *AP* quoted the Ugandan military as saying that 12 Ugandan soldiers were killed and none were captured. Uganda's Ministry of Defense said that Ugandan soldiers captured 2 of the attackers and killed 46. On September 12, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni said 19 soldiers were killed and 6 were missing and presumed taken prisoner. On November 10, 2015, al-Shabaab released a video showing its members killing what it said were more than 50 African Union soldiers from Uganda during an attack on the AU base in Janale on September 1. 15090101

September 1—Nigeria—Boko Haram was suspected of late-night attacks on horseback on Kolori and Baana-imam villages that killed 26 people.

September 1—Saudi Arabia—Seven people were wounded when a missile fired from Yemen hit 3 vehicles in al-Tuwal village in Saudi's Jizan Province. 15090102

September 2—Yemen—Gunmen killed 2 Yemenis working for the International Committee of the Red Cross in Amran Province as they were traveling from northern Saada Province to Sana'a. 15090201

An Islamic State suicide bomber and a follow-up car bomber killed 28 people and injured dozens at a Sana'a mosque. The pedestrian bomber walked inside the mosque during the evening call to prayers; the car bomb went off outside an entrance while rescuers were carrying out the wounded. Yemen's IS affiliate said the suicide attacker was Quay al-Sanaani, who was avenging attacks by Houthis.

September 2—Iraq—At 6 a.m., gunmen in military uniforms kidnapped 18 Turkish employees of Nurol Insaat, an Ankara-based construction company in Baghdad in the morning, threw them into several SUVs and drove off. The Turkish construction company was contracted to build a sports complex in the Shi'ite district of Sadr City. The terrorists attacked the construction site, where the Turks were sleeping, broke down doors, disarmed guards, and grabbed the hostages. An Iraqi was also kidnapped. Turkish Foreign Ministry Spokesman Tanju Bilgic said the gunmen took 14 workers, 3 engineers and an accountant, noting that the terrorists targeted Turkish nationals, leaving behind workers from other countries. A previously unknown terrorist group released a 3-minute video on September 11, 2015, showing 18 Turkish workers kneeling before 5 masked gunmen standing in front of a “Death Squads” Arabic-language poster. The group threatened Ankara with “the most violent means” if its demands were ignored. The group demanded that Turkey stop terrorists getting into Iraq, stop the passage of oil from Iraq’s northern Kurdish region via Turkish territory, and lift a “siege” on Syrian towns and villages. It also condemned “wrongful” foreign policies of Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan. On September 12, Shi'ite cleric Grand Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani condemned the kidnapping and called for the Turks’ release. Two workers were released in Basra on September 16. The Turkish media reported on September 30, 2015, that 16 kidnapped Turkish workers were found in Musayyib. 15090202

Roadside bombs exploded in commercial streets throughout Baghdad, killing 9 people and wounding 29.

September 2—Afghanistan—CNN reported that Herat Regional Hospital spokesman Mohammad Rafiq Sherzai said 68 schoolgirls were poisoned by a gas.

September 3—Netherlands—The Defense Ministry announced that a 26-year-old serving member of the Dutch air force may have traveled to Syria to join the Islamic State. He was suspended from service, and had been banned from “all access to information, systems and locations.”

September 3—Afghanistan—CNN reported that 115 girls, aged

9–18, from a school in Herat were hospitalized after being poisoned by a gas, according to Herat Regional Hospital spokesman Mohammad Rafiq Sherzai, bringing the total to 300 girls who had been gassed in 3 incidents that week in Herat.

September 3—Ivory Coast—Modibo Naman Traore, spokesman for the Malian special forces, said Ivory Coast authorities arrested in the northern forests 7 jihadis accused of attacking the Malian military in southern Mali. They were handed over to Malian authorities. They were believed linked to Ansar Dine.

September 3—Iraq—A bomb exploded in Tarmiyah, killing 3 shoppers and wounding 10.

Four bombs in Baghdad commercial centers killed 8 civilians and wounded 18.

September 3—West Bank—Five American ultra-Orthodox seminary students took a wrong turn into a Palestinian neighborhood in Hebron and their car was stoned and firebombed. Two students were slightly wounded. A Palestinian resident rescued them and arranged for Israeli authorities to evacuate them.

September 3—Cameroon—*UPI* reported that 2 bombs went off in the Kerawa region, where the army was fighting Boko Haram, killing at least 10 people. A bomb exploded at 9 a.m. at a market near the border with Nigeria. A second bomb hit near a military camp. Some reports said 40 people were killed. *Reuters* said 100 were wounded. A local government official initially said 6 died and 87 were wounded; another official said female bombers were involved. 15090301–02

September 3—Egypt—At 2 p.m., white-painted vehicles from the Multinational Force and Observers' peacekeeping mission in northern Sinai Peninsula were hit with 2 explosive devices near their base in el-Gorah, injuring 4 U.S. soldiers and 2 Fijians. The Fijian vehicle hit the first bomb. The Americans were injured while attempting to respond and provide help. The troops were conducting supply and recovery convoys. They were airlifted for medical assistance to Israel, and were reported to be in stable condition. 15090303

September 4—Iraq—*NPR* reported that 3 Iraqi troops attempting to arrest kidnappers of 17 Turks were injured in a raid on a terrorist safehouse.

September 4—Yemen—The Saudi military said 10 Saudi soldiers were killed in a Houthi rebel missile strike that killed 50 other people, including 45 UAE soldiers and 5 Bahraini soldiers, at an ammunition depot in Marib Province. 15090401

September 5—Afghanistan—Gunmen stopped civilian vehicles and shot to death 13 Afghan civilians in Balkh Province.

September 5—Spain—*AFP* reported that police in Gandia near Valencia arrested an 18-year-old Moroccan woman for preparing to travel to Syria to join the Islamic State. Police suspected she also recruited other women on the Internet to join IS and had lived for a long time in Spain.

September 6—Tunisia—The Tunisian Interior Ministry warned of a plan to attack “sensitive sites” in Tunis with car bombs and explosive belts. Police banned traffic on Bourguiba Avenue in the heart of downtown Tunis and nearby streets.

September 6—Syria—State television *SANA* ran a confession by Wafi Abu Trabi, who said he had been recruited by the Nusra Front to set off a bomb that killed a prominent cleric and 25 other people. He had confessed to elders in Sweida Province.

September 6—Turkey—The state-run *Anadolu Agency* reported that the military said PKK rebels set off bombs as armored military vehicles were passing by near the village of Daglica, in Hakkari Province, killing 16 soldiers and wounding 6 others. *Firat News*, a website close to the PKK, claimed that 32 soldiers were killed.

September 7—Iraq—A sniper missed Defense Minister Khaled al-Obeidi as he traveled in a convoy near the oil refinery town of Beiji. One of his guards was wounded.

September 7—Egypt—A roadside bomb hit a military vehicle in Taweel al-Amir, south of Rafah, in the northern Sinai, killing an officer and a conscript and wounding 5 soldiers.

Gunmen shot at a police patrol in Beheira Province in the Nile

Delta, wounding 5 policemen.

In Mansoura in the Nile Delta, a court issued tentative death sentences to 9 people and sentenced 14 others to life in prison on charges of killing a police officer guarding a judge in 2014.

September 7—Spain—Police in Figueres, near the French border, announced the arrest of a 19-year-old woman for recruiting combatants to fight for the Islamic State and helping them plan their travel to Syria or Iraq. Police began the investigation when her name turned up in material seized from Ayoub Moutchou, a suspected Moroccan recruiter for the Islamic State who fled Spain in July and was arrested in August in Stuttgart, Germany. Germany turned him over to Spanish authorities in late August 2015.

September 7—Burundi—Unknown gunmen shot to death Patrice Gahungu, spokesman for the opposition UPD Zigamibanga party, outside his home in the Gihosha neighborhood of Bujumbura during the evening.

September 7—Libya—Islamic gunmen killed 8 soldiers southwest of Benghazi. One soldier was missing and another 10 were wounded.

September 8—Turkey—The *Anadolu Agency* reported that the PKK was suspected of detonating a bomb as a police vehicle escorting a group of customs officials to a border gate was passing by in Igdir Province, killing 14 policemen and injuring others. The customs officials were going to a border crossing between Turkey and the Azerbaijani enclave of Nakhchivan.

September 8—Iraq—Gunmen stopped the convoy of acting Deputy Minister of Justice Abdul-Karim al-Saadi in Baghdad, kidnapping him and 2 guards. The guards were later freed.

September 8—Kenya—In the afternoon, police arrested a man trying to enter Nairobi's Garden City shopping mall with a hand-held bomb. Police "safely neutralized" the device after evacuating the mall. Police questioned 3 men.

September 8—South Africa—*Reuters* reported that the U.S. Embassy warned its citizens of a possible attack by "extremists"

against U.S. facilities or interests in South Africa. The embassy website noted, “The U.S. diplomatic mission to South Africa has received information that extremists may be targeting U.S. interests in South Africa, to possibly include U.S. government facilities and other facilities identifiable with U.S. business interests ... no additional information as to timing or potential targeting.”

September 8–9—Pakistan—Gunmen killed 2 journalists in separate attacks in Karachi within 24 hours. During the night of September 8, gunmen fired on a van of the private satellite news channel *Geo TV*, killing a technician and wounding the driver. The next morning, motorcycle-riding gunmen killed journalist Aftab Alam, a *Geo TV* alum, as he stood outside his home.

September 9—Pakistan—*ABC News* reported that al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri released an audio declaring “war” against Islamic State caliph Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, observing, “We preferred to respond with as little as possible, out of our concern to extinguish the fire of sedition, but Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi and his brothers did not leave us a choice, for they have demanded that all the mujahideen reject their confirmed pledges of allegiance, and to pledge allegiance to them for what they claim of a caliphate. Everyone was surprised” by Baghdadi’s declaration anointing himself the fourth caliph in Islamic history, al-Zawahiri remarked, saying al-Baghdadi had done this “without consulting the Muslims.” Analysts suggested that the audio was recorded in the spring, noting that it reiterated pledges of loyalty to the long-dead Taliban leader Mullah Omar.

September 9—Germany—Berlin state court spokesman Tobias Kaehne said the court had convicted Fatih K., 36, of membership in a terrorist organization for fighting with Junad al-Sham in Syria. Fatih K. was sentenced to 6 years in prison. The court said he traveled to Syria in mid-2013 to join the group, received military training, and served as a cameraman on propaganda films. He was arrested in 2014. The German citizen had been convicted in 2011 of supporting another Islamic terrorist organization and served nearly 2 years in jail. Accomplice Fatih I. was convicted in June 2015 of supporting Junad al-Sham.

September 9—Iraq—Two Islamic State suicide bombers attacked

Iraqi troops at a military post in Anbar Province, killing 13 soldiers and wounding another 13.

September 9—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb targeting a local government official instead killed 4 children and wounded 3 in Kunduz Province.

A roadside bomb, possibly set off by remote control, killed 2 soldiers and wounded a civilian in Kabul Province's Kalakan district. The Taliban claimed credit.

September 9—Syria—The Islamic State's online *Dabiq* magazine posted photos of 2 men wearing yellow prison garb whom it said were Norwegian citizen Ole Johan Grimsgaard-Ofstad, 48, from Oslo and Fan Jinghui, 50, a freelance consultant from Beijing. The group listed their date of birth and home addresses. IS listed a telegram number under each man's photograph and said, "To whom it may concern of the Crusaders, pagans, and their allies, as well as what are referred to as human 'rights' organisations, this prisoner was abandoned by his government, which did not do its utmost to purchase his freedom. Whoever would like to pay the ransom for his release and transfer can contact the following telegram number," adding that it was a "limited time offer." It did not specify when/where they were captured. *AFP* reported on September 11 that China said its government had initiated an "emergency response mechanism." The *Voice of America* added that Norwegian Prime Minister Erna Solberg said Ofstad was captured near the end of January.

Chinese media said Fan's address was for a company he had owned. Fan worked in the advertising industry.

AP added on September 10 that Grimsgaard-Ofstad, from Porsgrunn, south of Oslo, was a graduate student in political philosophy whose Facebook feed shows a long-held interest in international affairs, Middle East conflicts and Norse mythology. On January 24, 2015, he posted on Facebook that he had "finally made it" to Idlib, Syria and was en route to Hama. 15090901

September 9—U.S.—*AFP* and *Fairfax Media* reported that the

FBI, working with Australian Federal Police, arrested Joshua Ryne Goldberg, 20, an American living at his parents' home in Orange Park, Florida. He was believed to have assumed the online identity of an Australian jihadist, Australi Witness, supporting the Islamic State. Australian Federal Police said "The man was arrested for distributing information relating to explosives and destructive devices to facilitate a possible terrorist act in the United States. It will also be alleged that this person provided information over the Internet in an attempt to facilitate and encourage terrorist acts in Australia." Jacksonville TV stations reported that he had planned to facilitate attacks in the U.S. and Australia, including a proposed attack on a 9/11 memorial service in Kansas City, Missouri. *Fairfax Media* said "Australi Witness" distributed pictures of a bomb he was building which he said had "2 lbs of explosives inside" and that he was accused of coaching an individual on how to make a pressure-cooker bomb filled with nails and other metal pieces dipped in rat poison.

CNN reported that U.S. Attorney A. Lee Bentley III of the Middle District of Florida said Goldberg was charged with distribution of information relating to explosives, destructive devices and weapons of mass destruction. The FBI discovered him through Twitter messages under the Australi Witness name that encouraged attacks on the Muhammad Art Exhibit and Contest in Garland, Texas, on May 3. The complaint said an FBI confidential source communicated with him through a direct messaging application, and Australi Witness discussed building a pressure-cooker bomb that could be detonated at the Kansas City Stair Climb, a September 13 event in which firefighters honor FDNY firefighters killed on 9/11.

Australi Witness suggested 5 websites with bombmaking instructions and observed, "I haven't made one before, but I've studied how to make them. Get FAR away from the bomb, brother. There's going to be chaos when it goes off. Shrapnel, blood and panicking kuffar will be everywhere." The *Washington Post* reported that he told the informant, "Hopefully there will be some jihad on

the anniversary of 9/11.”

The *Washington Post* reported that the FBI became interested in AusWitness after someone using that name claimed responsibility for the attack at a “prophet Muhammad cartoon contest” in Garland, Texas, in May on a Web site by saying, “You might know me for inspiring the attacks in Garland ... where 2 mujahideen entered an event mocking the Prophet Muhammad ... with intent to slaughter.” He claimed that he lived in Perth, Australia and was a refugee from Lebanon “enamoured with the Islamic State’s ideology.... The Jews are the worst enemies of Allah. When Islam conquers Australia, every single Jew will be slaughtered like the filthy cockroaches that they are.”

The FBI quoted an online conversation between AusWitness and Informant CHS that included the following passages:

CHS: “I don’t have any bombs. I don’t know how to make them.”

AUSWITNESS: “What weapons do you have brother? I can send you guides on how to make bombs if you need help.”

AUSWITNESS: “Have you decided what kind of attack to carry out on 9/11 ... I was thinking a bombing. We could make pipe bombs and detonate them at a large public event.”

CHS: “I’m in the Midwest the closest place is Kansas City if you’re familiar.”

AUSWITNESS: “Where will the most people be in Kansas City on 9/11? That’s where we need to target.”

AusWitness suggested the “perfect place” would be the annual Kansas City 9/11 Memorial Stair Climb, during which “343 Firefighters will embark on a 110 story climb to the top of the Town Pavilion high rise in downtown Kansas City in remembrance of the 343 firefighters killed on 9–11–2001.”

AUSWITNESS: “Be careful.... When you go there to place the bomb, make sure the bomb is VERY well hidden.”

CHS: “Where do you think would be best near the fire fighters or the crowd?”

AUSWITNESS: “Good thinking ... put the backpack near the crowd.”

AusWitness suggested that the pressure-cooker bomb should use “metal and nails” and “dip the screws and other shrapnel in rat poison before putting them in.” Those hit by them “will be more likely to die.”

He confessed during a raid on his home at the 3100 block of Pine Road in Orange Park, Florida, claiming that he would have warned authorities so he could be a hero. The complaint said that Goldberg “claimed that he intended for the individual to either kill himself creating the bomb or, if not, that he intended to alert law enforcement just prior to the individual’s detonating the bomb, resulting in ... credit for stopping the attack.”

He faced 20 years in prison. On September 15, 2015, Magistrate Judge James R. Klindt postponed his hearing and committed Goldberg to a month at the federal medical center in Butner, North Carolina, for psychiatric observation and evaluation. Goldberg was represented by attorney Paul Shorstein, who said his client was diagnosed with depression and his parents said he had other mental health problems.

On December 4, 2015, the *Florida Times-Union* reported that Lisa Feldman, a prison psychologist at the federal detention center in Miami, said Joshua Ryne Goldberg was “suffering from a mental disorder that significantly impairs his ability to understand what is happening” at trial. Goldberg was charged with distributing information related to explosives, destructive devices, and weapons of mass destruction. U.S. Magistrate Judge Klindt ruled at a December 14 competency hearing that Goldberg was incompetent to stand trial and order him sent to a mental health institution for at least 4 months for an evaluation.

September 10—Iraq—On September 23, *UPI* reported that the Pentagon announced that a September 10 airstrike near Tal Afar, Iraq killed Abu Bakr al-Turkmani, a senior leader for the Islamic State. He had been an al-Qaeda member before joining IS and was a close associate of several IS leaders near Mosul and Tal Afar.

September 10—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb, believed to have been remotely detonated by the Taliban, exploded in the morning in Ghazni, killing 5 police officers on patrol.

The Taliban fired 4 missiles into a U.S. Bagram Air Base at 9 p.m., causing no injuries. 15091001

September 10—Saudi Arabia—A Saudi soldier at a Saudi border guard outpost in the southern region of Jizan was killed by gunfire from Yemen. 15091001

September 10—Syria—The *Washington Post* reported that the 11th edition of the Islamic State's online English-language magazine *Dabiq* featured a 2-page photo spread of its destruction of the 2,000-year-old Temple of Bel in Palmyra, pictures of bound men moments before their summary executions, young boys training to be jihadists, and the famed photo of Aylan Kurdi, the 3-year-old Syrian toddler whose drowned body washed ashore on a Turkish beach. The photo ran with the headline "The Danger of Abandoning Darul-Islam—or the lands of Islam" and said that the refugees traveling into "crusaders' lands" was unforgivable. The article observed, "Sadly, some Syrians and Libyans are willing to risk the lives and souls of those whom they are responsible to raise upon the Shari'ah—their children—sacrificing many of them during the dangerous trip to the lands of the war-waging crusaders ruled by laws of atheism and indecency ... voluntarily leaving [the lands of Islam] for [the lands of infidels] is a dangerous major sin, as it is ... a gate toward one's children and grandchildren abandoning Islam for Christianity, atheism or liberalism."

September 11—Nigeria—*BBC* reported that Boko Haram was suspected when a bomb exploded in a tent near a warehouse and a central store at the Milkohi camp for internally-displaced persons who had fled the BH terrorist campaign, killing 7 people and wounding 13 near Yola in Adamawa State.

September 11—Egypt—A suicide car bomber killed a 61-year-old man and his 2 children, aged 3 and 7, inside their home in Rafah in northern Sinai on the border with the Gaza Strip. The bomber was targeting an approaching military convoy. One soldier and 4 civilians were wounded.

September 11—Burundi—Gunmen dressed in military fatigues fired from their pickup truck at the convoy of army chief Major General Prime Niyongabo in Bujumbura's Kinindo neighborhood. During the attack, 3 soldiers, a civilian and 2 attackers were killed. He was unharmed. The getaway vehicle was found in the anti-government stronghold of Musaga, where security forces arrested 4 men.

September 12—Mali—During the evening, gunmen fired at a military police post in Ouenkoro in central Mopti region near the Burkina Faso border, killing one military police officer, injuring another, and burning a local government office and 2 cars.

September 13—Pakistan—During the night, a remote-controlled bomb went off outside a bus terminal in Multan, killing 9 and wounding 48. Government official Zahid Saleem said it appeared to be a suicide attack.

UPI reported that a bomb attached to a motorcycle exploded after colliding with a packed rickshaw in Multan in Punjab Province, killing 10 and injuring 57. Central Police Officer Azhar Akram said ball bearings had been recovered from the site. District Commissioner Officer Zahid Saleem Gondal said the rider was transporting explosive materials that mistakenly blew up in the collision. *Xinhua* quoted a third police officer who said the bomb was hidden in a bag and remotely detonated. The bomb destroyed between 5 and 7 rickshaws, a car, 2 motorbikes, and 2 shops.

September 13—Internet—*CNN* reported that al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri had released another audio message, this one seemingly contradicting a recent one, in which he called for cooperation between AQ and the Islamic State. He called on all jihadis in Iraq and Syria to cooperate against a common enemy. He said AQ had used great restraint to "stop the fighting between the

mujahideen” in Syria and to “give room for the people of goodness to reconcile.” In addition, regarding IS, “were I in Iraq or in Sham (Syria), I would cooperate with them in fighting the crusaders, the secularists, the Nusayris (Alawites) and the Safavids (Shia) ... because the matter is bigger than me and their claim of establishing a caliphate.” In the tape, entitled “The Islamic Spring,” he added, “unequivocally that if there is fighting between the crusaders, the Safavids, and the secularists, and any group from the Muslims and the mujahideen, including the group of Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi and those with him, then our only choice is to stand with the Muslim mujahideen, even if they are unjust to us We call for cooperation with Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi and his brothers to push back the attack of the enemies of Islam.” However, “We are not with them if they evade being ruled by the Sharia, or slander the Muslims or brand them as infidels, or break their promises, or seek to split their ranks.” “We consider that most of the corruption in the movement is within a small ruling minority that mixed good work with bad.”

September 13—Turkey—*UPI* reported that the PKK set off a car bomb next to a police checkpoint in Sirnak, killing 2 police officers and injuring 5.

The PKK fired a rocket-propelled grenade in Silvan in Diyarbakir Province, killing a police officer. *Hurriyet Daily News* reported that he had been inside an excavator on the way to fill in trenches dug by the Patriotic Revolutionary Youth Movement, the youth wing of the PKK.

September 13—Egypt—Terrorists fired a mortar shell that hit a home in Sheikh Zuweid in the northern Sinai, killing an elderly man and wounding his son.

A land mine exploded in Sheikh Zuweid, severely wounding 3 7-year-old boys.

September 13—Internet—*Reuters* reported that al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri posted an audio in which he called on young Muslim men in the U.S. and other Western countries to carry out attacks inside those countries. “I call on all Muslims who can harm the countries of the crusader coalition not to hesitate We must

now focus on moving the war to the heart of the homes and cities of the crusader West and specifically America.”

September 13—Cameroon—A local self-defense group confronted Boko Haram suicide bombers in Kolofata, limiting the damage by blocking them from getting to a market. Nonetheless, 9 civilians were killed and 18 wounded. Ahmidou Fouman, one of the group’s members, said, “We detected 3 strange teenage boys and a girl dressed like a Muslim in our town. They pretended to be fetching water from a stream and when some members of our group went to search them, the girl detonated a bomb, killing some of us.”
15091301

Boko Haram conducted 7 attacks in the previous 5 days in northern Cameroon. 15099901–06

September 14—Syria—Two Islamic State car bombs exploded within 30 minutes in Hassakeh, a predominantly Kurdish city in the northeast, killing 26 people, including a woman, her 2 children, and several Kurdish fighters. The state-run SANA news agency said 21 people died in a bombing in the Mahatta neighborhood. The others, including the woman and her children, died in the Khashman district in northern Hassakeh. Authorities dismantled 2 other car bombs in the province. A human rights group said the dead included 13 civilians, 6 Kurdish fighters from the local police force and 7 pro-government militia members.

September 14—Morocco—Abdelhak Khiyam, head of the Central Bureau of Judicial Investigations, announced the dismantling of a terrorist cell in contact with the Islamic State group and that possessed weapons and bomb-making material. Authorities arrested 5 men awaiting the arrival of an IS bomb-making expert to carry out an attack. Authorities confiscated 4 pistols, an automatic weapon, pepper spray, samurai swords and quantities of sulfur and ammonium nitrate. Khiyam said the firearms were smuggled in via Algeria.

September 14—Afghanistan—In a morning attack, Taliban gunmen wearing military uniforms freed more than 355 inmates from a Ghazni Province prison. A suicide bomber breached the walls. Four guards died and 7 were wounded. Three terrorists died.

Only 82 prisoners remained in custody. To divert attention, at 2 a.m. the Taliban conducted 10 other attacks in the city.

September 14—Philippines—Some 15–20 heavily armed Abu Sayyaf gunmen stopped a water delivery truck carrying 11 workers to a road construction site in Sumisip on Basilan island. Two workers escaped by jumping off the truck. More than 500 soldiers and marines found the burned truck and rescued the 9 Muslim hostages whom the kidnappers had abandoned in the jungle.

The previous week, a Philippine court designated Abu Sayyaf as a terrorist organization, the first to be so outlawed using the country's anti-terrorism law.

September 15—Nigeria—The Army announced that it had rescued dozens of kidnapped women and children held captive by Boko Haram and had cleared BH camps in northeastern Borno State.

September 16—Saudi Arabia—The Interior Ministry announced on September 28 that authorities killed 2 suspected Saudi terrorists and arrested 3 other Saudis during a series of counterterrorism raids in Riyadh and Dammam against a suspected Islamic State cell. One of the suspects had earlier been jailed after repatriation from Iraq. Authorities said the dead terrorists had fired on security forces. The Interior Ministry said the terrorists were planning an imminent attack inside the country. Authorities found weapons and bomb-making material at an underground hideout and inside a residence. *Al-Arabiya* said the suspects were linked to a suicide bombing in Abha on August 6 that had been claimed by a previously-unknown Islamic State affiliate in the western region of Saudi Arabia.

September 16—Pakistan—Police in Karachi announced the arrest of Syed Sheaba Ahmad, a former air force pilot, for financing al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent. He said he was a businessman with 2 chemical companies in Karachi and Iran who had made large donations to the Afghan Taliban and another extremist group before supporting AQIS. Police said his computer had IS messages. He served in the Pakistani air force until 1998.

September 16—Egypt—Sinai Province of the Islamic State

gunmen fired from a white car and killed police Major General Khaled Kamal Osman as he was inspecting a security position in el-Arish. Police fired back as the gunmen fled.

September 17—Iraq—A suicide bomber on foot set off his explosive vest at a police checkpoint in Baghdad's Bab al-Sharji area, killing 9 civilians and 3 police officers and wounding 45 people.

A suicide bomber on foot set off his explosive vest in Baghdad's al-Wathba Square, killing 9 people, including 4 police officers, and wounding 31 people.

September 17—Germany—German police shot to death Islamic extremist Rafik Mohamad Yousef, 41, after he threatened passers-by and attacked an officer with a knife on the streets of western Berlin's Spandau area. He seriously injured a female officer before another officer shot and killed him. The Iraqi was convicted 7 years earlier of membership in an al-Qaeda-linked terrorist group. He was arrested in December 2004 on suspicion of plotting with 2 Ansar al-Islam members to assassinate former Iraqi Prime Minister Ayad Allawi during a visit to Berlin. German authorities could not deport him to Iraq after his release in 2013 because he could have faced the death penalty. He was ordered to wear an electronic tag, but he removed it the morning of September 17.

September 17—Pakistan—Authorities arrested Umar Hayat, believed to be behind a recent failed attempt to attack an air force facility in Kamra.

September 17-18—Thailand—Nine bombs exploded in southern Narathiwat Province, killing a soldier and 2 civilians and injuring 14 other people. Eight bombs exploded during the night; the 9th bomb, set off by radio, weighed 22 pounds and damaged a police car. Police blamed separatists, who set off the nighttime time-bombs at residential areas, a Buddhist temple, telecommunications and waterworks buildings, a local government office and a royally sponsored development project.

September 18—China—*Reuters* and *Radio Free Asia* reported on September 23 that separatists stabbed 5 police officers in a knife attack at a coal mine at the Sogan colliery in Aksu in the Xinjiang

region. News services later said 11 civilians and 5 police officers were killed. Dozens of other people were injured. *Radio Free Asia* quoted a government announcement that the knifing was “a long-planned, well-prepared, large-scale attack by separatists against police officers and mine owners at a coal field in our county.”

Radio Free Asia reported on October 2, 2015, that knife-wielding men attacked a Xinjiang coal mine, killing 50 people, including 5 police officers. Nine suspects were being sought.

AP reported on November 20, 2015, that Chinese police killed all but one of the 29 suspects by November 12. The remaining suspect was arrested. *Radio Free Asia* reported on November 9 that police had killed 17 suspects from 3 families, including women and children, who were accused of carrying out the mine attack. *RFA* said 50 people were killed in the mine attack.

September 18—Nigeria—UNICEF announced that Boko Haram attacks had forced 500,000 children to flee their homes in the last 5 months and that 1.4 million children were “on the run” in Nigeria and neighboring countries. More than half of the 1.2 million fleeing northern Nigerian children were less than 5 years old.

September 18—Philippines—A bomb exploded under a seat of a bus that was loading passengers at a bus terminal near a Zamboanga City market, killing an 11-year-old girl and wounding 32 other people; one person lost an arm and a leg. Abu Sayyaf was suspected. CCTV showed a man carrying a bag approaching the bus and minutes later running away before the explosion.

September 18—Saudi Arabia—Incoming fire from Yemen hit a residence for construction workers in Jizan Province, killing 3 foreign workers and wounding 28, including 4 Saudis. 15091801

September 18—Pakistan—The Taliban attacked the Badaber military base outside Peshawar, killing 29 people, including 16 worshippers inside a mosque and 3 air force guards and an army captain. Authorities said they killed 13 attackers during an hours-long firefight. Authorities said 29 people, including 10 soldiers and several civilians, were wounded. The Pakistani Taliban released a

video showing new leader Khalifa Umar Mansoor sitting among the attackers and saying he was in charge of the attack, which was to avenge Pakistani military bombing of mosques and killing civilians in tribal areas.

September 18—Libya—The Tripoli Province of the Islamic State claimed credit for an attack on a Tripoli prison. Six gunmen wearing suicide belts fired a rocket-propelled grenade at the prison fence. Guards killed the gunmen. A guard and a prisoner also died.

September 18—India—Gunmen killed a 3-year-old boy and his father in northern Sagipora village in Indian-controlled Kashmir's Sopore region. The terrorists threw a grenade which failed to explode, then fired on Bashir Ahmed outside his home as he carried his son. Ahmed was a former militant. Police Inspector-General Syed Javaid Mujtaba Gillani blamed separatists.

September 19—Syria—The Nusra Front killed 56 Syrian soldiers it had kidnapped during its takeover of the Abu Duhur Airbase in Idlib Province earlier in the month.

September 19—Egypt—Gunmen from the Sinai Province of the Islamic State killed police Brigadier General Ahmed Mohammed Askar in el-Arish.

September 19—Nigeria—Terrorists set off 3 bombs at a mosque, a dining area and a computer games center in Maiduguri, killing 80 people and wounding 85. A suicide bomber killed at least 28 people and wounded 12 at a market in nearby Monguno. Boko Haram was suspected.

September 20—Cameroon—Two young female suicide bombers set off their explosives in Mora, near the border with Nigeria, killing 2 civilians and a police officer manning a checkpoint and injuring 29 people. Boko Haram was suspected. 15092001

September 20—Yemen—Houthi rebels released 6 foreign hostages who then flew out of Sana'a airport to Oman, which negotiated their freedom. The hostages—initially identified as 3 Americans, 2 Saudis and a Briton—were kidnapped earlier in the year. One of them was a journalist whom the Houthis said “entered the country illegally” and “worked without notifying the

authorities.” *CNN* and the *Washington Post* later reported that 2 Americans had been freed and a 35-year-old American Muslim convert who was teaching English was still being held for unannounced reasons. Among the freed Americans was Scott Darden, 45, who worked for the New Orleans-based Transoceanic Development logistics company. The other American was Sam Farran, 54, a security consultant from Michigan. The Houthis’ internal security branch detained Farran and Darden on March 27. Darden had contacted Farran, a former Marine, for help in finding safety during Saudi bombing of Sana’a. 15032702, 15092002

September 20—Egypt—A bomb went off near a building with administrative offices for Egypt’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs in a middle-class neighborhood in Cairo, wounding 2 people.

September 20—UK—Authorities arrested Kevin Nolan, 45, after the discovery of a weapons cache in a house in Catholic west Belfast. On September 22, the Belfast Magistrates Court arraigned him on charges of possessing half a kilogram of Semtex, 2 detonators, 2 handguns and more than 200 rounds of ammunition for use by an unspecified IRA faction. He offered no plea.

September 20—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb went off in the afternoon in Paktia Province’s Zurmat district, killing 5 police officers, who were in a private vehicle on their way to Gardez.

A suicide car bomber attacked a police checkpoint in Kandahar Province’s Daman district, injuring 3 people, including 2 police officers. The Taliban claimed credit. A security official told *Xinhua* that the bomb went off near Kandahar Airport and injured 4 police officers, one civilian and a foreign soldier. 15092003

A bomb hidden near an electric station in Kunar Province injured 16 civilians.

A bomb attached to a motorbike went off in Aibak, capital of Samangan Province, injuring 5 civilians.

A landmine exploded in Kandahar Province’s Nesh district, killing 2 civilians and wounding another when their vehicle drove over the bomb.

September 20—Mali—Jihadi gunmen fired on a police station in Binh near the Burkina Faso border, killing a police officer and a civilian.

September 21—Somalia—An al-Shabaab suicide bomber attacked the gate of the Villa Somalia presidential palace in Mogadishu, killing 11 people, including 2 Polish citizens, another foreigner, 4 civilians, and 2 soldiers, and injuring 14 people. Poland's foreign ministry said a Polish victim was doing humanitarian and business work in Somalia. The *BBC* reported that Turkish diplomats were believed to have died. Al-Shabaab said on its online radio *Andalus* that it targeted "senior apostate leaders and Christian foreign invaders." 15092101

September 21—Egypt—Military spokesman Brigadier General Mohammed Samir announced that the air force and special anti-terrorism troops killed 10 terrorists near the Bahriyah Oasis. One wounded terrorist was arrested. Soldiers destroyed several 4-wheel drives and weapons. Samir said the "terrorists were preparing to infiltrate" several provinces during the upcoming Muslim holiday of Eid al-Adha for "attacks on vital institutions and foreign interests."

September 21—Syria—Jabha al-Shamiya (Levant Front) announced on Facebook that it had freed a British woman and her 5 children who were kidnapped in the country as they fled an area controlled by the Islamic State. The UK Foreign Office said a British woman and her 5 children were reported missing in Turkey, but could not confirm it as the same case. 15092102

September 21—Philippines—Before midnight, 11 gunmen armed with 2 rifles and pistols drove a motorboat to the Holiday Ocean View Samal Resort on Samal Island off Davao City and kidnapped 2 Canadian tourists identified as John Ridsdel, 68, the former chief operating officer of mining company TVI Resource Development Philippines Inc., a subsidiary of Canada's TVI Pacific, where he was still a consultant, and Robert Hall, 50; Kjartan Sekkingstad, 56, the Norwegian manager of the upscale marina and resort complex; and Teresita Flor, 40, his Filipina girlfriend. The terrorists tried to abduct an American and his Japanese companion on one of the yachts docked at the marina, but the couple resisted and escaped by jumping off the boat, suffering minor injuries. *AFP* added on

September 23, 2015, that the kidnappers evaded a naval cordon and were in remote mountains in the southern Philippines. They had made no ransom demands.

On October 14, 2015, *AP* reported that the suspected Abu Sayyaf kidnappers released a video showing the 4 hostages surrounded by a dozen masked gunmen. The kidnappers demanded that the government stop its artillery attacks. John Ridsdel, speaking while a terrorist held his head and aimed a machete at him, said, “We beseech the Canadian government to please, please help us and the Philippine government ... by stopping all of the operations that have been going on, like artillery fire which came near us.” A terrorist said the group would negotiate with the Canadian and Philippine governments and would issue demands once the shelling stopped. The gunmen they yelled “Allahu akbar.” Army Brigadier General Alan Arrojado said the government would reject any demands by the terrorists. Local press suggested that Abu Sayyaf commander Hatib Hajan Sawadjaan was involved. On November 4, 2015, Abu Sayyaf demanded more than \$60 million ransom. 15092103

September 21–22—Cameroon—Soldiers killed at least 17 Boko Haram terrorists who attacked the border town of Amchide. 15092104

September 22—Cameroon—*UPI* reported that 2 suicide bombers prematurely set off their explosives after being discovered by troops in the village of Goudjoudour in the Far North region on the border with Nigeria’s Borno State. No one else was injured. 15092201-02

September 22—Germany—In the early morning, Berlin police raided 8 buildings, including a mosque’s office, after a months-long investigation into suspected Islamic extremists involved in terrorist activities. The key suspects included a 51-year-old Moroccan man accused of encouraging others to go to Syria to fight with “militant jihadist groups,” and a 19-year-old Macedonian man suspected of taking part in the fighting there. Police say there was no evidence that the suspects were planning any attacks in Germany.

September 22—France—Spain's Interior Ministry said French and Spanish police arrested David Pla and Iratxe Sorzabal, ETA's 2 seniormost leaders who also managed ETA's arms and explosives stocks, in a country house in the western mountain town of Saint-Etienne-de-Baigorry, in France's Pyrenees mountains region. They were wanted in Spain and France on terrorism charges. Authorities also detained the house owner and another person present at the time on unspecified charges. Pla and Sorzabal had earlier served jail terms in either Spain or France. A French court had convicted Sorzabal in absentia for her role as the ETA leader responsible for the group's killing of 2 Spanish police in Capbreton, France in 2007.

The government expelled Franco-Moroccan dual national Ahmed Sahnouni el-Yaacoubi, who was naturalized in 2003, after he failed in an appeal against a decision to strip him of his nationality following convictions in 2013 for conspiracy to commit terrorist acts.

September 22—Syria—CNN reported that 58 people had defected from the Islamic State, $\frac{1}{3}$ of them in 2015.

September 22—Afghanistan—In an insider attack, a traitor, soldier Mohammad Alim, let terrorists slip into a compound at the checkpoint in the Qush Tepa district in Zawzjan Province, where they killed 10 soldiers. The terrorists and Alim fled.

Five Afghan police officers, including a district police chief, died and 3 were wounded when a roadside bomb went off under their car in Balkh Province.

New Taliban leader Mullah Akhtar Mohammad Mansoor released a message in which he said, "If the Kabul administration wants to end the war and establish peace in the country, it must end the occupation and revoke all military and security treaties with the invaders." He said a united Taliban should ignore "futile enemy propaganda."

The Taliban conducted an attack near Bagram Airfield, killing a NATO soldier. 15092203

September 22—Guantanamo Bay—The *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* reported that the Pentagon announced the repatriation to Saudi Arabia of Gitmo detainee/hunger striker Abdul Rahman Shalabi, 39, believed to have been a bodyguard for Osama bin Laden. The Saudi had been held for more than 13 years. The Pakistani military captured him along the Afghanistan border in December 2001 and handed him over to the U.S. He arrived at Gitmo when the prison opened on January 11, 2002. The *Times* quoted a leaked military dossier indicating that al-Qaeda had considered him for a suicide attack in 2000. The dossier said he was born on December 4, 1975, and had used the names Abd-al-Rahman Shalbi Isa Uwaydah, Abdul Haq Rahman, Saqr al-Madani, and Mahmud Abd Aziz al-Mujahid. He had claimed to be a religious teacher. In 2009, a multiagency task force declared him too dangerous to release. His nephew had been repatriated from Gitmo to Saudi Arabia's rehabilitation program in 2006. Shalabi was represented by attorney Julia Tarver-Mason Wood. He had been on a hunger strike since 2005 and was force-fed for 9 years.

September 23—Nigeria—The military banned moving vehicles, bicycles, horses, donkeys and camels in Borno State as a security measure to try to stop Boko Haram attacks during the Eid-el-Kabir holiday, widely known as Sallah in Nigeria, which is on September 24–25.

September 23—Pakistan—Police official Ghulam Baqir announced the arrests at a checkpoint in Islamabad of Haroon and Haris Rasheed, sons of Abdur Rashid Ghazi, a slain Islamic militant who died in the 8-day Red Mosque siege in Islamabad in 2007. They were carrying weapons and military fatigues.

September 23—Colombia—Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos and FARC leader Timoleón Jiménez, alias Timochenko, announced a major breakthrough in peace talks regarding whether disarming rebels would be subject to criminal prosecution, prison terms and potential extradition to the United States. The deal would establish a truth-and-reconciliation process under which rebels would be eligible for “alternative justice” limiting their punishment to financial reparations to victims and 5–8 years at low-security work camps or halfway houses.

September 24—Pakistan—Gunmen on a motorcycle in Charsadda killed the deputy chief of a jail and his brother as they received guests for the Eid al-Adha holiday. The Pakistani Taliban was suspected.

September 24—Yemen—An Islamic State suicide bomber disguised as a woman set off a bomb in his shoe at Sana'a's al-Bolayli mosque during morning prayers for the Eid al-Adha holiday, killing 25 people and wounding 36. IS said, "In a security operation facilitated by God as part of the acts of revenge for Muslims from the rejectionist Houthis, brother Abu Omar al-Hadidi waded into a crowd of apostate Houthis at al-Balili temple, detonated his suicide belt causing dozens to perish or to be injured." Some reports said a second bomber set off his explosives as people were coming out the door.

September 24—Bangladesh—*UPI* reported that the Ansarullah Bangla Team posted a manifesto that threatened to kill writers and bloggers around the world who were critical of Islam. The group named 9 bloggers in the United Kingdom, 7 in Germany, 2 in the United States, one in Canada and one in Sweden, saying, "Let Bangladesh revoke the citizenship of these enemies of Islam. If not, we will hunt them down in whatever part of God's world we find them and kill them right there."

September 24—Syria—*CNN* reported that Bazi, a 20-year-old Yazidi woman, told Christiane Amanpour that she was held as a sex slave by an IS member from the U.S. who used the name Abu Abdullah al-Amriki.

September 24—Saudi Arabia—The state-run *Saudi Press Agency* reported that gunmen fired at 2 police checkpoints in northern Hail Province, killing 2 civilians and one soldier.

September 24—Malaysia—National deputy police chief Noor Rashid Ibrahim said police detained 3 men—a Malaysian, an Indonesian and a Syrian, aged between 30 and 51 years—for questioning over their possible involvement in terrorism after the U.S. and Australian embassies warned of a potential attack at Alor Street in central Kuala Lumpur. One often visited Yemen and entered Malaysia a few days earlier.

September 24—Saudi Arabia—Islamic State loyalist Abdul-Aziz Radi Ayash al-Anzi, 18, released a video of him and his brother, Saad Radi Ayash al-Anzi, 21, killing their cousin, a soldier, whose hands they had bound, and 2 other citizens and a corporal in the desert. On September 26, Saudi Arabian security forces killed Abdul-Aziz and wounded and arrested Saad following a gun battle. A soldier died in the raid.

September 25—Guantanamo Bay—*AP* reported that the U.S. would release Saudi-born British citizen Shaker Aamer, 46, from Gitmo, after more than 13 years in U.S. custody. He is married to a British woman and has 4 children. He was captured in Afghanistan in 2001 and was sent to Gitmo in 2002. In 2007, a senior U.S. official said Aamer had shared an apartment in London in the late 1990s with Zacarias Moussaoui and had lived on money from Osama bin Laden. He was not charged with a crime. He was cleared for release from Guantanamo in 2007 but stayed in custody. He was represented by British attorney Clive Stafford Smith.

September 25—Egypt—Police killed 6 gunmen in a house in Ausim, a farming area 3 miles outside Cairo. They were believed responsible for killing a policeman and bombing 5 electricity transmission pylons. Police found a bomb and automatic weapons in the house.

September 25—Turkey—Police said the PKK fired a rocket at a police vehicle in Bismil but missed, hitting a home, killing a 9-year-old girl, and injuring 5 others.

September 26—Saudi Arabia—Gunfire from Yemen killed a Saudi soldier and Colonel Hassan Ghashoum Aqyli, senior border guard commander of the Harth border sector in Jizan Province, and injured 4 other soldiers. 15092601

September 26—Egypt—A roadside car bomb went off in el-Arish, killing 2 soldiers and injuring 16 troops as their vehicle was passing by. The local IS affiliate claimed credit.

September 26—Mali—Niger authorities arrested and sent to the International Criminal Court in the Hague Ahmad al-Mahdi al-Faqi, alias Abu Tourab, to face crimes against humanity charges of destroying religious buildings in Timbuktu in 2012. The ICC said

he was a member of the al-Qaeda-linked Ansar Dine, which ruled in northern Mali in 2012. He was charged with the destruction of 10 historic buildings, including mausoleums and a mosque in Timbuktu. He appeared before the ICC on September 30, telling Judge Cuno Tarfusser he was about 40 years old and a civil servant in Mali. An evidentiary hearing was scheduled for January 18, 2016.

September 26—UK—Seventy members of the London Fire Brigade battled an apparent arson at the Baitul Futuh mosque in Morden, south London, for several hours. One man was hospitalized for smoke inhalation. The fire damaged an administration building but not the worship areas. On September 27, London Metropolitan Police arrested a 14-year-old and a 16-year-old on suspicion of arson.

September 27—Iraq—Iraqi officials announced that they would be sharing intelligence about IS forces with Russia, Iran and Syria.

September 27—Sudan—In the morning, rebels in Darfur ambushed a South African unit that is part of a UN-African Union peacekeeping mission, killing a soldier and seriously injuring another. 15092701

September 27—Afghanistan—Before dawn, Khorasan Province of the Islamic State gunmen attacked checkpoints in the Achin District of Nangarhar Province, killing 3 police and injuring 8 police in the group's first attack on Afghan security forces. Afghan airstrikes killed 85 IS terrorists. The National Directorate of Security statement said, "All the terrorists killed were Pakistani citizens," under the command of Hafiz Saeed, who was also killed. The group said on Twitter that it took over 2 army barracks in Achin, set fire to an army vehicle, seized weapons and killed 9 "apostates." 15092702

September 28—Australia—Prosecutors in Victoria State Court said Amin Mohamed, 25, a New Zealand citizen, tried to enter Syria to fight alongside extremists. They said he used 4 phones to conduct coded conversations about "a big job" days before attempting to fly to Turkey. He was arrested in 2013 in Brisbane, Australia, while living in Australia on a temporary visa. He was trying to board a flight to Turkey. He was charged with 3 counts of preparing to enter a foreign state to engage in hostile activities. He faced up to 10 years

in prison on each count. He pleaded not guilty. He was represented by attorney Julian McMahon.

September 28—Turkey—The *Dogan* news agency reported that the PKK was suspected of setting off a bomb on a road in the mainly Kurdish Bitlis Province, injuring 20 soldiers riding in a military vehicle.

Kurdish gunmen fired on a police vehicle outside a hospital in Adana, killing 2 police officers during the night.

The state-run *Anadolu* Agency said the PKK fired a rocket at a military convoy in the southeast, injuring 4 people.

The Turkish military said it killed 6 PKK rebels in a clash in Hakkari Province near the Iraqi border.

September 28—UN/UK—The UN placed 4 British IS jihadis—Aqsa Mahmood, Nasser Ahmed Muthana, Omar Ali Hussain and Sally-Anne Frances Jones—on a terrorist sanctions list which freezes their global assets and bans travel. The UN said Mahmood went to Syria in November 2013 to join IS and was “believed to be a key figure” in a female brigade charged with enforcing IS interpretation of sharia. It said she had recruited women for IS online and used social media to advise how to get to Syria. The UN said Muthana helped finance, plan and facilitate IS activities after traveling to Syria in 2013 and appeared in numerous recruitment videos calling for Muslims in the West to join jihad. Hussain went to Syria in January 2014, took in recruitment programs and threatened to return to the UK to “plant a bomb.” The UN said Jones went to Syria in 2013 to join IS with her husband and used social media to recruit female jihadis. She allegedly used the pseudonym Umm Hussain al-Britani to post messages such as, “You Christians all need beheading with a nice blunt knife,” and called for individuals to launch attacks inside the UK and offered guidance on how to build homemade bombs.

September 28—Maldives—An explosion went off on a boat carrying President Yameen Abdul Gayoom and his wife as it reached the main jetty in Male as they returned from Saudi Arabia after performing hajj. President Gayoom was unhurt. A bodyguard

was seriously hurt. The President's wife, Fathimath Ibrahim, and an aide suffered minor injuries. Foreign Minister Dunya Maumoon said "it is likely that it was a targeted attack against the president, in which case it is something extremely serious and I strongly condemn it." Authorities arrested 2 soldiers who had access to the presidential boat. Defense officials and 2 security personnel attached to the vice president were transferred. On October 14, President Gayoom fired Defense Minister Moosa Ali Jaleel and later fired the police commissioner. Home Minister Umar Nazeer said on October 20 that the explosive device was hidden under the seat usually occupied by the president, who was instead sitting next to his wife. Nazeer described the bomb as "small, designed not to kill everyone on board. [It was] targeted to kill or incapacitate him [the president]." Five people were detained. On October 24, police arrested Vice President Ahmed Adeeb, 33, at the airport when he returned from an official visit to China "on suspicion of involvement in the boat blast," according to police spokesman Ismail. Three soldiers, including a former member of Adeeb's security detail and a member of the army's bomb squad, were also detained. On October 30, *AP* reported that Malaysian police deported 5 Maldives citizens, including a diplomat, in connection with the case. Malaysian National Police Chief Khalid Abu Bakar said the diplomat and 4 others, including 2 women, were detained in Kuala Lumpur on October 28. On October 31, the FBI said there was no evidence that a bomb was involved.

September 28—Bangladesh—Three Islamic State gunmen on a motorcycle shot to death Italian aid worker and veterinarian Cesare Tavella, 50, on a street in Dhaka's diplomatic quarter during the night. IS said it used "silenced weapons." Tavella worked for the Netherlands-based church cooperative ICCO as a program manager regarding food security and economic development for people living in rural areas.

AFP reported on October 26, 2015, that authorities detained 4 people in the killing of Tavella, confiscated the motorbike used in the attack, and said that the murder was a plot by the government's opponents to trigger anarchy and not the work of the Islamic State. Dhaka police commissioner Asaduzzaman Mia told reporters that

the foursome had confessed to the murder on “the orders of a so-called big brother who offered them money.... They carried out the murder to embarrass the government, to put the government under pressure and to create anarchy.... So far what they’ve admitted to us is that they were not specifically targeting Cesare Tavella but their aim [was to] kill any white-skinned foreigner.... Their big brother wanted to prove that Bangladesh is not safe for foreigners and if they could prove that, then it would put pressure on the government.... We have identified that so-called big brother. When we are able to arrest that man, it will be clear who used them.” Police said 2 of the suspects had records as drug dealers with previous criminal convictions, a third was a drug dealer, and the fourth was simply “a cold-blooded killer.” 15092801

September 28–29—Turkey/Iraq—Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan said gun battles with Kurdish rebels led to the deaths of 30 rebels during the night in a cross-border military operation in northern Iraq.

September 29—U.S.—The Treasury and State Departments issued sanctions against 25 people and 5 groups affiliated with the Islamic State. State designated as foreign terrorist organizations IS franchises in the Caucasus region of Russia, Algeria, Indonesia, and the Sinai Peninsula of Egypt. Individuals included Sally Jones, British widow of an IS terrorist killed in a drone strike. Also listed were 3 French nationals and a Russian.

September 29—Iraq—A suicide bomber set off his explosive vest at an army checkpoint in Tarmiyah, killing 4 soldiers and 3 civilians and wounding 16 people.

Xinhua reported that IS set off a Humvee vehicle bomb then fired mortars at a base in Garma in Anbar Province, killing 7 soldiers and Shi’a militiamen and wounding 10 others.

Shi’a paramilitary Hashid Shaabi (Popular Mobilization Committees) handed over 6 dead police officers to a police station in Khaldiyyah in Anbar Province, claiming they had found the bodies on a road well.

A suicide bomber hit a parking garage in Baghdad's Sadoun area, killing 7 and wounding 3.

September 29–30—Israel—A rocket was fired from Palestinian territory in the Gaza Strip toward southern Israel, causing no injuries when it was intercepted by Israel's air defense system. The IDF responded the next day with airstrikes against 4 "terror sites" in Gaza that morning. Gaza media said Israeli planes hit Hamas training sites.

September 30—Bahrain—Police found 1.5 tons of explosives, including C4, RDX and TNT, as well as hand grenades, in a warehouse and underground bunker system in the Nuwaidrat residential district south of Manama. The explosives matched those used in recent attacks. Police arrested several people suspected of ties to Iran and Hizballah.

September 30—China—The *South China Morning Post*, *Guangxi Daily*, *Washington Post*, *Voice of America*, *UPI*, and *Associated Press* reported that between 3:50 p.m. and 5 p.m., at least 17 bombs went off in rapid succession in different locations, including a shopping mall, jail, a dormitory of animal husbandry, a vegetable market, a local center for disease control, supermarket, rail station, bus station, a hospital and an open air market in Liucheng (another went off in nearby Liuzhou), the county seat of southern Guangxi Province, killing 7 people and injuring 51. Two people were missing. *Xinhua* suggested parcel bombs were involved. Local newspaper *Nanguo Zaobao* said the bombs were hidden inside express delivery packages. Chinese authorities detained a suspect, a 33-year-old man whose family name is Wei, whose motive was unknown. Local residents identified 60 "suspicious" parcels.

Bloomberg and *Xinhua* reported on October 2, 2015, that Wei Yinyong 33, the suspected bomber, died in one of the explosions. *Xinhua* said he hired people to deliver the parcel bombs to public places following disputes over the operations of a local quarry. At least 10 people died and 51 were injured. The *Southern Metropolis Daily* said a van operator claimed he was paid 180 yuan (\$28) by Wei to deliver a package. When the intended recipient asked him by

phone to inspect the contents of the package, it exploded in his face, severing 2 fingers.

September 30/October 1—U.S.—*CNN* reported that around midnight, an arsonist broke a window and threw an accelerant that started a small fire at a Planned Parenthood Health Center clinic in the Los Angeles suburb of Thousand Oaks, California. The sprinkler system extinguished the fire. No one was injured and damage was minimal.

October 1—Egypt—In the evening, smugglers shot to death Egyptian policeman Rabie Mostafa after he stopped a cross-border smuggling attempt in the northern Sinai.

October 1—Bahrain—The government declared acting Iranian charge d'affaires Mohammad Reza Babai persona non grata and demanded that he leave the country within 72 hours. Bahrain recalled its ambassador, Rashid Saad Al Dossari, over allegations that Iran sponsored “subversion” and funneled arms to militants in Bahrain. The government said Iran was involved in “supporting subversion, terrorism and incitement to violence through misleading media campaigns as well as assisting terrorist groups in the smuggling of weapons and explosives and training their members and harboring fugitives from justice.”

October 1—West Bank—A Palestinian gunman killed 2 parents, Eitam and Naama Henkin, driving with their 4 children along a West Bank road near the Palestinian village of Beit Furik. The 4 children, including a 4-month-old, were in the back seat and were lightly wounded (conflicting reports said they were not harmed). The family lived in the East Bank settlement of Neria. The armed wing of Hamas said on Twitter, “We praise the heroic operation that fighters in the West Bank carried out and we consider it a true response to the occupier’s crime.” On October 5, the U.S. Department of state said the father, Eitam Henkin, was a U.S. citizen. Israel announced it had arrested a 5-member Hamas cell that conducted the attack. The Israeli authorities said one of the gunmen accidentally shot a colleague in the arm, leading them to flee without harming the children. 15100101

October 1—China—An explosion hit a civilian’s house near a

highway administration bureau in Liucheng in Guangxi region, damaging a 6-storey building.

October 1—Israel—The government indicted 7 Arab men in their 20s and 30s on suspicion of setting up an Islamic State cell in Israel and planning to attack police and army bases and firebomb business that sold alcohol. Spokeswoman Luba Samri said the 7 had collected intelligence on police and military bases in Israel.

October 1—Germany—The Dusseldorf state court convicted German citizen Nezet Alija S., 22, of membership in a foreign terror organization and sentenced him to 2½ years in prison. The court said he spent 3 months in Syria in 2014 undergoing Islamic State military training and took part in combat at least once. There was no evidence he was planning an attack inside Germany.

October 1—Philippines—A bomb exploded in the overhead baggage bin of a passenger bus in Polomolok, injuring 18 people, including a 9-year-old girl with a serious head wound.

Thirty minutes later, Abu Sayyaf was suspected when a bomb in a parked motorcycle taxi hit the passing 2-vehicle convoy of Isabela city Vice Mayor Abdulbaki Ajibon, killing her driver, another passenger, and 2 pedestrians and wounding at least 6 others. She was uninjured, but her SUV was badly damaged. The shrapnel-packed bomb went off in front of the house of Mayor Cherrylyn-Santos-Akbar, who was not home. Three years ago, a roadside bomb exploded as Ajibon's convoy was passing by the same area.

October 1—Nigeria—In a nighttime attack, 5 young female suicide bombers killed 10 other people and wounded 39 in the Sareji neighborhood of Maiduguri. Authorities blamed Boko Haram for the attacks at a mosque and house of a vigilante leader. Witnesses and security sources said some of the girls were 9 years old.

The armed forces said Boko Haram had poisoned water sources in the northeast. A spokesman said, "Credible information ... indicates that no human life was lost as a result of the barbaric act of the terrorists. However, some cattle were killed after drinking water

from some poisoned sources.”

Boko Haram was suspected of killing 5 people in Kirchinga village in Adamawa State.

October 1—U.S.—*CNN* reported that at 10:30 a.m., Chris Harper Mercer, 26, shot to death 9 people and injured another 9 at Oregon’s Umpqua Community College in Roseburg. Wounded student Anastasia Boylan, 18, who underwent spinal surgery, said the gunman told her professor, “I’ve been waiting to do this for years,” before he shot him point blank. While reloading one of his 3 handguns, he asked students if they were Christians. He then said, “Good, because you’re a Christian, you’re going to see God in just about one second,” and shot them in the head. Student JJ Vicari said if they said “no” or “other” he shot them elsewhere in the body, usually in the leg. He fired on people in 2 buildings. The gunman died at 10:47 a.m. when police returned fire and he shot himself in front of his victims. A Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives agent told the press that investigators recovered 13 weapons, including 6 at the school, a flak jacket with steel plates and 5 magazines of ammunition. The other 7 weapons, and more ammunition, were found at Mercer’s home. All were legally acquired.

The dead included

- Lucero Alcaraz, 19, of Roseburg, was on scholarship studying to be a pediatric nurse
- Quinn Glen Cooper, 19, of Roseburg, was due to take his brown belt test the following week
- Kim Saltmarsh Dietz, 59, of Roseburg, but originally from the UK, had worked as a caretaker for several years and was taking classes at the same school as her 18-year-old daughter, who was unharmed.
- Lucas Eibel, 18, of Roseburg, was studying chemistry, was a member of Future Farmers of America, and volunteered at the Wildlife Safari and Saving Grace animal shelter. He had received a Ford Family Foundation scholarship and the Umpqua CC scholars award.

- Jason Dale Johnson, 33, of Winston, was in his first week of school
- Lawrence Levine, 67, of Glide, assistant professor of English and a member of the Steamboaters fly fishing and conservation group
- Sarena Dawn Moore, 44, of Myrtle Creek, was a member of Grants Pass Seventh-Day Adventist Church. She left behind 2 sons.
- Treven Taylor Anspach, 20, of Sutherlin, was a firefighter's son.
- Rebecka Ann Carnes, 18, of Myrtle Creek, was a relative of U.S. Senator Jeff Merkley (D–Oregon).

Chris Mintz, a former Army infantryman, was hit by 7 bullets as he tried to block the door and keep Mercer out of a classroom. Mintz told the killer it was his son's birthday. Mintz sustained 2 broken legs. By the next day, a gofundme page for his surgery had raised more than \$120,000.

Also wounded was Cheyanne Fitzgerald, 16, who lost a kidney; and Anastasia Boylan, 18.

Mercer left behind 5 blog posts under the username lithium_love regarding recent shootings: one about Vester Flanagan, who killed 2 local news reporters in Virginia, and one about an officer slain near Houston in August. Regarding Flanagan, an August 31 posting read, "I have noticed that so many people like him are all alone and unknown, yet when they spill a little blood, the whole world knows who they are. A man who was known by no one, is now known by everyone. His face splashed across every screen, his name across the lips of every person on the planet, all in the course of one day. Seems the more people you kill, the more you're in the limelight.... And I have to say, anyone who knew him could have seen this coming. People like him have nothing left to live for, and the only thing left to do is lash out at a society that has abandoned them."

Social media accounts attributed to Mercer, including a MySpace page and a dating profile, indicated that Mercer was interested in the

Irish Republican Army and punk rock music and hated organized religion. He posted on the 4chan site, "Don't go to school tomorrow if you are in the northwest."

He grew up in California and attended the Switzer Learning Center for students with disabilities. Chris Harper-Mercer was listed as a production assistant on the Facebook page of a UCC fall show. He left the Army in 2008 after a month of basic training.

October 2—Yemen—Senior AQAP operative Khaled Batarfi released a video saying that al-Qaeda leaders Osama bin Laden and Ayman al-Zawahri had both banned attacking mosques. IS had bombed 2 Shi'ite mosques, killing more than 20 people.

October 2—Spain—The National Court convicted and sentenced 11 Spaniards of Moroccan background from Ceuta, all members of a recruitment network that sent terrorists to carry out attacks for al-Qaeda-linked groups fighting in Syria. Members of the Jabhat al-Nusra recruited 28 gunmen in Spain's north African enclave of Ceuta and in Morocco in 2012 and 2013. At least 8 died in attacks that claimed hundreds of victims. The recruiters were arrested in 2013 in Ceuta. Cell leaders Karim Abdesalam Mohamed and Ismail Abdelaftif were sentenced to 12 years; the other 9 received 10-year sentences.

October 2—Nigeria—Two bombs went off during the night in Abuja's suburbs, killing 15 people and wounding 41. One bomb hit Kuje, killing 13 people. The second hit Nyanya, killing 2 people. Boko Haram later claimed credit.

October 2—Australia—*Australia 7 News* reported that Iran-born Farhad Khalil Mohammad Jabar, 15, of Iraqi-Kurdish background, shot to death Curtis Cheng, 58, a New South Wales police worker as Cheng left work at the State Crime Command outside the force's Sydney headquarters in the Parramatta suburb during the afternoon. The black-robed Jabar kept firing after killing Cheng. Police shot Jabar to death. Police said the attack was "linked to terrorism." Cheng had worked for the police finance department for 17 years. Police believed Jabar acted alone. On October 6, some 200 police conducted raids in western Sydney and arrested 4 men, aged

16 to 22. On October 16, 2015, authorities formally charged 2 men believed to have supplied Jabar with the .38 Smith & Wesson revolver. Police said Talal Alameddine, 22, who did not appear during the charging hearing in the Parramatta Local Court, gave the gun less than 3 hours before the shooting to accomplice Raban Alou, 18, who then gave it to Jabar during a meeting in the women's section at the Parramatta mosque. Alou did not appear in the Downing Center Local Court when he was charged with aiding, abetting, counseling and procuring the commission of a terrorist act. He faced life in prison. Alameddine was charged with supplying a firearm and breaching an order that bans him from acquiring, possessing or using a firearm, a firearm part or ammunition. He was also charged with hindering police by attempting to hide evidence against Jabar and Alou by damaging a cell phone and its SIM card. He faced a sentence of 35 years if convicted. Neither man applied for bail or entered pleas. Their next court appearance was set for December 2015. Alameddine was represented by lawyer Stephen Zahr. Alou's lawyer Moustafa Kheir said Alou would plead not guilty.

October 3—Iraq—Two Islamic State suicide bombers killed 18 people in 2 majority Shi'ite neighborhoods in Baghdad. In the Kadhimiya neighborhood, a suicide bomber set off his explosive vest at a police checkpoint, killing 11 people, including 4 civilians, and injuring 36 people. In Baghdad's al-Horreya district, a suicide bomber hit a busy street, killing 7 and wounding 25.

October 3—Saudi Arabia—The *Saudi Press Agency* reported that authorities in Riyadh arrested a Syrian man and a Filipina for building bombs in the country. "Lady Joy" had sewn explosive belts for the Syrian, Yasser Mohammed Shafiq al-Berazi. Police defused bombs at 2 sites.

October 3—Bangladesh—In a morning attack, 2 or 3 masked gunmen on a motorbike fired 3 shots and killed Japanese agriculture researcher Kunio Hoshi, 50 (*NHK* said he was 66 and hailed from Iwate prefecture), as he passed by on a rickshaw in Mahiganj village in Rangpur district, 185 miles north of Dhaka. Hoshi had started a grass farm in Rangpur. Rezaul Karim, local police chief at Kawnia in Rangpur district, said, "We are

questioning 4 people including the rickshaw puller who was carrying him when he was killed. They are not suspects. We are just questioning them for details.” Bangladeshi Home Minister Asaduzzaman Khan doubted a claim of responsibility by the Islamic State, which posted on Twitter, “There will continue to be a series of ongoing security operations against nationals of crusader coalition countries, they will not have safety or a livelihood in Muslim lands.” The government attributed the attack to the opposition Bangladesh Nationalist Party and its key ally, Jamaat-e-Islami. On October 5, police announced the arrests of 2 suspects identified as local businessman Humayun Kabir Hira and opposition Bangladesh Nationalist Party activist Rashedunnabi Khan Biplob. *AP* reported on December 8 that Deputy Inspector General of Police Humayun Kabir said Masud Rana, believed to be a member of Jumatul Mujahedeen Bangladesh, told a magistrate that he and his accomplices attacked and killed Hoshi. Kabir said Rana was a regional commander of the group and previously served a jail term because of his involvement with it. Six people including Rana were detained for alleged involvement in the killing. 15100301

October 3—Israel—Muhannad Halabi, 19, a Palestinian from al-Bireh, near Ramallah, fatally stabbed a man who was walking with his family in Jerusalem’s Old City and seriously injured the victim’s wife and their toddler before stabbing another man. The terrorist then took a gun from one of the men and fired at police and tourists. A police officer shot and killed the terrorist. Both Israeli men died. Hamas deemed the attack “heroic.” Halabi earlier posted on his Facebook page: “What’s happening to our holy places, what’s happening to our mothers and sisters in al-Aqsa mosque? We are not the people who accept humiliation. Our people will revolt.”

October 4—Israel—Police claimed that at dawn, Palestinian bodybuilder Fadi Alloun, 19, stabbed and wounded an Israeli man along the tracks of Jerusalem’s light rail, then tried to flee. Several Israelis shouted, “Shoot him! Shoot him!” A police officer arrived in a car and fired 7 shots. Israeli police spokesman Micky Rosenfeld said Alloun was carrying a knife, ignored warnings to put down the weapon and that the officer’s life was in danger.

October 4—Iraq—*UPI* and the *BBC* reported that the Islamic

State shot to death 70 members of the Sunni al-Bu Nimr tribe in Khanizir village in Anbar Province because they had relatives in the Iraqi security forces. *Xinhua* reported that the victims' fathers and brothers had joined army, police and paramilitary units fighting IS in Barwana, near Haditha.

Jordanian parliamentarian Mazen Dalaeen announced that IS-linked *Dabiq* media said the previous week that his son, Mohammed Salaeen, 23, had conducted a suicide attack in Iraq's Anbar Province, 3 months after dropping out of his third year of medical school and joining the group. *Dabiq* claimed that 3 suicide car bombers drove into Iraqi army barracks on the northern outskirts of Ramadi. Dalaeen recognized his son in one of the photos posted on the IS sites, under the nom de guerre "Abu Baraa, the Jordanian." He said he last saw his son in Ukraine in June and stayed with him and his Ukrainian Islamic convert wife for a week. Mohammed snuck off to Turkey. On August 20, he told his father via Facebook that he had completed his Islamic studies and would head into battle as a volunteer for "martyrdom operations."

October 5—Spain/Morocco—Spanish and Moroccan police arrested 10 people on suspicion of recruiting jihadi fighters for the Islamic State in Syria and Iraq. Two men—one a Spanish national of Moroccan ancestry and the other a Portuguese Muslim convert—and 2 Moroccan women were arrested during raids in Badalona, Toledo, and Valencia, Spain. Morocco arrested the other 6 in Casablanca. Investigators seized computer equipment and data.

October 5—Iraq—*UPI* reported that 63 people died and dozens were injured in car bomb attacks throughout the country.

The *BBC* reported that a car bomb went off in a market in el-Khales in Diyala Province, killing 32–40 people and wounding 58.

A vehicle bomb exploded in al-Zubair, near Basra, killing 10 people and injuring 25. IS claimed credit, saying it was targeting Shi'ites.

A bomb in Baghdad's northeastern Husseiniya neighborhood

killed 14 and injured 25.

October 5—India—Two suspected rebels died in a battle with soldiers in the Tral region of Kashmir.

October 5—Niger—Boko Haram was suspected when a suicide bomber set off his explosives when a policeman stopped him and his 3 male colleagues at 8 a.m. in Diffa, killing the officer and at least 6 civilians and wounding 11 people. A responding officer shot to death one of the fleeing trio; police arrested the surviving duo.
15100501

October 5–6—Afghanistan—In an overnight attack, the Taliban hit a police headquarters and other government buildings in Kunduz.

October 6—India—Suspected rebels killed 4 soldiers during a search operation in Hafruda forest near the Line of Control in Kashmir.

In a separate attack, a gunman died in a clash in the Lolab area west of Srinagar.

October 6—Bangladesh—Three men tried to slit the throat of the Reverend Luke Sarker, 52, pastor of Faith Bible Church, when they arrived at his home in the northwestern district of Pabna pretending to want to learn about Christianity. His wife came to his rescue, and he sustained only minor knife wounds. The terrorists fled. They had phoned 2 weeks earlier. Police later found a motorbike outside his home. Police suspected a fundamentalist group. Police arrested a member of the student wing of the Jamaat-e Islami party, the country's largest Islamic political party.

October 6—France—*Reuters* reported that Interior Minister Bernard Cazeneuve told lawmakers that the government would strip 4 Moroccans and a Turk of their French citizenship for their part in the May 16, 2003, bombing in Casablanca that killed at least 45 people. The individuals were arrested in 2004 and 2005 and had completed their sentences for belonging to a France-based logistics cell of the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group. They could appeal the decision. They faced expulsion.

October 6—Chad—A Boko Haram attack near the Nigerian border led to the deaths of 11 soldiers and 37 terrorists. 15100601

October 6—Yemen—In the early morning, reports said that either suicide bombers or Russian-designed Katyusha rockets hit Aden's 239-room al-Qasr Hotel and Resort, home to officials from the exile government, and 2 buildings used by Saudi-led coalition troops, killing 15 people, including 3–4 UAE soldiers, a Saudi, and Yemeni fighters. The state-owned *National* newspaper of Abu Dhabi reported that the buildings were the palace of Sheikh Fareed al-Aulaqi, which Emirati troops and the Emirati Red Crescent had been using, and a nearby coalition military camp. Houthi rebels were blamed, although a new IS affiliate in Aden claimed credit, saying 4 suicide bombers carried out the assault, which saw a truck bomb and a Humvee explode at the hotel, while 2 explosives-laden armored vehicles exploded at a Saudi and Emirati military headquarters and an Emirati military administration building. 15100602

October 6—Bosnia-Herzegovina—The Bosnian State Court sentenced 4 men for recruiting and attempting to join the Islamic State in Syria and Iraq. Husein Erdic was sentenced to 3½ years for having organized the trip for Nevad Husidic and Merim Keserovic, who were each sentenced to one year. Midhat Trako was sentenced to 18 months for financing the trip. The 4 were arrested in February.

October 6—Somalia—Al-Shabaab spokesman Sheikh Ali Mohamud Rage said on the group's radio that the group would fight the 70 British troops scheduled to be deployed to the country as peacekeepers. He said al-Shabaab would welcome the British troops with bullets and drag beheaded British soldiers through the streets.

October 6–7—Nigeria—In an overnight attack, Boko Haram hit a rural military camp in Goniri in Yobe State. Troops struck back, killing 100 jihadis. Seven troops died and 9 were injured.

October 6–7—Mali—Tuareg separatists in 20 vehicles attacked pro-government Tuaregs in Gao village in the late night, killing one person and kidnapping 4.

October 7—Turkey—Police in Gaziantep seized coin-making material believed used by the Islamic State and arrested 6

foreigners. Police found the items inside a building and in the suspects' vehicles.

October 7—Nigeria—At 6 a.m., 2 female suicide bombers killed 13 other people and wounded 12 at a Damaturu mosque during early morning prayers in the compound of a government workers' Buhari Housing Estate. One bomber entered the mosque. The other was found walking around the compound and set off her explosives when questioned by guards.

In a dawn attack, 2 male suicide bombers killed 10 on a settlement of Fulani herders.

Boko Haram released a video in which an unidentified man reaffirmed BH's fealty to IS and its leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi and denied military reports that 200 terrorists had surrendered.

October 7—Libya—A bomb went off next to the parliament in Tripoli, causing no casualties. The parliamentary session continued. No one claimed credit.

October 7—Philippines—Six gunmen, some armed with rifles, kidnapped Italian restaurant owner and retired Roman Catholic missionary Rolando del Torchio from his pizza restaurant near a college campus, threw him into a van, transferred to 2 motor boats and fled during the night from Dipolog City in Zamboanga del Norte Province. The kidnappers tried to seize 2 Filipino customers who resisted; the gunmen's leader said they had obtained their primary objective of kidnapping the Italian. Police found the abandoned van on a seaside boulevard. Del Torchio speaks the local Visayan dialect. He had served as a missionary with the Pontifical Institute for Foreign Missions, a Catholic group founded in Italy which has about 500 members in 17 countries. 15100701

October 7—Somalia—Al-Shabaab claimed credit for the drive-by shooting deaths of Lisban Osman Ali—the president's nephew—and government attorney Abdiqadir Mohammed Yabarow in Mogadishu.

October 7—Czech Republic—Police seized more than 100 kilograms (220 pounds) of various explosives, including Semtex, 150 kilograms of materials that are used to make explosives, 50

kilograms of unspecified dangerous poisons and highly toxic materials, and more than 1,000 detonators and arrested 4 people who allegedly wanted to sell them on the black market.

October 7—Moldova—*AP* reported that the FBI and local authorities foiled 4 attempts in the past 5 years by gangs with suspected Russian connections that sought to sell radioactive material to Middle Eastern extremists, including the IS. In February, a smuggler offered to sell cesium, specifically hoping to attract an IS buyer. In the spring of 2011, *AP* claimed, a middle man for a group led by “Colonel” Alexandr Agheenco, whom Moldovan authorities believed was a Russian FSB officer, brokered the sale of bomb-grade uranium U-235, and blueprints for a dirty bomb to a man from Sudan.

October 7—India—Suspected rebel gunmen shot to death sub-inspector Mohammed Altaf as he was leading an operation against terrorists in northwestern Bandipora in Indian-controlled Kashmir. He joined the police force in 1998 and earned the president’s gallantry medal. He earned several promotions for his formidable intelligence-gathering skills and success in hunting down top rebel leaders.

October 7—Israel—Authorities fired on a Palestinian motorist who tried to drive through a West Bank checkpoint to hit an officer. The moderately-wounded attacker was hospitalized.

A Palestinian stabbed an Israeli man outside a mall in central Israel.

Police shot dead a man who stabbed a soldier and tried to take his weapon after the soldier got off a bus in Kiryat Gat. The man fled into a residential building, where police shot him.

A Palestinian woman stabbed an Israeli man who then shot and wounded her in the Old City of Jerusalem.

October 8—Israel—A Palestinian teen stabbed in the neck a Jewish seminary student, 25, in Jerusalem’s French Hill neighborhood, seriously wounding him. Police arrested electrician Subhi Abu Khalifeh, 19, of the Shuafat refugee camp in east

Jerusalem.

A soldier was moderately wounded when he was stabbed in the northern city of Afula. His Arab attacker was arrested.

A Palestinian stabbed 4 Israelis, including a female soldier, with a screwdriver in Tel Aviv before a soldier shot him to death.

October 8—Tunisia—Gunmen fired 30 bullets from their vehicle at sports magnate and legislator Ridha Charfeddine on a road leading to Sousse. He was not injured. Only 7 bullets hit his car. *AP* reported that he is a member of the secular Nida Tunis party of President Beji Caid Essebsi, head of the Etoile sportive du Sahel soccer team and a top shareholder in the *Attassiaa* TV channel.

October 9—Afghanistan—The Taliban ambushed Afghan soldiers conducting a military operation near a mosque in Logar Province's Baraki Barak district, killing 3 civilians and injuring 4.

October 9—Iraq—Mortar attacks on villages in Diyala Province killed 35 people and injured 45.

October 9—Burkina Faso—In the early morning, 50 gunmen attacked a police station in Samoroguan, 30 miles from the Mali border, killing 3 police officers and seriously injuring 2 civilians. Jihadis were suspected.

October 9—Israel—In a morning attack, an Israeli man stabbed 2 Bedouins and 2 Palestinians in Dimona. Two of the victims worked for City Hall. He told police he was retaliating for recent attacks by Palestinians. Dimona mayor Beni Bitton described the attacker as a "mentally ill man."

October 9—Mali—Suspected jihadi members of the radical Macina Liberation Movement conducted an afternoon attack on Douna-Pene village of Dioungani municipality in central Mali near the Burkina Faso border, shooting to death local official Timote Kodio in front of his wife. She sustained a heart attack and was brought to a health center.

October 10—Chad—Boko Haram was suspected when 2 groups of suicide bombers attacked a market and refugee camp in a village, setting off 5 bombs, killing at least 38 people and injuring at least

53, according to UNICEF. General Banyaman Cossingar, director general of the gendarmerie, said female suicide bombers blew themselves up at a market in Baga Sola, killing 16 people. He said a second group of suicide bombers went to the Dar-es-Salam refugee camp, killing at least 22 people. Authorities said the bombers included 2 women, 2 children, and a man. 15101001-02

October 10—Nigeria—Boko Haram released a West Africa Province of the Islamic State video showing them foiling an advance by Nigerian troops in Borno State and beheading a captured soldier, claiming that the video “shows fighters clashing with enemy forces, dead bodies of slain soldiers, and the beheading of one soldier taken captive.”

October 10—Turkey—The *Washington Post* and *NPR* reported that 2 bombs went off minutes apart at 10 a.m. about 50 yards apart among peace marchers in Sihhiye Square near Ankara’s main train station, killing 102 and wounding 248, at least 28 critically and 48 seriously. At least 508 people sought medical treatment. Among the dead was Korkmaz Tedik, 25; Veysel Atilgan, 9, who died with his father; and one Palestinian. A Kurdish group said 128 people died. The bombs contained TNT and ball bearings. Suspects in the morning attack included IS and the PKK. At least 2 suicide bombers were suspected in the attack on the demonstrators, who were organized by the Confederation of Public Sector Trades’ Unions. By October 19, authorities had arrested 4 suspects and identified one of the bombers. Eleven others were released after questioning. Prosecutors said they had discovered a cache of suicide vests, Kalashnikovs and hand grenades.

The *Dogan* news service said 14 suspected IS members, including a woman, were detained in Konya. Raids in Adan and Kilis netted 9 more IS suspects. At least 45 IS suspects were reported in custody.

On October 26, 2015, *AP* reported that local media showed photos of fake Turkish ID cards, including one for Omer Deniz Dundar, who had previously been identified by the media as one of the 2 suicide bombers in the train station attack. The second bomber was identified as Yunus Emre Alagoz, brother of the man

suspected of carrying out an attack in the mainly Kurdish town of Suruc on the Syrian border in July, which killed 34 people.

On October 28, the Ankara Chief Prosecutor office's said that a cell of the Islamic State based in Gaziantep, near the Syrian border, which took orders from extremists in Syria, was behind the bombings. The cell was also believed to be responsible for 4 previous attacks in Turkey since May. The office said that there was a "regular flow of money" from IS in Syria to the cell. IS gave the cell "permission" to attack Kurdish rebels and other groups in Turkey. The cell sought IS's permission for attacks on Turkey's Jewish and Christian community. 15101003

October 10—Iraq—A sticky bomb exploded inside a microbus in Baghdad's al-Shaab neighborhood, killing 3 and wounding 7.

A roadside bomb went off near a crowded marketplace in Baghdad's northern Husseiniya neighborhood, killing 2 and wounding 9.

A roadside bomb went off among Sunni tribesmen patrolling Baghdad's southwestern Arab al-Jabour area, killing 2 people.

A roadside bomb hit a military checkpoint in Baghdad's al-Mohshahida neighborhood, killing one person.

October 10—Israel—Palestinians conducted 2 more stabbing attacks in Jerusalem before being shot dead by police. A 16-year-old Arab attacked 2 Israelis who were walking from the Old City toward the city center. The attacker then ran toward police, who shot him to death. Later, 19-year-old Palestinian Mohammed Ali was stopped for an ID check, then stabbed 2 police officers, one in the neck, outside the Old City. Other police forces shot to death the attacker, but wounded 2 colleagues. Three officers were hospitalized, one in serious condition. Ali had dropped out of school years earlier. He had worked in a relative's butcher shop, and prayed daily at the al-Aqsa shrine, which many Muslims believed was slated to be taken over by the Israelis.

During the night, a rocket was fired from Gaza into southern

Israel, causing no casualties or damage.

October 11—Ireland—Tony Golden, 36, a police officer, was killed in the border village of Omeath while trying to protect a woman from her abusive partner, Adrian Mackin, 24, who was granted bail in January 2015 on charges of IRA membership. On October 16, thousands of people, including President Michael D. Higgins, Prime Minister Enda Kenny and police commanders from both parts of Ireland joined 4,000 officers at Golden's state funeral. Mackin shot his partner, Siobhan Phillips, 22, and Golden with an illegally held Glock pistol. He then shot himself to death. Phillips, who had 2 children with Mackin, was hospitalized in critical condition in Dublin with gunshot wounds to the head and body.

October 11—Iraq—*Reuters* reported that the Iraqi air force struck a convoy of Islamic State caliph Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi in western Anbar Province. His fate was unknown. The military said he was en route to Karbala to attend a meeting with IS commanders.

October 11—Afghanistan—A bomb hit 2 armored vehicles attached to the NATO Resolution Support Mission in Kabul during morning rush hour, injuring 3 Afghan civilians and damaging one of the vehicles. U.S. Army Colonel Brian Tribus said it was a roadside bomb, while the Afghan government and the Tali-ban said it was a suicide car bomber who attacked the British convoy in the Joi Sheer neighborhood. 15101101

October 11—Cameroon—Minister of Communications Issa Tchiroma Bakary said 2 girls between the ages of 13 and 17 carried out suicide bombings in the northern village of Kangeleri near Mora town, killing at least 9 and wounding 29 others. Boko Haram was suspected. 15101102

October 11—Israel—An Israeli Arab stabbed 4 Israelis in Hadera in northern Israel during the evening, seriously injuring a 19-year-old girl before Israeli police apprehended him.

Police ordered a Palestinian woman to pull over after she was seen following a police vehicle on a West Bank highway near Jerusalem. When an officer approached her car, she yelled "God is greatest" and detonated a gas canister, injuring an officer and

herself. Police found handwritten letters on her praising Palestinian “martyrs,” and more gas canisters in her car.

A rocket launched from Gaza landed in an open area in southern Israel, causing no injuries.

October 11—Russia—The National Anti-Terrorism Committee said it found a device with 5 kilograms of explosives during a raid on a rented Moscow apartment and arrested a group of people who were preparing to carry out an attack on the public transport system in Moscow. Russian authorities announced that 2,400 of its citizens had joined the Islamic State. Authorities said some of those detained had been trained by the IS in Syria. Police said “between 6 and 11 people” frequented the apartment. Authorities later said the cell was comprised of 12 Russian citizens, including one, Aslan Baisultanov, who had been trained in Syria. It identified 3 suspects, all Chechen men in their 20s. A Moscow court ordered them held for 2 months. The FSB said that Baisultanov brought the explosives and detonator to Moscow from Grozny. Also appearing in court were suspects Elman Ashayev and Mokhmad Mezhidov.

October 11—Tunisia—The AQIM-linked Oqba Ibnou Nafaa Brigade kidnapped and executed a shepherd it abducted from a mountainous zone near the Algerian border. It said on Twitter that he had informed police about the group’s movements. The group also claimed credit for killing 2 Tunisian soldiers and wounding 3 others who had conducted a sweep of the area following the shepherd’s abduction.

October 12—Philippines—In an afternoon attack, heavily armed gunmen killed Tungawan Mayor Randy Climaco and wounded Tungawan Vice Mayor Abduraup Abison and 3 other people in a van in Tungawan in Zamboanga’s Sibugay Province. The attackers escaped. The convoy were returning home from a village fiesta. Abison was in serious condition after being shot in the head. A cousin who was planning to run in next year’s elections to succeed Climaco was traveling with him but was not hurt.

October 12—Australia—The Victoria State Supreme Court convicted New Zealand citizen Amin Mohamed, 25, of 3 counts of attempting to enter a foreign state to engage in hostile activities by

trying to enter Syria to fight alongside extremists. He had claimed that he was on his way to Denmark to meet his fiancée. He faced up to 10 years in prison on each count. He was stopped in Brisbane in 2013 when trying to board a flight to Turkey. He had been living in Australia on a temporary visa at the time of his arrest.

October 12—Congo—Omar Kavota, a representative of civil society groups in eastern Congo, said that the Allied Defense-Forces–NALU attacked Congo’s military in Mukoko, killing 4 civilians, then attacked the army in Tenambo, killing 3 civilians and injuring 4.

October 12—Israel—A Palestinian girl, 16, lightly wounded a police officer in a stabbing attack in Jerusalem. The officer shot and wounded the assailant near Israeli police headquarters, between the city’s predominantly Arab eastern district and the predominantly Jewish western district.

Police shot dead Mustafa Khatib, 17, a Palestinian who had attacked an Israeli officer with a knife near the Lion Gate of Jerusalem’s walled Old City on the predominantly Arab eastern side of the city. Border police officers had ordered the Palestinian to take his hand out of his pocket. The man then attacked the officer with a knife. The officer was wearing a protective vest and was not injured.

Two Palestinian cousins stabbed a 24-year-old man, seriously wounding him, then attacked a 13-year-old boy who had ridden his bike to a candy store, critically injuring him during afternoon attacks. Police killed Hassan Manasra, 15, from Beit Hanina. Ahmed Manasra, 13, was injured when he was hit by a car. Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas erroneously claimed on TV that Israelis had “summarily executed” Ahmed, who was recovering at an Israeli hospital. Social media ran a video of Ahmed lying in the street, his head bloodied, as bystanders cursed him and shout “Die!” in Hebrew. Ahmed’s trial opened on November 10, 2015. He was represented by attorney Lea Tsemel.

An attacker tried to grab the gun of a soldier on a bus near the main entrance to Jerusalem during the evening. Police shot the

attacker to death. Passengers fought off the attacker.

October 12–14—Afghanistan—During 2 3-day gun battles, the Taliban killed 29 border police officers in attacks on 2 checkpoints in Helmand Province. The Taliban killed 21 officers and took 8 hostages, whom they later murdered. Taliban gunmen made off with vehicles, weapons and ammunition. Taliban spokesman Qari Yousef Ahmadi claimed credit.

October 13—Egypt—Three homemade bombs went off before dawn over a kilometer of track along the railway in Muharram Bek, near the city stadium of Alexandria, wounding a husband and wife and breaking the glass of a parked train.

October 13—Mali—Jihadis set off a land mine under a truck carrying gasoline and being escorted by the army, then fired on the convoy, killing 6 civilians and injuring a civilian and a soldier 62 miles west of Gao. Three gas tanks were burned.

October 13—Yemen—AQAP detained 3 journalists and an NGO worker who took part in a 500-person protest against the group's rule over Mukalla.

October 13—Syria—Abu Mohammed al-Jolani, the leader of Jabhat al-Nusra, released a 21-minute audio message in which he called for Muslims to conduct retaliatory attacks on civilian and military targets in Russia. “The new Russian invasion is the last arrow in the quiver of the enemies of the Muslims,” who should attack to “distract” Moscow from the conflict in Syria. “If the Russian soldier kills from the masses of [Syria], kill from their masses.... And if they kill from our soldiers, kill from theirs. One for one.” He set a bounty of 3 million euros (\$3.4 million) for the killing of Assad and 2 million euros (\$2.3 million) for the elimination of Hizballah leader Hasan Nasrallah.

Hour later, 2 mortar shells crashed into the perimeter of the Russian Embassy in Damascus, causing no casualties.

IS spokesman Abu Mohammed al-Adnani issued a statement calling President Obama a “dumb mule” and an “idiot” who has extended the war “as we wanted” and “should have made haste and

not wasted time by trying solutions.” He predicted that America would “come via land soon” and meet “your destruction and ruin and end.” He eulogized Fadhil Ahmad al-Hayali, the No. 2 Islamic State leader who was killed in an airstrike by a U.S.-led coalition in Iraq in August. “We consider that he did not die, for he has raised men and left behind heroes.”

October 13—Israel—Two Palestinian men boarded a No. 78 Egged bus in the Armon Hanatziv Jewish neighborhood in Jerusalem and shot and stabbed passengers, killing 2 Israelis, including a man in his 60s, and injuring 3 others in the morning before they were shot dead by authorities. On October 27, 2015, American educator Richard Lakin, 76, a Freedom Rider who marched for civil rights with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in the 1960s, died of his wounds. Lakin from Newton, Massachusetts, was the longtime Hopewell elementary school principal in Glastonbury, Connecticut, then moved to Israel in 1984. His son said Lakin was returning from a doctor’s appointment for minor back pain when “he was brutalized by 2 Arabs from east Jerusalem who got on a bus, shot him in the head, then stabbed him in the face, then stabbed him in the head.” 15101301

Twenty minutes later, a third terrorist, Alaa Abu Jamal, crashed his car into a bus station on Malkhei Yisrael Street in east Jerusalem’s Geula area before hacking the victims with a meat cleaver, killing a rabbi and injuring 2 other people before being shot by a security guard. Two attackers were killed.

Two Palestinian stabbing attacks in Raanana injured 5, including one seriously. One attacker was wounded and arrested.

Police shot to death a Palestinian who threw a firebomb at a vehicle in the West Bank.

October 13—Egypt—Before dawn, bombs spread out over a kilometer along the railway in Muharram Bek, near the Alexandria stadium, exploded, wounding a husband and wife and damaging a train.

October 13–14—Nigeria—Three suicide bombs went off in

within 3 minutes in Maiduguri's Anilari-Cross suburb, killing 7 people, according to Army Colonel Sani Usman. Gunfire was soon heard. Civilian self-defense fighter Abbas Gava said 12 people were killed or wounded. Boko Haram was suspected.

Soldiers attacked a BH camp of individuals suspected of the terrorist raid the previous week on a military camp in Geidam town in Borno State. Soldiers killed 10 terrorists and captured an anti-aircraft gun, rifles, submachine guns and an all-terrain vehicle.

October 14—U.S.—U.S. District Judge Terrence Boyle ruled that North Carolina resident Basit Sheikh could be forcibly injected with anti-psychotic drugs to determine whether he was competent to stand trial for trying to join Jabhat al-Nusra in Syria.

October 14—Egypt—A court acquitted Mohammed al-Zawahiri, younger brother of al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri of terror charges. Mohammed was arrested at a police checkpoint in August 2013. He led a jihadi Salafist group and was a close ally of former President Mohammed Morsi. He was charged with the formation and leadership of a terrorist organization and with attempting to overthrow the government by force. The court sentenced 10 of al-Zawahiri's 67 co-defendants to death and sentenced another 32 to life in prison.

A roadside bomb hit a military convoy in the northern Sinai city of el-Arish, killing a civilian and a soldier and injuring 6 policemen.

October 14—Australia—Australian Federal Police Commissioner Andrew Colvin told Australian Broadcasting Corporation TV that authorities were investigating a 12-year-old boy for terrorist plotting.

October 14—Germany—Prosecutors said authorities arrested German citizen Aria L., 20, and searched his Frankfurt-area apartment on suspicion that he committed war crimes in Syria sometime between March-April 2014 by posing next to 2 severed heads spiked on sticks while he was fighting in the Syrian civil war with a rebel group against President Bashar Assad's army.

October 14—Nigeria/Somalia—Boko Haram released a video in which a BH member called on al-Shabaab to pledge allegiance to the leader of the Islamic State group, and abandon al-Qaeda. The video said that uniting “is of greater benefit to the struggle on the path of Islam” and will “help in defeating the infidels of the world.” Similar messages were sent a fortnight earlier from jihadis in Iraq, Sinai, Syria, and Yemen.

October 14—Israel—An Arab stabbed a woman, moderately wounding her, as she was boarding a bus near Jerusalem’s central bus station. Local authorities shot to death the attacker.

October 14—Pakistan—A pedestrian suicide bomber blew himself up at the election office in Taunsa of Amjad Khosa, a parliamentarian from the ruling party, killing 7 people and wounding 9 others, some critically. Khosa was not in his office. The Pakistan Taliban was suspected.

October 14—Central African Republic—During the night, gunmen attacked the Bangassou compound of Doctors Without Borders in Mbomou Province, seriously injuring a staff member. The group kidnapped 4 staff members, but released them after 30 minutes. 15101401

October 15—U.S./Malaysia—The U.S. Department of Justice charged Kosovo citizen Ardit Ferizi, who had been detained in Malaysia a month earlier, with stealing the personal data of U.S. service members and passing it to Islamic State British member Junaid Hussain, alias Abu Hussain al-Britani. Hussain posted links in August 2015 on Twitter to the names, e-mail addresses, passwords, locations and phone numbers of 1,351 U.S. military and other government personnel. He included a warning that Islamic State “soldiers ... will strike at your necks in your own lands!” Hussain died in a drone strike in Syria later that month. A prosecution complaint filed in the Eastern District of Virginia charged that in June 2015, Ferizi hacked into a server used by a U.S. online retail company and obtained data on about 100,000 people. Later that summer, he sent the details of about 1,351 military and other government personnel to the Islamic State, “knowing that ISIL would use the [data] against the U.S. personnel, including to target the U.S. personnel for attacks and violence.” Ferizi, whose

Twitter account was @Th3Dir3ctorY, led a group of ethnic Albanian hackers from Kosovo who called themselves Kosova Hacker's Security (KHS), according to an FBI spokesman. Malaysia said they would extradite Ferizi to the U.S.

October 15—Nigeria—Two bombs went off near a mosque in the Mulai suburb of Maiduguri during evening prayer time, killing 30 people and wounding 25. Boko Haram was suspected.

October 15—Germany—Berlin state police arrested Gadzhimurad K., alias Murat A., 30, a Russian imam from Dagestan, Russia, on terrorism charges of trying to recruit members and support for the Islamic State online and obtaining night-vision devices, range finders, and other equipment to send to the group in Syria. He was an imam at a mosque in downtown Berlin.

October 15—Syria—AP reported on October 17 that an October 15 airstrike killed Saudi citizen Sanafi al-Nasr, true name Abdul Mohsen Adballah Ibrahim al-Charekh, believed to be the seniormost member of Khorasan, with another Saudi and a Moroccan member of the Nusra Front, al-Qaeda's local affiliate, in Dana in northern Syria. An Egyptian terrorist escaped. The UN Security Council had imposed sanctions on him in 2014. The U.S. Treasury named him a Specially Designated Global Terrorist. Saudi Arabia listed him as number 49 on its 85 Most Wanted terrorists list. He had served as al-Qaeda's chief financial officer and was believed to have organized routes for recruits to move from Pakistan via Turkey into Syria. He had moved to Syria in 2013.

October 15—Central African Republic—Fighting between Muslim ex-Seleka rebels and the Christian anti-Balaka militia killed 3 people in Bangui's PK5 neighborhood after an attack on Muslim boys playing soccer. Several other people were wounded and homes were burned during the night.

October 15—U.S.—CNN reported that Caitlin Durkovich, Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for Infrastructure Protection, said that the Islamic State was so far unsuccessful in trying to hack U.S. electrical power companies.

October 16—Syria—UPI, Reuters, and several other news services reported on October 30, 2015, that an air strike on October 16,

2015, had killed 3 terrorists, including German rapper Deso Dogg, born Denis Cuspert, alias Abu Talla al-Almani, 39, who had joined the Islamic State after his conversion to Islam. He had released the album *Alle Augen Auf Mich*. The U.S. Department of State had designated him as a global terrorist who “appeared to serve as an ISIL recruiter with special emphasis on recruiting German speakers to ISIL.” He was involved in the German IS support group Millatu Ibrahim and joined IS in 2012. The airstrike hit his pickup truck in Raqqa. Defense Department spokeswoman Elissa Smith said, “Cuspert was a foreign terrorist fighter and operative for ISIL who used social media to take advantage of disaffected youth and potential Western recruits. He publicly threatened the president of the United States and German citizens. He also encouraged Western Muslims to conduct attacks.” *Reuters* added that in a November 2014 propaganda video, he held the severed head of a man he claimed was executed for opposing IS.

October 16—Saudi Arabia—A gunman wearing an explosive belt fired on Shi’ite worshippers at a prayer hall during evening prayers in Saihat in the eastern al-Qatif region, killing 5 people, including a woman, and injuring 9. Authorities shot him to death before he could set off his vest. A previously-unknown IS branch with links to Bahrain claimed credit. The Bahrain Province of the Islamic State posted that gunman Shuja al-Dosari fired a Kalashnikov rifle as “they finished their polytheist rituals” and called them rafida—those who reject the Sunni path. It said “infidels will not be safe in the island of Mohammed.”

October 16—Nigeria—Soldiers stopped 4 women at a checkpoint at Maiduguri. The women set off their explosives, killing 18 people and themselves.

October 16—Switzerland—Attorney General Michael Lauber charged 4 Iraqis linked to the Islamic State of plotting terror attacks in Europe. His office said that 3 suspects helped smuggle other IS followers to Europe, spread propaganda and provided unspecified “operative advice.” They were detained in northeastern Switzerland in March and April 2014. On July 17, 2015, prosecutors added a fourth individual who allegedly traveled to Syria to deliver radio equipment to Islamic State. He was accused of deleting information

on Facebook relevant to the case involving a “high-ranking member of the criminal organization.”

October 16—Lebanon—Hizballah’s *al-Manar* TV said it had shelled IS positions on the outskirts of Ras Baalbek, an area near the Syrian border where the Nusra Front and IS were active, killing 5.

October 16—Israel—Just before dawn, dozens of Palestinians firebombed the Jewish shrine Tomb of the Prophet Joseph on the outskirts of Nablus in the West Bank during a Day of Rage called by Hamas.

Eyad Awawdeh, 26, a Palestinian laborer wearing a T-shirt with “press” written on it to pose as a journalist, stabbed an Israeli soldier in the back and chest during a clash between Palestinian stone-throwers and Israeli troops in Hebron. Authorities shot dead the attacker.

October 17—Germany—An individual stabbed in the neck Henriette Reker, 58, an independent Cologne mayoral candidate supported by Chancellor Angela Merkel’s Christian Democrats and 2 other parties, a day before the election. The morning attack occurred at a market. Four other people were wounded—one woman was seriously wounded—when they jumped the 44-year-old man, who was arrested. Reker had run Cologne’s social affairs and integration department since 2010 and was responsible for refugee housing. The German national and Cologne resident had anti-foreigner motives and said he had been unemployed for several years. He had no police record but told interrogators that he had a background in the far-right scene. Psychologists said he could be held criminally responsible. He was held on suspicion of attempted murder and dangerous bodily harm.

October 17—Israel—Palestinians conducted 5 more stabbings in Jerusalem and the West Bank. Four attackers were killed.

In the morning in Jerusalem, a Palestinian, 16, pulled a knife on officers who requested identification after a witness said he was behaving suspiciously. He tried to stab the officers, who shot him to

death at one of the newly-erected checkpoints deployed to cordon Arab East Jerusalem from Jewish West Jerusalem.

An attacker tried to stab a policeman in the Jerusalem suburbs, but only hit his bulletproof vest. The attacker was wounded by gunfire. He pulled out a second knife and tried to attack a first responder. Another officer shot the stabber to death.

In Hebron, West Bank, a Palestinian was shot and killed by an Israeli pedestrian after trying to stab him. A Palestinian woman stabbed a female officer in the hand at a Hebron border police base near the Cave of the Patriarchs, lightly injuring her; a border police officer shot to death the attacker. During the night, a paramilitary soldier was moderately wounded in a knife attack before the knife-wielder was shot at the Qalandia crossing between the city and the West Bank.

October 18—Israel—In a nighttime attack, Mohannad al-Oqbi, variant Okbi, 21, a Bedouin man from Hura carrying a pistol and a knife, fired inside the central Beersheba bus station, killing an Israeli soldier, Sergeant Omri Levi, 19, and wounding 10 people, including 5 police officers and 5 civilians. The terrorist grabbed an M-16 weapon from the dead soldier and fired on the crowd. The attacker was shot to death. Police shot Abtom Zarhom, variant Mulu Habtom Zerhoma, 29, an Eritrean migrant residing in Israel, mistaking him for the gunman, who himself was an Israeli citizen. A mob then beat the Eritrean to death. Zerhom was in Beersheba to renew his visa. He worked at a plant nursery. Authorities arrested a member of al-Oqbi's family on suspicion of helping him. Shin Bet said al-Oqbi had no record of militant activity. 15101801

October 18—Turkey—The state-run *Anadolu Agency* reported that pre-dawn police raids on 17 locations in Istanbul netted 50 foreigners with suspected ties to the Islamic State who planned to travel to conflict zones in Syria and Iraq.

October 19—Afghanistan—The Taliban took over a remote district in northwestern Faryab Province. The Ghormach district police chief, Abdul Majeed Gilimbafi, and 17 of his officers were

missing. Taliban spokesman Qari Yousef Ahmadi said the group detained the chief, who was wounded, along with 13 police. The *New York Times* reported on October 21, 2015, that the Taliban killed at least 22 and as many as 37 police officers after the defending forces ran out of ammunition. The Taliban postponed its earlier threat to execute Gilimbafi.

October 19—Israel—The Islamic State released a video in which it called on Palestinians to continue attacking Israeli soldiers and civilians using every means at their disposal, including knives, vehicles, poison and explosives. A masked terrorist hailed “lone wolves who refused to be subdued and spread fear among the sons of Zion.”

October 19—Pakistan—A timebomb exploded on a passenger bus traveling from Quetta to Saryab, killing 11 and wounding 23.

October 19—Nigeria—Self-defense militia and the military claimed that a nighttime assault killed 150 Boko Haram terrorists and rescued 36 child and women captives in the Madagali and Gwoza areas. The victors recovered guns and explosives.

October 19—Russia—The FSB intelligence agency said that during the previous week, it had arrested a Russian assistant train driver in Krasnodar who ran a “terrorist-leaning” social media group who planned to blow up a train in southern Russia before going to Syria to fight.

October 20—Russia—President Vladimir Putin announced that the FSB intelligence agency in 2015 had foiled 20 terrorist plots, arrested 560 terrorists, and killed 112 others in the North Caucasus. Hours later, police detained 20 members of a banned Islamic organization in the Moscow region. The Interior Ministry said that authorities “destroyed a cell” of the banned Islamic organization Hizb ut-Tahrir in the Moscow region. The ministry said 97 people were being questioned in a “large-scale operation” involving police and intelligence services with 20 of them already detained. Officials said the Hizb ut-Tahrir “secret cell” was raising funds for jihadis and recruiting new members. On October 26, *Radio Free Europe* reported that 12 suspects were arrested and 3 were remanded into custody until December. Among those arrested were Obidzhon

Dzhurabayev and Abdukayum Makmudov, suspected of recruiting for Hizb ut-Tahrir.

October 20—Israel—During demonstrations near the Israeli settlement of Kiryat Arba in the West Bank, an Israeli man got out of his car after Palestinians threw stones at it. He swung at Palestinian cars with a large stick, hit a truck with the stick, then died when he was run over by the truck. The truck driver turned himself in, saying it was an accident and that he was trying to swerve out of the way.

A Palestinian man stabbed and lightly wounded a military officer in Beit Awwa in the West Bank. Israeli forces shot and killed the attacker.

October 20—Bangladesh—Authorities said they were investigating e-mails signed by the Ansarullah Bangla Team and sent to various media organizations threatening to topple “towering buildings” and telling the media not to run anything that goes against jihad. The emails included a 6-point directive that included telling women to stay at home, calling on businesses to fire any female employees, and deeming working outside of the home to be a “punishable offense” according to Shariah. The group threatened to kill additional atheist bloggers, naming 6 in Bangladesh and 9 others living abroad to be targeted as soon as they returned to the South Asian country. It said the list was not final, warning that anyone who attempts to degrade Islam would face serious consequences and anyone supporting the atheist bloggers will not “be spared.” The email was signed Abdullah bin Salim, who said he is an Ansarullah spokesman. Authorities determined it had been sent from a computer in Chittagong. The Bangladeshi news service bdnews24.com copy of the email said, “Our directives will be the law for you from today.... The consequences will be severe if you do not walk the path of Islam. Towering buildings will crumble to the ground, your heads will roll at the feet of the soldiers of Islam.... If your freedom of expression breaks the limit we have set, every news media unit should be prepared to face (the consequences) of our freedom to vent our anger.” Working for news media that condemned “jihadis” for attacks “will be considered to be abettors of atheists and atheism, and they would be fully uprooted.”

October 20—Israel—The military shot and killed 2 Palestinians after they tried to knife soldiers in the West Bank. One soldier was lightly wounded.

A Palestinian was shot and killed after he drove into a group of Israelis standing on the side of the road at a junction near Jerusalem in the West Bank, injuring a soldier and a civilian. The attacker jumped out of the vehicle and stabbed people with a knife before he was killed.

October 21—Pakistan—Senior police officer Mohammad Sajjad said security forces raided a terrorist safehouse in Swabi, 60 miles northeast of Peshawar, kicking off a clash in which 4 suspected terrorists died. Another 32 suspects from around Swabi were arrested.

October 21—Northern Ireland—Director of public prosecutions Barra McGrory announced that authorities would investigate Fred Scappaticci, alias “Stakeknife,” a British Army informer who worked inside the Irish Republican Army, for his alleged role in at least 2 dozen killings. Scappaticci allegedly ran the IRA’s internal affairs unit responsible for identifying, interrogating and killing spies and informers. In 2003, Scappaticci was publicly identified as a Catholic west Belfast native of Sicilian background.

October 21—Philippines—A Chinese attacker armed with a Colt .45 pistol killed Deputy Consul-General Sun Shan and finance officer Hui Li of the Chinese Consulate and wounded Consul-General Song Ronghua during a birthday celebration at the Lighthouse Restaurant in central Cebu City. Police arrested the attacker and his wife, who worked at the consulate and claimed diplomatic immunity. The next day, Beijing claimed diplomatic immunity for the couple and said it would take custody of them. A similar gun with the same serial number and an expired license as the murder weapon had been seized from a Filipino owner in metropolitan Manila. The duo were taken back to Xiamen, China for trial on October 24. Police Senior Superintendent Rey Lyndon Lawas said a restaurant staffer heard arguments “over financial matters” before shots were fired.

October 21–22—Israel—An Israeli soldier shot and killed a Jewish Israeli he mistook for a Palestinian attacker. Soldiers in Jerusalem demanded that the man show them his ID. He refused, saying “I am ISIS,” and tried to grab one of their weapons. A private security guard nearby shot the 28-year-old Jerusalem resident, and a soldier also opened fire. A friend said the individual came from Dagestan, Russia, had worked as a security guard, but was unstable.

Two 20-something Palestinians with records of militant activity stabbed an Israeli at a bus stop after they tried to enter a bus taking children to school. Police shot the 2 men, one of whom later died while the other was seriously wounded. The Israeli man was moderately wounded. One Palestinian was a Hamas member; the other was jailed for 2 years after he was caught carrying a knife at a West Bank holy site.

October 22—Sweden—Anton Lundin Pettersson, 21, wearing a military helmet and black Darth Vader mask, posed with 2 students at the Kronan primary and middle school before stabbing 4 people with a sword, killing a teacher and a student before being shot to death by police, who hit him with 2 shots to the lower chest. Initial reports indicated that 2 boys, aged 11 and 15, and a 41-year-old male teacher were seriously injured; one of the students later died. Pettersson rampaged through the halls, knocking on the doors of 2 classrooms and slashing those who opened the doors. The school served a large immigrant community in Trollhattan. Police spokesman Thomas Fuxborg said that an alarm called in after 10 a.m. indicated “that a masked man in his 20s had entered the school ... carrying knife-like weapons in his hands, attacking students and adults at the school. We fired 2 shots, one of which hit and incapacitated the man so that we could arrest him.” Police spokeswoman Jenny Widen said officers were looking into the “attacker’s possible links to right-wing organizations.” She said the 2 people killed were both men. One was born in 1995; the other in 1998. The attacker was born in 1994. Investigator Thord Haraldsson said police have “found evidence that the incident was planned” by the lone attacker, and that police found “a kind of suicide note” in his apartment. Trollhattan police chief Niclas Hallgren cited “his

way of marching points to Nazism.... He chose dark-skinned people, not white. We are convinced it was a hate crime with a racist perspective.” Investigator Thord Haraldsson added that officers found the sword’s holster inside a car parked near the school. Local newspaper *GT* quoted relatives as saying the victims were Lavin Eskandar, 20, a mentor at the school, and Ahmed Hassan, 15, a student. The *New York Daily News* reported that Pettersson posted videos on social media that glorified the Nazis, and had recently volunteered for a campaign organized by the anti-immigration Sweden Democrats for referendum that would stop refugees from entering Sweden. On October 30, *AP* quoted Swedish police saying that Pettersson injured a fifth person, a student, when he hit him on the arm with the back of his sword. On December 3, 2015, *AP* reported that Swedish teacher Nazir Amso, 42, died of her wounds from the October 22 sword attack in Trollhattan.

October 22—Iraq—U.S. Army Master Sergeant Joshua L. Wheeler, 39, was killed by small-arms fire in a 2-hour overnight helicopter assault by dozens of U.S. special operations troops and Iraqi Kurdish peshmerga forces of an Islamic State compound near Kirkuk, freeing 69 Iraqi prisoners about to be executed by the IS. Wheeler, of Roland, Oklahoma, and assigned to the U.S. Army Special Operations Command in Fort Bragg, North Carolina, was the first American killed in ground combat against the Islamic State in Iraq since the beginning of Operation Inherent Resolve in 2014. The rescuers killed more than 20 IS terrorists and captured 6 terrorists at a prison 7 kilometers north of Hawija. The Kurdish Regional Government had requested the U.S. assistance. Some freed hostages said that others had been killed at the prison recently and had been told that they would be killed after morning prayers. *CNN* reported that the armed forces’ surveillance had spotted mass graves dug inside the compound. A U.S. official told *Reuters* that none of the hostages were Kurdish; all were Arabs, including local residents, 20 members of Iraqi security forces, and Islamic State fighters held as suspected spies. *CNN* reported that 30 Delta Force troops on an “advise and assist role” participated in the raid. Four Peshmerga soldiers were wounded.

Wheeler had served in the military for 20 years after graduating

from a high school in Muldrow, Oklahoma in 1994.

On October 24, the pro-IS news agency *Aamaq* released a video showing the aftermath of the raid.

October 22—Morocco—Former Guantanamo detainee Younis Abdurrahman Chekkouri, who was released in September 2015 after 13 years in detention, was to remain jailed in Morocco, pending a hearing on November 4 to determine whether he had founded the Moroccan jihadi GICM.

October 22—Worldwide—The IHS Terrorism and Insurgency Center reported that from July through September 2015, the Islamic State claimed 1,086 attacks worldwide, with a 42 percent increase in the average daily number of attacks by the group compared to the previous 3 months.

October 22—Pakistan—Lashkar-e-Jhangvi claimed responsibility for a suicide bombing inside a Shi'ite mosque in Baluchistan Province's Sibi District that killed 10 people, including 6 children, and wounded several others during the Shi'ite celebration of Ashura and threatened more violence against Shi'ites. The bomber was disguised in a woman's head-to-toe burqa dress.

October 23—Israel—The *Huffington Post* reported that a suspected masked Jewish extremist attacked Rabbi Arik Ascherman, president of the Jerusalem-based Rabbis for Human Rights, with a rock and a knife during a Palestinian olive harvest near Itamar, a Jewish West Bank settlement.

Palestinians threw a firebomb at a passing car in the West Bank, injuring an Israeli woman and her 2 daughters. A 4-year-old girl was burned on 35 percent of her body.

A Palestinian man who stabbed a soldier in the West Bank was shot and wounded by soldiers.

October 23—Pakistan—A suicide bomber hit an early evening procession marking the Shi'ite holiday of Ashura, killing 18 people, including 2 children, and wounding 35 near a park in the Jacobabad district of Sindh Province. Lashkar-e-Jhangvi spokesman Usman Saifullah Kurd told local newspapers that the group would “carry

out suicide and other attacks, even on Ashura day.” Regional police chief Allah Rakhio Mirani said 8 children, aged 8 to 15, were killed and another 6 or 7 children were in critical condition.

October 23—Egypt—A roadside bomb hit an armored car en route to a security checkpoint in el-Arish, killing a police officer and wounding 3 conscripts.

October 23—Libya—Jihadis fired mortar rounds at nearly 1,000 protesters at an anti-Islamist demonstration in Benghazi, killing 9 civilians and wounding 25.

October 23—Israel—The Islamic State released a video showing a masked terrorist speaking correct Hebrew, praising recent Palestinian attacks on Israelis and threatening to kill all Jews in the Holy Land. He predicted “not one Jew will be left in Jerusalem or around it. We will continue until we eradicate this disease from the world.” The jihad against Israel and Jews “hasn’t started yet, and what has happened to you in the past is child’s play in comparison with what will happen to you in the near future, God willing.” He added, “The Sykes–Picot borders won’t protect you, God willing. As we removed it between Iraq and Syria, we will remove it between Syria and Jordan and Syria and Palestine.”

October 23—Nigeria—At 5 a.m., a suicide bomber set off a bomb at a mosque in the Jiddari Polo area of Maiduguri, killing 18 people.

A bomb in Yola killed 27 and wounded 96 during afternoon prayers inaugurating a new mosque.

Nigeria’s police chief, Inspector General Solomon E. Arase, warned earlier in the week that Boko Haram was building bombs in iPads, laptops and cellphones and leaving them for people to pick up.

October 23—Syria—CNN ran a video purportedly made by Lukas Kinney, alias Abu Basir al-Britani, a British al-Nusra Front member who was the son of Hollywood director Patrick Kinney. The individual excoriated the rival Islamic State for destroying a northern Syria village. Patrick Kinney was an assistant director who worked on *Braveheart*, *Rambo: First Blood Part II*, and *Indiana*

Jones and the Last Crusade. Lukas had attended schools in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and the UK. His parents are divorced. He had played in the rock band Hannah's Got Herpes.

October 24—Yemen—AQAP gunmen were suspected in the nighttime storming of Aden's central prison. The terrorists freed an individual blamed for an August 2015 rocket-propelled grenade attack on the compound of the city's former governor. The grenades killed 4 people, but the former governor and other officials who were present at the time were not hurt.

October 24—Egypt—A bomb hit a police armored vehicle in el-Arish, killing an Egyptian first lieutenant and 2 soldiers and injuring another 8 soldiers.

October 24—Bangladesh—Terrorists threw 5 home-made bombs at 40,000 Shi'ites in procession to the Huseni Dalan shrine in Dhaka, killing Sajjad Hossain Sanju, 16, and injuring 104 people. Three bombs exploded in the morning attack; 2 were recovered. The Islamic State claimed credit, saying "soldiers of the Caliphate in Bangladesh" set off the bombs during "polytheist rituals." Interior Minister Asaduzzaman Khan demurred, saying, "This is not a militant attack, rather it is a planned and destructive attack aiming only to destabilize the situation of the country." Police arrested 4 suspects. The *New York Times* reported that it was the first time Shi'ites had been attacked by terrorists in Bangladesh. AP reported on November 27 that police arrested 6 members of the banned Jumatul Mujahedeen Bangladesh in connection with the bombing. On November 26, security officials killed the alleged mastermind of the attack, al-Bani, during a gunfight in a Dhaka suburb. Police said al-Bani was the military commander of the group, and that he and his accomplices opened fire on security forces as they were preparing to conduct a raid.

October 24—Nigeria—Civilian guards prevented 4 female suicide bombers from entering Maiduguri during the morning. The women set off their explosives when they were stopped for a body search, killing another person and wounding 10. Boko Haram was suspected.

October 24—Egypt—Gunmen on a motorcycle killed Mostafa-

Abdel-Rahman, secretary of the country's leading ultraconservative Islamist party, the Salafi al-Nour Party. He was a parliamentary candidate in el-Arish in the northern Sinai. He was shot in front of his home as he headed out to a mosque for afternoon prayers.

October 24—Israel—Authorities shot to death a knife-wielding Palestinian as he ran toward a crossing between Israel and the West Bank and tried to stab security personnel at the site.

October 25—Somalia—Kenyan military spokesman Colonel David Obonyo said that Kenyan troops under the African Union mission in Somalia in a dawn attack destroyed an al-Shabaab base at Yantooy by Jubba River in southern Somalia, destroyed 2 boats the terrorists used to cross the river, and killed 15 terrorists.

October 25—Israel—A Palestinian stabbed an Israeli who had pulled over and exited his car, which Palestinians were pelting with rocks, near the Israeli settlement of Ariel in the West Bank, causing serious injuries. The attacker fled.

Israeli authorities said Palestinian Dania Irshaid, 17, pulled a knife while approaching a police checkpoint near the shrine known to Jews as the Cave of the Patriarchs and to Muslims as the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron, West Bank. Police shot her to death. No Israeli forces were harmed.

On November 12, *CNN* reported that undercover Israeli authorities raided the hospital room of Azam Shalaldeh, 27, a Palestinian man who was being treated at the al-Ahli Hospital in Hebron for wounds received while he was allegedly conducting a terrorist attack. The Israel Defense Forces said that the military, the Israel Securities Authority (Shin Bet) and the Israeli police were there to arrest the man they said was involved in an attack on October 25 in the Jewish settlement of Gush Etzion, in the West Bank. The Israeli military said Shalaldeh's relatives were Hamas operatives. During the arrest, one of Shalaldeh's relatives, Abdallah, attacked Israeli authorities and was shot to death.

October 25—Yemen—Thirty jihadis in 4 pickup trucks attacked Aden's Zamaran supermarket in the afternoon, firing into the air

and briefly taking hostages. The gunmen freed the hostages and left within an hour. Some shoppers were hurt when the terrorists kicked and punched them. The gunmen were protesting the mingling of men and women in the supermarket and demanded that female employees cover their faces.

October 25—Egypt—Security forces killed 3 gunmen who were hiding in a field in Ismailia Province. The Ministry of Interior said the terrorists had carried out attacks against police, the military and vital facilities, and were preparing other operations. The gunmen opened fire and threw explosives as security forces approached, wounding 2 officers and a soldier.

October 25—Syria—*AFP* reported that Rami Abdel Rahman, head of the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, said that the Islamic State tied 3 people to historic columns in the ruins of the ancient city of Palmyra and set off explosives, executing them.

October 26—South Sudan—Some 100 rebels kidnapped 18 UN Peacekeeping Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) peacekeepers from a UN barge carrying fuel on the Nile river north of Malakal. The gunmen, who were affiliated with the SPLA-in Opposition, blocked the barge in Kaka, kidnapped the crew and Bangladeshi peacekeepers, and stole 55,000 liters of fuel, communications equipment, an inflatable boat, and 7 weapons. The UN reported on October 29 that all of the UN peacekeepers were released, but that the group was still holding 13 UN contractors. The UN called on rebel leader Riek Machar to release the South Sudanese crew “unharmful and unhurt” and return the barge and weapons and equipment belonging to the peacekeepers, saying such attacks can constitute war crimes. On November 1, *AFP* reported that 13 UN workers—all South Sudanese nationals—were freed. 15102601

October 26—Turkey—*AFP* reported that during raids on suspected terrorist safehouses in Diyarbakir, 7 suspected Islamic State gunmen and 2 Turkish police officers were killed. The *Anatolia* news agency reported that booby traps planted around one of the houses exploded, killing the police officers and injuring another 5 police officers. Deputy Prime Minister Numan Kurtulmus said that a dozen suspects were arrested after a 2-hour gun battle. *Anatolia* reported that police had been searching during the weekend for a

suspected IS cell, which included a Kazakhstan-born woman carrying a German passport, allegedly plotting to carry out other attacks, “such as hijacking a plane or a vessel or detonating suicide bombs in a crowded location.” Local media showed photos of fake Turkish ID cards used by the wanted suspects, including one for Omer Deniz Dunder, who had previously been identified by the media as one of the 2 suicide bombers in the October 10, 2015, bombing in Ankara’s main train station that killed 102 and wounded 248.

October 26—Belgium—A man in his thirties tried to crash a car through the gates of the army barracks of the 2nd Commando Battalion in the suburb of Flawinne near the French-speaking town of Namur, south of Brussels. Police detained a suspect who fled in the vehicle after the military fired 10 warning shots. He was found after a 3-hour search that involved helicopters surveying the scene. Police did not confirm media reports of explosives found in the attacker’s Ford. A police spokesman said, “It was more a man on the run than a threatening man. It is someone who was not on any of our radical lists, he is unknown by our security services, and I want to add that for the moment nothing can let us say that we are facing a terror lead.”

The U.N. Working Group on the Use of Mercenaries estimated 500 people had been recruited from Belgium to fight in Iraq and Syria.

October 26—Yemen—A suicide bomber set off his suicide belt at a checkpoint in Aden’s Mansoura neighborhood, killing 2 anti-rebel militiamen.

October 26—Congo—AP reported that the watchdog group Enough Project announced that Joseph Kony’s Lord’s Resistance Army rebels were killing elephants for their ivory in Congo’s Garamba National Park to trade for food, uniforms and ammunition in the Sudanese-controlled Kafia Kingi enclave.

October 26—Kenya—The Kenyan government, the Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims and the International Organization for Migration said 700 Kenyans who had joined the al-Shabaab group had returned to Kenya for rehabilitation.

October 26—Saudi Arabia—A suicide bomber set off his suicide belt among worshippers leaving from evening prayers at the al-Mashad mosque in Najran's Dahza neighborhood on the Yemeni border, killing one person and wounding 16, according to the *al-Ekhbariya* Saudi news channel and *al-Jazeera*. Interior Ministry spokesman Major General Mansour al-Turki said the bomber was Saad Saeed Saad al-Harthy, 34, a Saudi. The Islamic State's Hijaz Province claimed the attack targeted "the rejectionist Ismailis." Saudi state television reported that the suspect's car contained a note to the bomber's parents regarding his plan to attack the mosque.

October 26—Iraq—A suicide bomber set off his explosive belt inside a tent serving refreshments to pilgrims observing the annual Shi'ite Muharrem ritual in Baghdad's eastern al-Shaab neighborhood, killing at least 7 people, including 2 police officers, and wounding 19 people.

A roadside bomb exploded outside a strip of restaurants in Baghdad's southeastern Madain neighborhood, killing 2 people and wounding at least 11.

A bomb went off near a passing military vehicle in Baghdad's southern Latifiyah neighborhood, killing one soldier and wounding 5.

October 26—Afghanistan—A roadside bomb hit a vehicle in Jalalabad, Nangarhar Province, killing 2 employees of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission and injuring 6 other employees in a morning attack as they were going from their homes to the office. The Taliban were suspected.

October 26—Israel—*AP* reported that Israeli army soldiers shot and wounded a Palestinian man who tried to stab an Israeli soldier near a site known to Jews as the Cave of the Patriarchs and to Muslims as the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron, West Bank.

A Palestinian severely wounded an Israeli soldier by stabbing him in the neck near Hebron before being shot and killed by soldiers.

Gaza militants fired a rocket at southern Israel, causing no

injuries.

October 26—Colombia—Defense Minister Luis Carlos Villegas blamed the National Liberation Army (ELN) for ambushing election workers transporting 130 ballots from the U'wa indigenous reservation in Boyaca Province in the Andean highlands, killing 12 security forces, including 11 soldiers and a police officer, and wounding 3 soldiers. Six people were missing, including 2 poll workers, 2 soldiers, a police patrolman and an indigenous U'wa guide. The elections were for governors, mayors and other local officials. The attack took place in the mountainous Guican municipality.

October 27—UK—A court sentenced Libyan citizen Abdurraouf Eshati, 29, to 6 years for terrorism offenses, staying in the UK in violation of the Immigration Act, and other charges related to a failed plan to send ammunition to militias operating inside Libya. He earlier had pleaded guilty to having documents linking him to a \$28.5 million arms deal to send 1,100 tons of ammunition to Libya via Italy in contravention of a U.N.-imposed arms embargo. Police had arrested him on November 30, 2014, in Wales.

October 27—Libya—Gunmen near the coastal Almaya area shot down a helicopter carrying 2 senior officers allied to Libya's-Islamist-backed Tripoli government, killing at least 19 of its 23 passengers. The helicopter left at noon with salaries to deliver to the town of Surman. The dead included Colonel Salem Saqr, military commander of Libya's western region, and Colonel Hussein Abudaia, head of the same region's operations room. They were accompanied by civilian staff and soldiers.

October 27—Nigeria—The military said it killed 30 Boko Haram terrorists in attacks on 2 camps on the fringes of the Sambisa Forest and rescued 338 captives, almost all children and women. In a separate ambush, troops killed 4 suspects on a bombing mission in northeastern Adamawa State.

October 28—Guantanamo Bay—The Pentagon repatriated a Mauritanian detainee.

October 28—Yemen—Terrorists on a motorcycle threw a bomb onto the campus of the University of Aden, shattering windows at

the College of Commerce and Economics. Jihadis had earlier threatened to attack the school if it did not gender-segregate classes.

October 28—Russia—*Radio Free Europe* reported that Moscow's Lefortovsky District court ordered the arrest of Varvara Karaulova, 19, a Moscow State University student, on charges of attempting to recruit people to join the Islamic State. She was detained in Turkey in June while trying to cross into Syria. Thirteen other Russians and 4 Azerbaijanis were captured with her. She was returned to Russia on June 12, when her father said that she had decided to join IS after falling in love with a suspected IS recruiter over the Internet. Russian TV said she legally changed her name to Aleksandra Ivanova.

October 28—Israel—The military said a Palestinian pulled a knife at an army post in Hebron in the West Bank before being shot.

A Palestinian stabbed and wounded an Israeli woman outside a West Bank supermarket, wounding her moderately. The attacker was detained at the scene.

October 29—Myanmar—*CNN* reported that in a nighttime attack, 5 men armed with swords seriously wounded parliamentary candidate Naing Ngan Lin and several supporters of the Aung San Suu Kyi-led National League for Democracy Party (NLD) in Thaketa Township in Yangon, the country's commercial capital. The election was scheduled for November 8.

October 29—Pakistan—A roadside bomb exploded during the night, killing local tribal elder Mir Gul Khan and 6 others traveling in a convoy near Quetta.

October 29—Iraq—At least 16 rockets hit Camp Liberty, the former U.S. base near Baghdad International Airport that now houses refugees affiliated with the exiled Iranian opposition-Mujahedeen-e-Khalq, killing 3 Iraqi soldiers and wounding 16 soldiers guarding the camp. MeK said 23 of its members, including a woman, died and dozens were wounded. The rockets were fired from the Bakriya neighborhood, 4 miles away. 15102901

October 29—Israel—Israeli forces shot and killed 2 Palestinians, including a 23-year-old Palestinian man who stabbed a soldier in

the head, wounding him lightly, and then attempted to stab another security officer, in Hebron. The knife-wielder approached soldiers at a checkpoint near a disputed shrine known to Jews as the Cave of the Patriarchs and to Muslims as the al-Ibrahimi Mosque. Israeli authorities said the second dead Palestinian had attempted to stab an Israeli soldier, a claim disputed by a Palestinian community activist.

Israel's Justice Ministry said an Arab woman, Asraa Abed, 29, who was shot after pulling a knife at a busy bus station earlier in the month, did not intend to carry out an attack, but was mentally unstable and hoped to engage in suicide by cop. She was indicted on October 29 for carrying a knife.

October 29—France—On November 10, 2015, French Interior Minister Bernard Cazeneuve said that authorities on October 29 arrested a “radicalized” person suspected of planning an attack against marines at a naval base in Toulon. The person had publicly supported jihadi views and had been under surveillance.

October 30—Syria—CNN reported that the Islamic State released a 15-minute video showing the beheading of 4 Kurdish Peshmerga fighters in retaliation for the raid by U.S.-led coalition forces the previous week in which 70 hostages were rescued. A masked-English-speaking man warned U.S. President Barack Obama before murdering a prisoner in an orange jumpsuit. The screen showed Arabic text that translates as “Peshmerga soldiers that Americans came down to rescue.”

October 30—Sweden—The Prosecution Authority charged a man with encouraging, recruiting and training others to commit terror by giving instructions to his son, then in Syria, on how to blow up a prison wall in Aleppo. Police said the coaching occurred between December 2013 and January 2014 in Jarfalla, west of Stockholm. Prosecutor Ronnie Jacobsson told Swedish *TT* news agency that the son later died in Syria. The father faced 2 years in jail.

October 30—Israel—A Palestinian resident of the West Bank, Mahmoud Sabaaneh, 18, stabbed and critically wounded an American male tourist at a light rail station in Jerusalem. He tried to

stab another person, but police and transport security guards opened fire, seriously wounding him and hitting an Israeli civilian in the leg. Sabaaneh later died in the hospital. 15103001

Two Palestinians with knives in their hands ran toward at a West Bank checkpoint. Authorities fired on them, killing one and wounding the second. An Israeli paramilitary border police officer was lightly wounded. The duo had arrived on a motorcycle.

October 30—Guantanamo Bay—The U.S. sent to the UK the final individual with substantial British ties being held in Guantanamo Bay, Saudi-born Shaker Aamer, 46, who had been held for nearly 14 years. He was to join his family, including 4 children, in London, where he worked as a translator for a law firm from 1994 to 2001. Aamer had conducted several hunger strikes. He claimed he had run a girls' school in Afghanistan. The Northern Alliance captured him and turned him over to the U.S. He arrived in Gitmo in February 2002. The Pentagon said he had met with would-be shoe bomber Richard Reid; had trained with al-Qaeda in explosives and missiles; and received a stipend from Osama bin Laden. He served on a short-lived prisoner council formed in the summer of 2005 to address detainee complaints. He was suspected by law enforcement officials of playing a role in the suicides at Gitmo of 3 Yemenis in 2006, which his attorney denied. The *Washington Post* added that he arrived at London's Biggin Hill airport at 1 p.m. on October 30, 2015. He had been represented by Ramzi Kassem, a law professor at the City University of New York.

Aamer was born in Medina, Saudi Arabia, in 1966 and attended college in Jeddah. He later trained to be a nurse at a military hospital. He lived in Atlanta in 1989, then moved to Gaithersburg, Maryland. He became a translator for the U.S. military in Saudi Arabia in 1990.

October 30—Turkey—The human rights group Raqqa is Being Slaughtered Silently said the Islamic State beheaded 2 of its affiliates, Ibrahim Abdul-Qadir, 22, and Fares Hamadi, 20, in Sanliurfa in southern Turkey. CNN reported that their bodies were found in an apartment in the morning. They had been stabbed

multiple times. *NBC News* reported Ibrahim's brother, Ahmed, as saying that an acquaintance, Tlas Surur, had claimed to be an IS defector, but arranged for the attack. During an interview with the news service, Ahmed received a text from Surur which read, "We killed Ibrahim to break your hearts and we will come after you with another knife." Ahmed believed Surur was back in Syria with IS. *NBC News* reported that it had interviewed Ibrahim a year earlier in Sanliurfa in which he said IS had "put a ransom on my head for anyone who kills me." 15103001

October 31—Israel—Authorities shot to death a Palestinian after he ran toward the Gilboa crossing between the northern West Bank and Israel and tried to stab guards. No Israelis were harmed.

October 31—Bangladesh—Three men entered the Dhaka office of the Shudhdhoswar publishing house and stabbed and shot 2 writers and a publisher. The terrorists locked the wounded men inside the office before escaping. Publisher Ahmed Rahim Tutul was a close friend and book publisher of Bangladeshi-American blogger and writer Avijit Roy, who was hacked to death in February. The 2 writers were Ranadeep Basu and Tareque Rahim. The trio were hospitalized; Tutul was in critical condition. Ansar al-Islam, the local affiliate of al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent, claimed credit, saying the "secular and atheist publishers" issued books by blasphemers that dishonored the Prophet Muhammad, threatening further attacks.

In a separate attack, the slaughtered body of Faisal Abedin Deepan of the Jagriti Prokashoni secular publishing house, which had published some of Roy's books, was found inside his office.

October 31—Egypt—The *Washington Post* reported that Russian Metrojet flight 7K9268, an Airbus A321-200 carrying 217 passengers—including 3 Ukrainians, 221 Russians, 138 women, 62 men and 17 children—and 7 crew members, crashed in the Sinai Peninsula 25 minutes after taking off at 5:51 a.m. from Sharm al-Sheikh en route to St. Petersburg in the morning. The Russian Embassy said there were no survivors. The Islamic State claimed credit, but Russian Transport Minister Maxim Sokolov doubted the claim. The plane, piloted by Valery Nemov, was flying at 31,000 feet,

generally outside the range of shoulder-fired missiles, when it lost contact with air traffic controllers. The plane was built in 1997 and had flown for 56,000 hours in nearly 21,000 flights. Metrojet acquired it in 2012. The flight, chartered by the St. Petersburg-based Brisco tour company, crashed near al-Hasana, south of al-Arish. Lufthansa and Air France/KLM announced they would not fly across the area. Among the dead were Russian newlywed couple Elena Rodina and Alexander Krotov, both age 33.

AP reported on November 3, 2015, that Yelena Domashnyaya, 24, and Kseniya Ogorodova, 33, were among the 224 people who died. Alexei Gromov and his wife Tatyana were also killed. CNN reported that IS released a confessor video, calling Russian President Vladimir Putin a “pig” and saying he would pay a high price for his actions in conducting air strikes in Syria. On November 5, the *Los Angeles Times* reported that American and British officials were suggesting that a bomb was involved. Russian and Egyptian officials denied that a bomb was the cause, but Russia on November 6 suspended flights. A joint investigating team said a noise was heard in the last second of the cockpit voice recording; the press speculated that it could have been a bomb exploding. FSB director Alexander Bortnikov announced that a one-kilogram homemade TNT bomb went off in the air. On November 17, *Yahoo!* reported that Russia’s FSB offered a \$50 million reward for the arrest of the bombers. *Reuters* reported the same day that Egyptian authorities were interrogating 2 ground crew employees of Sharm al-Sheikh airport. A security official said, “Seventeen people are being held, 2 of them are suspected of helping whoever planted the bomb on the plane at Sharm al-Sheikh airport.” CCTV showed a baggage handler carrying a suitcase from an airport building to a man loading luggage onto the plane. Security forces were searching for 2 employees suspected of leaving unattended a baggage-scanning machine while passengers were boarding flight 9268. *Reuters* quoted *Kommersant* on November 18 saying that the bomb was in the rear of the main cabin, not the cargo hold.

“According to a preliminary version, the bomb could have been laid under the passenger seat by the window. Its operation has led to the destruction of the frame and depressurisation of the cabin, which had an explosive character.” The *Washington Post* reported on November 18 that IS’s *Dabiq* magazine ran a photo with the caption, “EXCLUSIVE—Image of the IED used to bring down the Russian airliner.” The photo showed a yellow can of Schweppes Gold and other plastic and metal bomb components. *Dabiq* also ran a photo of passports of the victims. 15103101

October 31—Nigeria—The army posted a photo collage of 100 wanted Boko Haram terrorists, including one of leader Abubakar Shekau holding an AK-47, plus elderly men and teen boys. No names were included.

November 1—Nigeria—The army drove Boko Haram from an abandoned northeastern primary school in a shoot-out that killed 4 terrorists.

November 1—Pakistan—A bomb exploded on a railway track under a train en route to Rawalpindi, killing 3 passengers and wounding 7 in Baluchistan Province. The bomb damaged the first car and part of the track, which was quickly restored.

November 1—Somalia—Al-Shabaab attacked Mogadishu’s Sahafi Hotel at dawn, killing 15 people, mostly civilians, and injuring 10, including photographer Feisal Omar. A suicide car bomb crashed into the gate. Gunmen ran into the hotel and shot at people, killing the owner of the hotel, a former military general, other officials, and a photographer before taking hostages. A second suicide bomber attacked outside the hotel. Authorities believed a third bomb was remotely detonated. Sheikh Abdiaziz Abu-Musab, al-Shabaab’s military spokesman, took credit via radio *Andulus*.

Gunmen kidnapped 2 French security advisers from the hotel in 2009.

November 1—Germany—Explosives were thrown against the window of the room of a 26-year-old Syrian man in an asylum shelter in Freital in Saxony. He was injured by flying glass.

15110101

Police detained a 43-year-old man in Sehnde near Hannover for allegedly committing an arson attack on a home of an asylum seeker family from Montenegro in the morning. No one was harmed.

15110102

Arson attacks against future asylum shelters were reported across the country, including at an empty hotel in Dresden and a former youth club in Castrop-Rauxel. 15110103–04

November 1—Chad—Three suicide bombers attacked the army's headquarters in Bohama. Terrorists simultaneously attacked an army station in Kaiga Kidjiria. The attacks killed 3 soldiers and 16 jihadis and wounded 14 soldiers. Boko Haram was suspected.

15110105–06

November 1—Middle East—Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) released a 26-minute video calling the Islamic State's caliphate illegitimate, dismissively referring to IS as "Baghdadi's' group," a reference to its leader, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. AQAP official Khalid Batarfi read the statement in Arabic, with English subtitles. It was only the second joint statement by the 2 groups, who accused the Islamic State of "deviation and misguidance" for aiming their fight against fellow Muslims when they should be fighting Jews and Christians. "The manhaj [method] of destruction, sowing and stirring dissension and corruptions, confusing efforts, making takfir [branding as an infidel] upon those who disagree with them, then this is a manhaj of a feeble and failure [person] who has no perfection except ruin." Pledges of allegiance to IS were null because Baghdadi's caliphate was formed through force and violence rather than consultation and mutual consent.

IS spokesman al-Adnani had denigrated al-Qaeda leader al-Zawahiri, saying IS opponents were "tricked by the fatwas of the donkeys and mules of knowledge." The AQAP-AQIM said abuse and insult were "a stratagem of the weak and an approach of the ignorant."

November 1—Middle East—Al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri released a message that underscored that that inter-Muslim group “hostilities” needed to end for the greater good of the jihadi cause. He called on jihadis to join together to battle the West and Russia in Syria and Iraq. He complained that “The Americans, Russians, Iranians, Alawites, and Hizballah are coordinating their war against us—are we not capable of stopping the fighting amongst ourselves so we can direct all our efforts against them?” *AFP* added that he praised Palestinian attacks against Israelis. “The first matter is striking the West and specifically America in its own home, and attacking their interests that are spread everywhere.... The supporters of Israel must pay with their blood and their economy.” He mentioned the April 15, 2013, Boston Marathon bombers Tamerlan and Dzhokhar Tsarnaev.

November 2—Maldives—Home Minister Umar Naseer said a bomb was found in a vehicle parked near the president’s official residence in Male. Security forces defused a stick of dynamite attached to a remote detonator. On November 4, *CNN* reported that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced a 30-day state of emergency. *AP* reported on November 5 that the Parliament voted 61–0 to impeach Vice President Ahmed Adeeb, who was to be charged with terrorism. The opposition Maldivian Democratic Party abstained. Adeeb faced 25 years in jail.

November 2—Switzerland—The Swiss Federal Council announced that police and intelligence services were handling about 70 cases involving “jihadi-motivated terrorism.” The council federal prosecutor opened criminal proceedings into about 20 cases.

November 2—Somalia—Al-Shabaab ambushed an army convoy near Walaweyn in the Lower Shabelle region, killing 15 soldiers and stealing 3 military vehicles. The group’s *Radio Andalus* said 30 soldiers died.

November 2—Israel—*AFP* reported that 4 Israelis were stabbed in separate attacks, the first outside Jerusalem and the West Bank since October 22.

A 19-year-old Palestinian from Hebron stabbed 2 Israelis on the

pavement and a third in a clothes store near the central bus station in Rishon LeZion, 6 miles south of Tel Aviv. One of the victims was an 80-year-old woman who was stabbed in the back and waist, sustaining damage to blood vessels and a fracture to her hip. A man, 40, was stabbed several times in the chest. Those 2 victims were in severe condition. The third person was lightly wounded. Security forces arrested the terrorist.

A Palestinian stabbed and seriously injured an Israeli in his 70s. Police said the attack in Netanya was “neutralized.”

Palestinian Ahmed Abu el-Rob, 16, tried to stab a soldier near a gas station at a border crossing in the northern West Bank but was shot dead. A Palestinian accomplice was arrested; the Palestinian news agency *Wafa* said the accomplice was wounded.

Police found a bomb during a search of a car near Hebron.

November 2—Ukraine—*UPI* and the *BBC* reported that Prosecutor General Viktor Shokin’s survived a failed assassination attempt after a sniper fired 3 shots at his office in Kiev. The shots hit bullet-proof glass. No one was injured. No one claimed credit.

November 2—Turkey—Police in Gaziantep Province detained 9 alleged IS terrorists planning suicide bombings against a political party’s office in Istanbul and the offices of a newspaper in Istanbul and Ankara. Police arrested 2 suspects who threw hand grenades at them during a car chase. Police raids netted the other 7.

November 2—Nigeria—Boko Haram released a video in which it showed its members using a cleaver to cut off the right hands of 2 men alleged to have stolen money. A spokesman told villagers it was God’s “prescribed punishment.”

November 3—Guantanamo Bay—The *Miami Herald* reported that the Guantanamo parole board cleared another “forever prisoner,” Yemeni citizen Mansoor Abdul Rahman al-Dayfi, in his mid-30s. He was part of Gitmo’s “Milk & Honey project” designed to show ambition to settle into a peaceful life. He arrived at Gitmo on February 9, 2002. The 6-member Periodic Review Board ruled on

October 28 that a consensus concluded his “law of war detention ... is no longer necessary to protect against a continuing significant threat to the security of the United States.”

November 3—Egypt—In a morning attack, an Islamic State suicide truck bomber hit the main gate of a police club in el-Arish in the Sinai Peninsula, killing at least 3 police and wounding 5 civilians and 5 police. The Interior Ministry said he was stopped by a concrete security barrier. The Sinai Province of the Islamic State said it was retaliating for the “government’s arrest of women from the tribes of Sinai” and claimed that bomber Abu Aisha el-Masry killed “dozens” at the officers’ club.

November 3—UK—Prosecutor Robin Sellars told the Central Criminal Court that Ukrainian citizen Vadim Bezkorovainiy, 35, planned a terrorist attack against the Russian Embassy in London and conducted extensive research online to promote “his political motive.” Authorities said he ran surveillance on the Embassy 3 times. Prosecutors said he was radicalized by the conflict in the eastern Ukraine. Police found images and video files in his home in Luton that suggested he was planning terrorism and charged him with preparation for acts of terrorism between January and March 2014. He denied the charges. On November 13, a jury acquitted him of preparing an act of terrorism.

November 3—Pakistan—*UPI* reported that 2 motorcycle-riding gunmen killed local journalist Muhammad Zaman Mehsud in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province’s Tank District. He was a senior journalist for *Umaat*, an Urdu daily newspaper, and was president and secretary general of the Tribal Union of Journalists in South Waziristan, where he lived.

November 3—Bahrain—Counterterrorism authorities announced the arrests of 47 suspects and seizure of explosives, claiming the detainees “hold strong connections with terrorist organizations in Iran.”

November 3—Spain—Authorities in Madrid and a suburb arrested 3 Moroccan residents of Spain, aged between 26 and 29, with suspected IS ties who were believed preparing to conduct an attack in Spain.

November 4—Spain—Police arrested 2 people of Moroccan origin in Cornellà de Llobregat on suspicion of recruiting terrorists for the Islamic State.

November 4—Israel—Police shot and killed a Palestinian who seriously wounded a police officer when he rammed his vehicle into him in the West Bank.

November 4—Afghanistan—The *BBC* reported that a breakaway Afghan Taliban faction appointed Mullah Mohammad Rasool to lead the splinter group at a meeting in western Farah Province. The group said new Taliban leader Mullah Akhtar Mansoor hijacked the movement because of personal greed. Abdul Manan Niazi, Mansoor Dadullah and Shir Mohammad Akhundzada were appointed as deputies on military affairs and Mullah Baz Mohammad Haris was appointed as deputy for political affairs. During Taliban rule, Mullah Rasool was governor of Nimroz Province. *Reuters* reported that he was not a religious scholar. On November 14, *AP* reported that faction spokesman Manan Nizai said that Mullah Mansoor Dadullah was “seriously wounded” but still alive after inter-Taliban skirmishes in the Khak-e-Afghan district of Zabul Province. Niazi said Dadullah helped broker an alliance between their faction and local Islamic State terrorists. “Until our group was formed, they had no option but to join with Daesh. Once we were established they said they would follow us.” Niazi also denied that Akmal Ghazi, a commander in the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan who had pledged loyalty to IS, had been killed.

November 5—Germany—Police arrested V.V., a 51-year-old man, near the German-Austrian border. Undercover police found an automatic rifle, hand grenades, and a kilogram of TNT hidden inside his VW Golf. Public broadcaster *Bayrischer Rundfunk* said that the man appeared to be en route to Paris when he was arrested. The governor of Bavaria suggested on November 14 that he might be linked to the Paris attacks of the previous day in which 132 people were killed. *Focus Online* said he was from Montenegro and that he refused to speak in prison and not hired a defense lawyer. The VW was registered in Podgorica, Montenegro. Police spokeswoman Tamara Popvic said he was not known to the police.

as a “perpetrator of serious crimes or violations of public order.” He belonged to the Orthodox religion. German police had not told their Montenegrin counterparts of any links to terrorism or organized crime in the case.

November 5—Bosnia-Herzegovina—Judge Amela Huskic sentenced Islamic State supporter Husein Bosnic to 7 years for encouraging, organizing and recruiting volunteers for extremist activities in Syria. She said he claimed to be a religious authority and used “skillful oral manipulation” to lure believers into joining IS. At least 6 of his recruits died on battlefields in Syria. He was one of more than a dozen suspects arrested in 2014 during a police crackdown on IS supporters. He was represented by attorney Adil Lozo, who said he would appeal.

November 5—Lebanon—A suicide bomber arrived on a motorcycle and walked into a meeting of Syria clerics near the office of the Qalamoun Clerics Association that is active in helping refugees in Aarsal, near the Syrian border, killing 5 and wounding 6 people. The state-run *National News Agency* said the dead included the head of the group, Syrian cleric Sheikh Osman Mansour and the group’s deputy, Omar al-Halabi. 15110501

November 5—Turkey—Authorities detained 40 Moroccans and a Syrian who flew in to Istanbul airport from Casablanca, on suspicion that they aimed to use the Turkish territory to cross into Syria to join the IS. Half of them were deported.

November 6—Turkey—The state-run *Anadolu Agency* reported that police raids had detained 20 people, including 2 Russians, suspected of links to the Islamic State ahead of a G-20 summit near Antalya.

November 6—Iraq—Three bombings in Baghdad killed 6 people and wounded 18.

A roadside bomb in a residential area in north Baghdad’s Saba al-Boor neighborhood killed 3 and wounded 9.

A bomb exploded in a meat market in south Baghdad’s Madain area, killing 2 and wounding 5.

A bomb went off next to an Iraqi military vehicle in north Baghdad's Tarmiya neighborhood, killing a soldier and wounding 4.

November 6—Germany—Authorities at Munich Airport arrested Ali R., 31, a German citizen from the Berlin area, on suspicion that he had been returning to Germany after joining the Islamic State after traveling to Syria in December 2014. He was charged with membership in a foreign terrorist organization. He allegedly was an administrator who handled the arrival of new recruits until May 2015. Prosecutors believed he helped make booby traps and was part of an armed escort guarding a supply convoy in August 2015.

November 6—Spain—Police arrested a Spanish woman at Malaga's airport on suspicion that she tried to join the Islamic State. She was returning from Turkey, where she had gone with her family.

November 6—Israel—Palestinian woman Tharwat Sharawi, 73, slowed her car down, then drove toward Israeli soldiers, who jumped out of the way and shot and wounded her. She was taken to a hospital in Hebron, West Bank. The incident took place at a gas station.

Two Palestinian shootings in Hebron wounded 3 Israelis, 2 of them seriously. The wounded were teens between the ages of 16 and 19. During the afternoon, someone fired at Jewish worshippers leaving a major shrine in the Israeli-controlled downtown Hebron area, wounding 2 people. A 16-year-old was seriously wounded and an 18-year-old was lightly hurt.

Later that day in Hebron, a drive-by gunman shot an Israeli, 19, in the head, critically injuring him.

A Palestinian stabbed and seriously wounded an Israeli man standing outside an Israeli-run supermarket in the West Bank.

November 6—Senegal—Investigating Judge Samba Sall charged 4 imams and 3 women with criminal conspiracy, money laundering and financing terrorism. He said the suspects were arrested in October following investigations by Senegalese security forces. The media said police determined that the suspects were in contact with a Nigerian with ties to Boko Haram.

November 6—Saudi Arabia—A shell fired from Yemen hit a house in Saudi Arabia's Najran border region, killing a Saudi woman and a 3-month-old child. 15110601

November 7—Afghanistan—The headless bodies of 4 men, 2 women, and a child, all members of the Hazara minority, were found in Zabul Province's Arghandab District. They had been abducted earlier. Zabul provincial governor Mohammad Anwar Ishaqzai blamed the Islamic State. He said the victims were kidnapped in neighboring Ghazni Province over the previous 6 months. On November 10, the National Directorate of Security freed 8 kidnapped Hazaras, including 5 men, 2 women, and a teen. In February, 31 Hazaras were abducted from buses in Ghazni Province. In May, 19 were freed. The Islamic State was suspected.

November 7—Burundi—Gunmen ordered those seated at a bar's terrace in southern Bujumbura's Kanyosha area to move inside, then fired indiscriminately, killing 9 people, including the bar's owner, his nephew, and an employee. Seven bodies were found on the floor of the bar during the night. Two other victims who fled died in a hospital. The bar's owner thought this was a robbery, and asked his customers to hand over cash and valuables. After they did, a gunman fired. The other gunmen fired on those trying to escape.

November 7—Turkey—Authorities in Adana detained 7 foreigners on suspicion of planning to join the Islamic State.

November 8—Turkey—The Army reported the detention of 12 suspects in Karkamis believed to have terrorist ties.

November 8—Israel—A Palestinian crashed his vehicle into a group of Israelis standing at a hitchhiking station in the West Bank, wounding 4. Two were moderately wounded. Paramilitary officers shot the attacker dead.

A Palestinian woman stabbed and lightly wounded a security guard at the entrance to a West Bank settlement. The guard shot and wounded the attacker.

November 8—Chad—Two female suicide bombers hit Bouboua village near Lake Chad, killing 3, including a girl and a boy, and injuring 14, 4 of them seriously. One bomb went off near a water

tap; the second near a mill. Boko Haram was suspected. 15110801

November 8—Libya—Gunmen crashed into the convoy of the Serbian Ambassador to Tunisia, then kidnapped 2 other embassy employees—communications officer Sladjana Stankovic and driver Jovica Stepic, in Sabratha. 15110802

November 8—Nigeria—*UPI* reported that the Nigerian military said it arrested Boko Haram member Chindo Bello, who was on the government's 100 most-wanted list, as he attempted to board a flight in Abuja.

November 8—U.S.—*CNN* reported that the FBI arrested Virginia white supremacists Robert Curtis Doyle and Ronald Beasley Chaney, III, for plotting to bomb black churches and synagogues as part of a race and hate war. An FBI undercover agent posed as an illegal arms dealer selling weapons and explosives. The duo planned to rob businessmen, such as a jeweler and a gun store owner, to prepare for a race war. They would then buy weapons and begin paramilitary training. Charles Daniel Halderman was arrested on accusations that he was going to help Doyle and Chaney in robbing and killing a silver-jewelry dealer.

The FBI learned in September that Doyle would meet in his Chesterfield County home, southwest of Richmond, Virginia, with other people "to discuss acting out in furtherance of their extremist beliefs by shooting or bombing the occupants of black churches and Jewish synagogues, conducting acts of violence against persons of the Jewish faith and doing harm to a gun store owner in the state of Oklahoma," according to court papers. Surveillance established that people met there September 27 and that Chaney's vehicle was present. The FBI said Doyle and Chaney met with the undercover FBI agent in late October. Doyle allegedly looked at silencers and placed an order for automatic weapons, explosives and a pistol with a silencer, to be delivered and purchased on November 8, according to the indictment. The FBI arrested Chaney after he paid for 2 firearms, silencers and explosives. Doyle was arrested later. The FBI found 30 rounds of .45 caliber ammunition from a black backpack in the rear seat of Doyle's Toyota Tundra at his home. A federal

court hearing was scheduled for Doyle and Chaney for November 12 and for Halderman on November 13. Doyle had been convicted of 7 felonies, including possession and distribution of a controlled substances, embezzlement, and grand larceny. Chaney had been convicted of violent and other felonies. Halderman had 17 felony convictions.

November 9—Cameroon—Two female suicide bombers killed 3 Nigerians in Cameroon's far north region. Boko Haram was suspected. 15110901

November 9—Senegal—Officials arrested 5 suspects with ties to Boko Haram.

November 9—Israel—Soldiers shot and killed Palestinian Rasha Owaisi, 23, from the West Bank town of QalQilya, when she pulled a knife on guards at a checkpoint near the Alfei Menashe settlement in the northern West Bank. She ignored warning shots. Troops were looking for a suspected accomplice. She left behind a note in which she pledged to "defend the homeland" and begged her parents and sisters for forgiveness.

November 9—Jordan—Jordanian police captain Anwar Abu Zaid, 29, fired a Kalashnikov assault rifle on foreign trainers at a police compound's canteen, killing 2 Americans working for DynCorp International, a South African contractor, and 2 Jordanian translators, including a civilian employee, and wounding 7 people, including 2 American civilians, a Lebanese, and 3 Jordanians, before he was shot dead. One of the wounded was in critical condition. The gunman was a trainer at the facility who joined the security forces at age 18. He was married with 2 children. The American civilians were part of a State Department Bureau of Diplomatic Security and Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement police training program. The translators included Awni al-Akrabawi, 44, who had worked at the center for 3 years. The father of 4 had lived in the U.S. for more than a decade and spoke fluent English. On November 14, Jordanian authorities said Abu Zaid was troubled, and had no ties to extremist groups. They said he first fired on a vehicle carrying foreigners, then attacked the canteen. He was killed during a chase. 15110902

November 9—Egypt—*CNN* and the *Middle East News Agency* quoted the Interior Ministry as saying that Ashraf Ali Hassanein al-Gharabali, a leader of the IS-affiliated Ansar Beit al-Maqdis, was killed in a shoot-out with security forces at a checkpoint in Cairo. Police were approaching his vehicle when Gharabali fired a pistol while attempting to escape. *MENA* said he was allegedly involved in the attempted assassination of Egypt's former interior minister in September 2013. *NBC News* said he was behind the kidnap and murder of American oil worker William Henderson in August 2014 and the kidnap/beheading of a Croatian citizen. The Interior Ministry said he was the “planner and main executor” of a bombing at the Italian consulate and an attempted attack targeting tourists at the Karnak Temple in Luxor in June 2015.

November 9—Turkey—*AFP* reported that Turkish anti-terrorist police in Adana Province detained 38 foreigners, including 10 women and 15 children, who were reportedly seeking to join the Islamic State in Syria. The *Anatolia* news agency said detainees included citizens of Iraq, Iran, Indonesia and several central Asian nations. Two Turks were held for helping the group.

November 10—Afghanistan—A suicide bomber accidentally set off his explosives in the Khaki Afghan District of Zabul Province, killing 22 Islamic State terrorists and wounding another 10.

An hour later, a suicide bomber attacked Taliban terrorists loyal to Mansoor, killing Taliban shadow provincial governor Mullah Matiullah and the group's head of provincial military affairs Peer Agha.

November 10—Bangladesh/India—Bangladesh expelled to India Anup Chetia, a leader of the banned separatist group United Liberation Front of Assam. He and 2 associates were arrested in Dhaka in 1997. They were convicted of illegally staying in Bangladesh and possessing fake passports, unauthorized foreign currencies and a satellite phone. Chetia completed his prison term of 7 years, but he was kept in a prison as his request for asylum was pending with the Bangladesh government. Bangladesh's Home Minister Asaduzzaman Khan Kamal said, “Yes, we have handed him over to India as per his wish that he wants to go home after completing his

jail term here.” The *Press Trust of India* reported that Chetia was wanted for killings, abductions, bank robberies and extortion in India. He fled India in the early 1990s and was living in Bangladesh where his group had a base.

November 10—Iraq—A bomb exploded in the morning in an outdoor market in Baghdad’s northern Sabi al-Bore neighborhood, killing 3 shoppers and wounding 8.

A bomb went off in Baghdad’s eastern Hussainiyah suburb, killing 3 civilians and wounding 7.

A bomb hit a parking lot in Baghdad’s northern Shaab neighborhood, killing 2 civilians and wounding 7.

Drive-by shooters in Baghdad’s southern Dora neighborhood killed 2 merchants.

November 10—Turkey—The PKK was suspected when rebels set off a bomb on a road near Silvan, wounding 6 soldiers riding inside an armored military vehicle.

The state-run *Anadolu Agency* reported that Kurdish rebels fired on a military convoy in Hakkari Province, killing one soldier.

November 10—Israel—Two Palestinian boy relatives, believed to be about 12 and 13 years old, stabbed and moderately wounded a security guard on a train in east Jerusalem. The guard shot the younger boy. Passengers subdued the elder.

Security forces killed a 37-year-old Palestinian man outside the Old City as he allegedly chased guards while wielding a knife.

Police foiled an attack in Abu Dis, an Arab neighborhood in east Jerusalem, when a Palestinian tried to stab forces at a checkpoint before he was shot dead.

November 10—Somalia—The U.S. State Department’s Rewards for Justice Program announced rewards for the location of al-Shabaab leaders. “The U.S. Secretary of State has authorized rewards of up to \$6 million for information on the whereabouts of Abu Ubaidah (Direye); up to \$5 million each for information on

Mahad Karate, Ma'alim Daud and Hassan Afgooye; and up to \$3 million each for information on Maalim Salman and Ahmed Iman Ali.”

November 10—Italy—The Italian government announced that Mehdi Ben Nasr had arrived on a migrant boat in Lampedusa, Sicily, on October 4 and was expelled a week later. The Tunisian had been earlier expelled to Tunisia after serving a 7-year prison term in Italy on terrorism charges of being part of a network of Islamic extremists who recruited fighters to go to Iraq. He had completed his sentence in April 2014.

November 10—Nigeria—*UPI* and *Xinhua* reported that the Nigerian military said it arrested Boko Haram member Ishaku Wardifen, a Cameroonian, at a military checkpoint in Maliha in northwestern Adamawa State. He was #22 on the government’s 100 most-wanted list.

November 10—Turkey—The PKK set off a bomb on a road near Silopi in Sirnak Province, killing 3 policemen.

November 11—Turkey—The PKK set off a car bomb that hit an armored police vehicle on a road in Dargecit in Mardin Province, killing a road-sweeper and wounding a police officer.

A soldier died in a gun battle with Kurds in Silvan in Diyarbakir Province.

November 11—Libya—Land mines killed 13 soldiers in Benghazi.

November 12—U.S.—*FOX8News* in Cleveland reported that Terrence J. McNeil, 25, of Akron, Ohio was arrested in the morning and charged with one count of solicitation of a crime of violence. He appeared in the U.S. District Court of the Northern District of Ohio in Akron. Federal authorities said he posted several images on Tumblr on September 25 supporting the Islamic State. A .gif file read, “O Brothers in America, know that the jihad against the crusaders is not limited to the lands of the Khilafah, it is a world-wide jihad and their war is not just a war against the Islamic State, it is a war against Islam.... Know that it is wajib [necessary] for you to kill these kuffar! and now we have made it easy for you by giving you addresses, all you need to do is take the final step, so what are

you waiting for? Kill them in their own lands, behead them in their own homes, stab them to death as they walk their streets thinking that they are safe..." A video showed U.S. military members, a handgun and the words, "Kill them wherever you find them." FBI Special Agent in Charge Stephen D. Anthony said the defendant reposted "names and addresses of 100 U.S. service members, all with the intent to have them killed." McNeil was remanded into the custody of U.S. Marshals.

November 12—Egypt—*MENA* reported that 3 gunmen fired from their motorcycle at police guarding an evangelical church near the Giza pyramids outside Cairo. No one was killed in the ensuing gun battle, and the guards sustained scrapes and bruises.

November 12—Italy—A man stabbed 7 times Nathan Graff, 40, an Orthodox Jew, in front of a Kosher pizzeria in Milan during the evening. Graff sustained 3 wounds to the back, 3 around the face and one to the arm.

November 12—Syria—The *Washington Post* reported that shortly before midnight, a U.S. military drone launched a Hellfire missile near Raqqa against a vehicle carrying British Islamic State killer Mohammed Emwazi, alias Jihadi John, and another member of the "Beatles"—British terrorists involved with IS. He was believed to have participated in the executions of Americans James Foley, Steven Sotloff, and Abdul-Rahman Kassig; Britons David Haines and Alan Henning; and Japanese journalist Kenji Goto. The next day, U.S. military spokesman Steve Warren said officials were reasonably sure Emwazi was killed, although authorities were still attempting to confirm his death.

The next day, Turkish officials detained a man suspected of links to Emwazi. They believed that he was Aine Lesley Davis, who was picked up in Istanbul.

November 12—Lebanon—The Islamic State took credit for 2 suicide bombings that occurred minutes apart that killed 45 people and wounded 239 during rush hour in the Burj al-Barajneh Shi'ite suburb and Hizballah stronghold in southern Beirut. The men walked in front of a shopping center and set off suicide vests at 6 p.m. The first suicide bomber hit a coffee shop near a Shi'ite

mosque, the second got inside a bakery. A third suicide bomber's legless body was found. He apparently was hit by the second blast before he could set off his explosive belt. IS said on social media that the bombings were intended to kill Shi'ites.

On November 13, *UPI* reported that a Lebanese man who was arrested said the IS sent him and the other 3 into southern Beirut from Syria 2 days earlier.

Authorities said on November 16 that 7 Syrians and 2 Lebanese were arrested.

The *Washington Post* reported on November 16 that Adel Termos, with his young daughter watching, sacrificed himself to save others. He spotted the second bomber and tackled him to the ground. The bomb went off, killing Termos, but saving many others, including his daughter.

On November 26, *CNN* and Hizballah's *al-Manar TV* reported that Hizballah and Syrian security agents killed IS member Abdul-Salam Hendawi, alias Abu Abdo, in an ambush in an IS-held area in Syria's Homs Province. He was believed to have brought the 2 suicide bombers into Lebanon. 115111201

November 12—U.S./Canada—*CNN* reported that the FAA said 3 commercial planes in Dallas and 2 news helicopters in New York were hit with lasers while in flight. The FAA later said more than 20 planes were hit in 10 states, Puerto Rico, and On-tario, Canada. At least one plane was hit in Los Angeles. No pilots were injured. The FAA said that as of October 16, there were 5,352 laser strikes in the U.S., up from 3,894 in 2014 and 283 in 2005. The media reported that 2 men were taken into custody.

November 12—Europe—European law enforcement authorities arrested 18 members of a Norway-based Iraqi Kurdish ring that found recruits via the Internet and sent them to fight in Iraq and Syria for the Islamic State. Italy said arrest warrants were issued against 17 people—16 Kurds and a Kosovan—but one of them was killed in Iraq in 2014. Seven were arrested in Italy, 4 in the UK, 3 in Norway, and one in Finland. The network extended to Switzerland

and Germany. Police searched 26 properties and seized electronic devices and documents.

Prosecutors said the group planned an attack against Norwegian and UK diplomats in the Middle East and plotted to kidnap other envoys in a bid to free their imprisoned leader. Italian authorities said the group's ideological leader was Najmuddin Faraj Ahmad, alias Mullah Krekar, who was in prison in Norway. He had founded the now-defunct Ansar al-Islam insurgent group of Sunni Kurds, which aimed to install an Islamic caliphate in Iraqi Kurdistan. Ansar al-Islam merged with IS in 2014. While in Norwegian exile, Krekar formed the Rawti Shax, alias Didi Nwe ("the new course" or "toward the mountain") to recruit Iraqi Kurds in Europe to overthrow the Kurdish government and replace it with a caliphate, according to the Italian police. They monitored his Internet chats on the dark web. Italian officials said Rawti Shax sent 6 people to fight for IS; 2 died in the Syria/Iraq area. The suspects were accused of international terrorism association. Police said a Rawti Shax secret committee discussed attacks against Norwegian diplomats and lawmakers to negotiate Krekar's freedom.

Norway sentenced Krekar in October 2015 to 18 months in jail for praising the slaying of cartoonists at the French satirical newspaper *Charlie Hebdo* in January 2015, and of urging others to kill a Kurdish immigrant in Norway. Krekar was represented by attorney Brynjar Meling.

The suspects in Norway were scheduled for a court appearance on November 13 in Oslo, pending a possible deportation to Italy.

Italian police asked the Swiss to arrest another suspect living in Switzerland.

November 12—Russia—*Reuters* reported that IS's al-Hayat Media Center released a Russian language video threatening attacks in Russia "very soon ... the blood will spill like an ocean."

November 12—Turkey—*AFP* and the *Dogan* news agency

reported that at dawn, Turkish police in Izmir arrested Mehdibend Said, a Frenchman suspected of IS membership after he had a hair transplant procedure at a beauty salon. He had been under surveillance after entering the country from Syria, and was believed to be plotting a terrorist attack on Turkish soil.

November 13—Israel—A Palestinian man shot to death 2 Israelis and wounded a third as they were driving near Hebron in the West Bank during the afternoon. The man got out of his car and fired on the car carrying an Israeli family. The shooter fled.

November 13—UK—Authorities evacuated a terminal at Gatwick airport after a suspicious package was found.

November 13—Internet—*France24* reported that hours before the Paris attacks, the al-Hayat Media Center of IS released a video threatening attacks against French interests. Abu Maryam the Frenchman said, “As long as you keep bombing you will not live in peace. You will even fear traveling to the market.” Apparent French nationals were seen sitting in a group wearing fatigues and holding weapons. The terrorists burned their passports in the video. Another speaker, Abu Salman the Frenchman, said: “Even poison is available, so poison the water and food of at least one of the enemies of Allah.... Terrorize them and do not allow them to sleep due to fear and horror.”

November 13—France—The German soccer team, in town for a friendly match with France at the Stade de France later in the day, was evacuated from its Paris hotel after a bomb threat. 15111301

November 13—France—Eight Islamic State terrorists in 3 groups attacked 6 locations in Paris during the evening, conducting suicide bombings, bombings, shootings, and a hostage-taking that killed at least 130 people, including an American, and injured 368. Some 99 were critically injured. Americans were among the injured. On November 18, Minister of Health Marisol Touraine told Parliament that 195 remained hospitalized; 3 were in critical condition and 41 were in intensive care.

At 9:17 p.m., 9:30 p.m., and 9:53 p.m., bombs went off at 2 stadium entrances and outside a McDonald’s near the Stade de

France, which went into lockdown. President Francois Hollande was there, watching with 79,000 other fans while France played world soccer champion Germany, but he left to go to the Interior Ministry. *60 Minutes* reported that a suicide bomber who wanted to bring in a propane tank ringed with nails was unable to get inside the stadium and set off his explosives. A body consistent with a suicide attack was found nearby. Four people were reported dead, including the 3 terrorists. Several dozen people were injured. People stayed inside the stadium, many clustering on the field, to wait out the siege.

A group conducted drive-by shootings, hitting the Casa Nostra and nearby Bonne Biere (5 dead), Comptoir Voltaire (one terrorist killed), the sidewalk terrace of La Belle Equipe on Rue de Charonne (19 dead), Le Petit Cambodge restaurant and nearby Le Carillon bar-cafe at the junction of Rue Bichat and Rue Alibert (killing 14 and gravely injuring 10 others) near the Stade de France in the city's 10th arrondissement. *BBC News* said one gunman fired an automatic weapon; some witnesses saw 2 gunmen. *BFMTV* and the *Washington Post* said at least 11 people were killed.

BFMTV said at 9:49 p.m., gunmen attacked the 19th-century Bataclan concert hall at the intersection of Boulevard Richard-Lenoir and Boulevard Voltaire, where the California-based American rock band Eagles of Death Metal was playing to an audience of 1,000 fans. The gunmen fired on cafes outside the hall, then fired on the audience. The terrorists took hundreds of hostages and ultimately killed 87 people (original reports said 118 were killed), throwing explosives and shooting. Security forces stormed the building, rescuing 100 hostages. Three black-clad terrorists set off their explosive vests. Police shot the fourth one, whose explosives went off as he fell. The hall is 20 yards from the former *Charlie Hebdo* office that was hit by terrorists in January 2015. Police on November 18 said a phone thrown into a garbage can contained a text message saying the attack was imminent, according

to CNN.

France declared a state of emergency and sealed its borders. President Hollande said IS had conducted an act of war against the country. On November 15, French planes dropped 20 bombs on IS targets in Raqqa, Syria.

During the attacks, the *Vocativ* website reported that Islamic State supporters created hashtags hailing “Paris in flames” and declaring that “ISIS is attacking Paris.” One pro-IS tweet in Arabic said, “O crusaders we are coming to you with bombs and rifles. Wait for us.” The *Washington Post* reported the next day the IS called Paris the capital of a country that “carries the cross in Europe” and said the attack aimed to “cast terror into the hearts” of the West in “their very own homeland.” An online IS statement said “8 brothers wearing explosive belts and carrying assault rifles” conducted a “blessed attack on ... the Crusader France.” The *Voice of America* added that the video said of French leaders, “The stench of death will not leave their noses as long as they remain at the forefront of the Crusaders’ campaign, dare to curse our prophet, boast of a war with Islam in France, and strike Muslims in the lands of the caliphate with warplanes that were of no use to them in the streets and rotten alleys of Paris.” IS said its “soldiers” targeted the “capital of prostitution and obscenity” and warned it was “the first of the storm.... Let France and all nations following its path know that they will continue to be at the top of the target list of the Islamic State.” IS claimed, “8 brothers wrapped in explosive belts and armed with machine rifles, targeted sites that were accurately chosen in the heart of the capital of France, including the Stade de France during the match between the Crusader German and French teams, where the fool of France, Francois Hollande, was present.”

By November 15, police said that 7 of the attackers had died, but that one escaped. Police found a getaway car with several rifles inside.

President Hollande said that the dead were from 19 countries. CNN reported that they included:

Algeria

- Keireddine Sahbi, nicknamed Didine, 29, an Algerian violinist working on his masters of ethnomusicology at the Sorbonne, according to *Mashable*. He was involved in the Sorbonne's traditional music ensemble. He died while returning home in the 10th arrondissement when terrorists attacked a restaurant. He was born on the outskirts of Algiers.

Belgium

- Elif Dogan, 26, and Milko Jovic, variant Jozic, 47 (as reported by AP), a married couple who had recently moved from Belgium to the Boulevard Voltaire in Paris, on the same street as the concert hall. Elif had dual Turkish-Belgian nationality and had been in Paris only a short time. He was a Belgian citizen who worked as an engineer.

Burkina Faso

- Hyacinthe Koma, 37, was at La Belle Equipe café, celebrating a friend's birthday. He worked as a server at Les Chics Types in Paris.

Chile

- Chilean exile Patricia San Martin Nunez, 61, and her daughter, Elsa Veronique Delplace San Martin, 35, who died at the concert after being taken hostage. Elsa's 5-year-old son survived. Elsa was born in France. They were the niece and grandniece of Chile's Ambassador to Mexico, Ricardo Nunez. Delplace worked at the management consultancy group Manegere, which hired her permanently earlier in the week after a 2-month trial period. Patricia was a staff member for the mayor of Sevran, a commune in the Paris suburbs.

- Chilean-born Paris resident Luis Felip Zschoche Valle, 33, who had lived in Paris for 8 years with his French wife. He was killed at the concert. He was the manager, singer and guitarist for the Paris-based rock group Captain Americano.

Egypt

- Salah Emad al-Jabali, variant Gebali, variant Gebaly, 28, an Egyptian. He was believed to have died at the concert.
- Lamia Mondegeur, 30, a dual French-Egyptian national who lived in Paris, died at a restaurant on Rue de Charonne in the 11th arrondissement. She studied cinema and worked as a communications manager at Studio Noma talent agency. She was with her boyfriend, Roman Didier, who also died.

France

- Stephane Albertini, 40, was at the concert with cousin Pierre Innocenti, who also died. The 2, with Innocenti's younger brother Charles, managed a popular Italian restaurant in Neuilly-sur-Seine that had been in the family for 3 generations. He left behind a wife, Marie, and son, Leon, 4.
- Jean-Jacques Amiot, 68, died at the concert. The retired photographer and his wife worked at a Paris silk-screen shop, where he hung photos of Jimi Hendrix, according to the *Telegramme*. Amiot had 2 daughters and several grandchildren.
- Thomas Ayad, 32, a resident of Amiens and an international producer/manager for Mercury Music Group, which manages Eagles of Death Metal and is part of Universal Music Group. He died at the concert hall.
- Chloe Boissinot, 25, who lived in Paris, died at the Cambodian restaurant.
- Emmanuel Bonnet, 47, was a trainer with the state-owned Regie Autonome des Transports Parisiens company. He died at the concert.
- Maxime Bouffard, 26, a film director active in television production, died in a college friend's arms at the concert. He earlier played rugby with the Saint-Cyprien athletic club. He had been scheduled to dine with his girlfriend, his sister and her friends at a restaurant before remembering that he had Bataclan tickets. He played rugby and directed music videos for bands, including the Parisian pop group Le Dernier Métro. He was from Dordogne in southwest France.
- Quentin Boulenger, 29, born in Reims, had lived in Paris for the

last 7 years. He graduated from the Audencia management school based in Nantes. He died at the concert.

- Ludovic “Ludo” Boumbas, 40, died at La Belle Equipe after he used his body to shield his friend from the bullets. He was born in Lille to a Congolese family. He lived in Paris.
- Elodie Breuil, 23, a design student at Ecole de Conde, attended the concert with friends. She marched with her mother in the rally that followed the *Charlie Hebdo* attack.
- Claire Scesa Camax, 35, an illustrator and graphic artist who had 2 children. She designed the joliejardiniere.com website. She lived in Houilles. She became separated from her friends at the concert.
- Nicolas Catinat, 37, died while protecting his friends at the concert. He worked as a carpenter in Domont, where a town square will be named for him, according to *Le Parisien*.
- Baptiste Chevreau, 24, grew up in Ville de Tonnere. The aspiring musician died at the concert.
- Nicolas Classeau, 43, French director of the Institut Universitaire de Technologie, in Marne-la-Vallée, died at the Bataclan. He was the father of 3 boys.
- Aurélie de Peretti, 33, from San Tropez, who went to Le Bataclan as part of a weekend trip to the capital to see live music. She played the guitar and piano. She was fond of music and culture, and loved to draw ever since she was a child, according to her sister, Delphine.
- Guillaume Barreau-Decherf, 43, a rock music writer for *Les Inrocks* who had written about the band’s first album and new album, *Zipper Down*, died at the concert hall. He had 2 daughters.
- Alban Denuit, 32, an artist and teacher of visual arts at the University of Bordeaux–Montaigne, where he earned his doctorate in July. He was from Marmande. His artwork was displayed in galleries across France, including the Eponyme Galerie in Bordeaux. He was at the concert with his girlfriend.
- Vincent Detoc, 38, grew up in L’Hay-les-Roses and lived in Gentilly, France. He left behind a wife and 2 children. He played guitar. He died at the concert.

- Romain Didier, 32, was with his girlfriend, Lamia Mondegeur, who also died. He lived in Paris, and was affiliated with the amateur Crocodiles Rugby team.

- Fabrice Dubois, 46, award-winning design editor at the ad agency Publicis Conseil, died at the concert hall. He collected movie posters and liked grunge music. He left behind a wife, son, and daughter.

- Romain Dunay, 28, a singer and guitarist, died at the concert.

- Thomas Duperron, 30, lived in Alençon and worked in communications at La Maroquinerie concert hall in Paris. He died at the concert.

- Mathias Dymarski, 22, a fan of BMX bikes, was at the concert with his girlfriend, Marie Lausch, who also died. The engineer grew up in Metz, France and lived in Paris. The couple was celebrating their 5th anniversary.

- Germain Ferey, 36, born in Normandy and native of Vienne-en-Bessin, was a photographer and audiovisual illustrator in Paris who helped produce videos for the Paris Burlesque Festival. He loved rock music and died at the concert with his partner, with whom he had a 17-month-old daughter. They became separated after he shouted for his partner to run. His sister suggested, “he wanted her to protect herself for the sake of the little one.” His partner was unhurt.

- Gregory Fosse, 28, grew up in Gambais and worked as a music programmer at D17. He died at the concert.

- Suzon Garrigues, 21, studied literature at the Sorbonne and lived in Paris. She died at the concert.

- Matthieu Giroud, 38, an associate professor of geography at the Université Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée, died at the concert. He lived in Jarrie. He specialized in urban social change. He left behind a 3-year-old son and his wife, Aurelie, who was expecting.

- Cedric Gomet, 30, had worked for *TV5 Monde* for 5 years. He loved rock music and played in a band.

- Anne (Cornet), 29, and Pierre-Yves, 43, Guyomard, married in

2013 in Saint-Germain-en-Laye, a Paris suburb. They died at the concert. He taught film scoring and sound engineering at the ESRA technical institute, where he was a professor. He did sound engineering for several bands. She studied music then worked at a child-care center. They earlier lived on the Indian Ocean island of Reunion.

- Pierre-Antoine Henry, 36, a 2002 alum of Paris's L'Ecole de L'Innovation Technologique (ESIEE), was a professional engineer who worked in communications in a Paris firm that designed military systems. He left behind a girlfriend and partner of 14 years and 2 daughters, aged 2 and 5, in Versailles. He was a Pearl Jam fan who died at the concert.

- Mathieu Hoche, 38, a cameraman for *France24* channel 7, died at the concert. He had custody of his 9-year-old son every other weekend. He loved rock music.

- Djamila Houd, variant Hud, 41, a Parisian originally from Dreux, who was killed while attending a birthday party for a waitress at the Belle Equipe café on the rue de Charrone, according to *Le Echo Republicain*. She worked for the ready-to-wear fashion design house Isabel Marant. She died in the arms of her ex-husband, father to their child, and owner of the restaurant. The couple was of Algerian descent, but 100 percent French, according to her sister, Claire.

- Pierre Innocenti, 40, who ran the Chez Livio Italian restaurant in the Paris suburb Neuilly-sur-Seine with his brother, Charles, for 4 years. The restaurant was started by their grandfather in 1964. Pierro and his cousin Stephane Albertini died at the concert.

- Nathalie Jardin, 31, lived in Marcq-en-Baroeul and worked as a lighting technician at the Bataclan.

- Marion Jouanneau, 24, died at the concert. Her boyfriend, Loic, survived. She lived in Chartres.

- Marie Lausch, 23, worked in public relations for Coty, the beauty products manufacturer. She was at the concert with her boyfriend, Mathias Dymarski, who also died. They were celebrating their 5-year anniversary. She attended NEOMA Business School and grew up in Metz, France. She lived in Paris.

- Guillaume Le Dramp, 33, a waiter who wanted to become an elementary school teacher. He was attending a friend's birthday party on a terrace at La Belle Equipe bistro.
- Gilles Leclerc, 32, was with his girlfriend, Marianne, at the concert. She survived. He had lived in Paris.
- Christophe Lellouche, known by his friends as Moke and Mad Professor, 33, co-composed music for Yung Forever, a film directed by Jean-Sebastien Lopez. He was an only child who grew up in Normandy. He died at the concert.
- Anna Petard-Leiffrig, a former student in communication at l'École Sup de Pub and her sister, Marion Leiffrig-Petard, who was studying music at the Sorbonne. She recently returned to Paris after studying in Barcelona for a year. She loved traveling to learn about Mediterranean music. They died at a restaurant.
- Cedric Mauduit, 41, was a member of a local council in the Calvados region of Normandy. He was director of modernization of the French department of Calvados. He died at the concert, where he had gone with friends.
- Twins Charlotte and Emilie Meaud, 30, grew up in Aix-sur-Vienne and died at Le Carillon, according to *Le Populaire*. Emilie was an architect at Chartier Dalix. She graduated from the Delft University of Technology in the Netherlands. Charlotte worked at Scientipôle Initiative, a company that helps innovative start-ups. She had studied at the Université de Strasbourg and the Université Claude Bernard in Lyon. They had lived in Paris.
- Fanny Minot, 29, an editor at the TV newsmagazine *Canal + Supplement*. She was a music fan who died at the concert. She also made indie movies. She earlier worked at *Le Petit Journal*. She lived in Paris.
- Yannick Minvielle, 39, a creative director, like Fabrice Dugois, at Publicis Conseil, also taught at l'École Sup de Pub a Bordeaux. He died at the concert.
- Cecile Misse, 32, died at the concert. She was head of production for 6 years at the Theatre Jean-Vilar de Suresnes. She graduated from the Ecole D'art de Culture in 2008. She lived with her

boyfriend, Luis Felipe Zschoche, who also died at the concert.

- Marie Mosser, 24, from Nancy, worked in digital marketing and communication for Universal Music. Her father was a manager in the Nancy city government. She died at the concert. She had studied at l'École Sup de Pub.

- Justine Moulin, 23, died at Le Petit Cambodge restaurant. She was studying for her Master's degree at SKEMA Business School in Paris. She was scheduled to study at the college's campus in Raleigh, North Carolina.

- Quentin Mourier, 29, an architect and member of the urban farming organization Vergers Urbains, died at the concert. He graduated from the Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Versailles. He wrote a thesis in Detroit on hospitality and urban agriculture in 2013.

- Helene Muiyal-Leiris, 35, a hair and makeup artist, and mother to a young son, died at the concert. She had lived in Paris. The *Huffington Post* reported that her husband, Antoine Leiris, wrote a tribute that had 150,000 hits. *HuffPost's* translation read, "Friday night, you took an exceptional life—the love of my life, the mother of my son—but you will not have my hatred. I don't know who you are and I don't want to know, you are dead souls. If this God, for whom you kill blindly, made us in his image, every bullet in the body of my wife would have been one more wound in his heart. So, no, I will not grant you the gift of my hatred. You're asking for it, but responding to hatred with anger is falling victim to the same ignorance that has made you what you are. You want me to be scared, to view my countrymen with mistrust, to sacrifice my liberty for my security. You lost. I saw her this morning. Finally, after nights and days of waiting. She was just as beautiful as when she left on Friday night, just as beautiful as when I fell hopelessly in love over 12 years ago. Of course I am devastated by this pain, I give you this little victory, but the pain will be short-lived. I know that she will be with us every day and that we will find ourselves again in this paradise of free love to which you have no access. We are just 2, my son and me, but we are stronger than all the armies in the world. I don't have any more time to devote to you, I have to join Melvil who is waking up from his nap. He is barely 17 months old. He will

eat his meals as usual, and then we are going to play as usual, and for his whole life this little boy will threaten you by being happy and free. Because no, you will not have his hatred either.”

- David Perchirin, 41, died at the concert with longtime friend Cedric Mauduit, who had attended l’Institut d’Edutes Politiques with him. He was married with 2 children. He lived in Seine-Saint Denise.
- Sebastien Proisy, 38, was shot in the back and died at the Bar le Carillon restaurant on Bichet Street. He had begun a career in international business consulting for Airbus Group, and had been an executive for a firm promoting French agribusiness abroad and another doing market research in Iran and Central Asia. He had studied political science, graduating from Science-Po in 2003. He also earned an MBA in Strategic Intelligence from the Ecole de Guerre Economique. He and his Bulgarian wife and son visited Florida and later settled in Noisy-Le-Grand in the Paris suburbs. He worked in staff positions at the European parliament in Brussels.
- Caroline Prenat, 24, a former student at the Ecole de Conde in Nice and the Mastere SCI de l’Ecole de Conde Paris, was one of the first to die at the concert. She worked at the Pathe Beaugrenelle. She grew up in Lyon.
- Valentin Ribet, 26, a lawyer with the Paris office of the international law firm Hogan Lovelles, died at the concert. He earned a master of laws degree from the London School of Economics in 2014, where he studied international business law. He earlier did postgraduate work at the Sorbonne. He worked on the litigation team, specializing in white collar crime.
- Estelle Rouat, 25, taught English at the College Gay Lussac de Colombes. She had studied at the Universite Bordeaux Montaigne and at Saint Joseph school. She died at the concert.
- Hugo Sarrade, 23, studied computer science at Faculte des Sciences Montpellier and was working on a master’s degree in artificial intelligence. He participated in a *Charlie Hebdo* solidarity march near his home in Montpellier. He was in Paris to visit his father for the weekend. He was a guitarist who attended European music festivals. He died at the concert.

- Ariane Theiller, 24, an intern at French publisher Urban Comics, a partner of DC Comics, who was working on a master's degree in publishing from the University of Strasbourg, where she earned a degree in literature. She died at the concert.

- Eric Thome, 39, was a photographer and an art director of the Paris graphic design firm We Are Ted he ran with a business partner. He died at the concert. He had a 5-year-old daughter. His girlfriend was due with his second child in early December, according to his partner of 15 years, Laurent Duvoux, 38, who escaped from the concert with his own girlfriend. He lived in suburban Clichy. He had worked in advertising for several years.

- Olivier Vernadal, 44, worked for the French Public Finance Department. He died at the concert. He lived in Paris.

Germany

- Raphael Hilz, 28, an architect from Garmisch-Partenkirchen, died sitting on the terrace of the Petit Cambodge café near his office. He had worked for 6 months in Paris for Renzo Piano, according to *Bild* and the German Foreign Office.

- Fabian Stech, 51, was born in Hannover, Germany. He had lived in France since 1994. He taught at a private art school in Dijon and worked for the German art magazine *Kunstforum International*. He died at the concert. He left behind a wife and 2 children.

Italy

- Valeria Solesin, 28, a Venice, Italy-born Sorbonne doctoral student in demography, had lived in Paris for 6 years. She became separated from her Italian boyfriend, his sister, and the sister's boyfriend at the concert as they tried to escape. Her friends were rescued. They were at the entrance when the gunmen came in. She had worked as a volunteer for the Italian humanitarian aid group Emergency. She was from Venice. She was researching women trying to achieve work/life balance and was interested in sociological comparisons between France and Italy, according to ANSA.

Mexico

- Michelli Gil Jaimez, 27, of Tuxpan in Veracruz, Mexico, had

studied at a Lyons business school and lived in Paris. She was also a Spanish citizen. She briefly attended school in Texas. She moved to France 8 years ago after winning a beauty pageant. She was engaged to her Italian boyfriend in October. Her father was a rancher in Mexico. She died at a café.

Morocco

- Mohamed Amine Ibnolmobarak, 29, a Muslim newlywed architect and teacher at the ENSA Paris-Malaquais architecture school. His wife, Maya Nemeta, was shot 3 times and was in critical condition. He was born in Rabat, Morocco. He died at Le Carillon restaurant. His diploma thesis focused on the hajj. He had co-founded New South, a cultural association focused on cities. In November, his work was shown at the Galerie du CROUS in Paris.

Portugal

- Manuel Colaco Dias, 63, died outside the Stade de France, according to the Portuguese state news agency *Lusa*. *Expresso* reported that he worked for a transportation and tourism company as a bus driver. The paper said he drove a shuttle van to the stadium. He was a fan of the Lisbon-based soccer club Sporting Clube de Portugal.

- Precilia Jessy Correia, 35, was born in France and had dual - French-Portuguese nationality. She lived in Paris. She died at the concert with boyfriend Manu Perez.

Romania

- A Romanian couple, elevator repairman Ciprian Calciu, 32, and Mariana Lacramioara Pop, 29, were celebrating a friend's birthday at the Belle Equipe restaurant. They left behind an 18-month-old son, Kevin. Pop, who came from the northwestern Romanian village of Coas, had an 11-year-old daughter from a previous relationship.

Russia

- Nathalie Lauraine, 39, a dual French-Russian citizen, died at the concert after becoming separated from her husband, Serge. They had stayed on the floor, playing dead for 90 minutes, he told *Sputnik France*. She had lived in Paris. He was wounded by gunfire.

Spain

- Juan Alberto Gonzalez Garrido, 29, of Madrid, a nuclear energy engineer from Granada who had lived in Paris for 2 years with his wife, Angela King, also an engineer. They were married last summer. They were separated at the concert; he died, she escaped. He had worked for the French electricity company EDF.

Sweden

- A Swedish citizen, according to Swedish Prime Minister Stefan Lofven. There were reports of a wounded Swede as well.

Tunisia

- Halima Saadi, 36, and Houda Saadi, variant Hodda, 35, 2 Tunisian sisters celebrating a friend's birthday at a café on Rue de Charonne. Their brother had been with them, and survived. Halima was listed by *AP* as being Senegalese.

UK

- Nick Alexander, 36, of Colchester, was manager for the Eagles of Death Metal rock band. He was manning the merchandise booth at the concert hall. His friend, American expatriate Helen Wilson, was shot in both legs.

USA

- Nohemi Gonzalez, 23, a senior (or junior—reports conflicted) at California State University, Long Beach. She hailed from El Monte, California. The daughter of Mexican immigrants was a student at Strate College of Design in Paris during a semester abroad program. She was in the Petit Cambodge restaurant with another Long Beach State student when she was fatally shot. She and her friend who was wounded in the arm were put into an ambulance; Gonzalez died en route to the hospital. Gonzalez was one of 18 international exchange students from CSU-Long Beach studying in Paris. She and 3 fellow students finished second in a global contest to find solutions to food sustainability issues. The team created the Polli Snak, a biodegradable snack-pack that contained soil and seeds to be planted after the snack was eaten.

Venezuela

- Sven Alejandro Silva Perugini, 29, died at the concert.

Unknown Nationality

- Armelle Pumir Anticevic, 46, worked for the Logic Design Agency for 9 years, recently becoming its print production manager. She died at the concert; her husband survived. They had 2 children —Shana and Milan, aged 9 and 11. Her husband, Joseph, runs romantic boat cruises on the Seine River. They had been together for 25 years. Joseph said the terrorists yelled, “it was for their brothers in Syria and Iraq.” The couple dropped to the ground, then when the terrorists went up a stairway, they ran for the main exit, but she was shot from behind. The couple had a vacation home in the southern mountains.

- Anne-Laure Arruebo, 36, and Cecile Coudon Peccadeau de L’isle, 37, were close friends and customs inspectors in the same office who died at the outdoor terrace of a bar on the Rue de Charonne.

- Veronique Geoffroy de Bourgies, 54, lived in Paris.

- Marie-Aimee Dalloz, 35, an asset recovery specialist at a bank, was celebrating her birthday with boyfriend Thierry “Titi” Hardouin, 41, a 15-year Bobigny police veteran, at La Belle Equipe. They both died in the adjacent Rue de Charonne. Hardouin was assigned to transporting prisoners to and from court appearances. He enjoyed guitars, cigars and traveling. He left behind 3 children.

- Nicolas Degenhardt, 37, lived in Paris.

- Asta Diakite, female cousin of French midfielder Lassana Diarra who played at the soccer match in the Stade de France, died in a restaurant.

- Lucie Dietrich, 37, graduated from IESA Multimedia in 2013 and was a graphic designer for the French magazine *L’Etudiant*.

- Romain Dunet lived in Paris.

- Justine Dupont, 34.

- Romain Feuillade, 31.

- Christophe Foulter, 39, worked for d’Havas Life Paris and

Sacem (an artists union/organization). He was the author and co-manager of Shiny Shoes Records. He was married with children. He lived in Courbevoie. He died at the concert.

- Julien Galisson, 32, died at the concert while shielding his friend from gunfire. He worked at the Polish staffing agency AKCJA JOB. The French newspaper *Presse Ocean* said he was a world traveler from Nantes who played the saxophone. His friends called him “the man in the hat” because he wore a colorful hat he received as a gift in Thailand.

- Mayeul Gaubert, 30, a business lawyer working for a professional training and continuing education company in Paris, died in the hospital from his wounds at the concert. He grew up in Saone-et-Loire. He had studied at the Universite de Bourgogne in Burgundy. His master’s dissertation was on intellectual property. He graduated in 2009.

- Cedric Ginestou, 27, grew up in Laval and had begun work a few months earlier at Bengs, a Paris-based management consulting company. He graduated from a Bordeaux business school. He died on the terrace of La Belle Equipe.

- Stephane Gregoire, 46, a commercial music promoter, became the 130th person to die, on November 19, when he succumbed to his wounds from the concert. His 4 friends also died. He was hospitalized at Paris’ Pitie-Salpetriere Hospital, where Princess Diana died in 1997. He left behind a wife and daughter. They lived in Nucourt.

- Stephane Hache, 52.

- Olivier Hauducœur 44.

- Frederic Henninot, 45, worked at the Banque de France’s branch in Cergy in the Paris suburbs, and died at the concert, where his girlfriend and 2 co-workers were wounded. He left behind 2 children, according to *Le Parisien*. The bank lost a member of its General Council, economist and journalist Bernard Maris, in the January 2015 *Charlie Hebdo* attack.

- Jean-Jacques Kircheim, 44.

- Thibault Rousse Lacordaire, 37, was an investment banker and

financial controller with Colony Capital, an equity management company in Paris. He volunteered for a city food pantry and soup kitchen. He studied at a Catholic school in a Paris suburb, economics and management at the University Paris Dauphine, and earned an advanced degree in finance at Paris University Val-de-Marne. He died at the concert.

- Renaud Le Guen, 29.
- Antoine Mary, 34, lived in Paris.
- Isabelle Merlin, 44, lived in Paris.
- Victor Munoz, 25, attended the Paris School of Business.
- Christophe Mutez.
- Bertrand Navarret, 37, lived in Capbreton near the Spanish border and was visiting friends in Paris. He died at the concert. He had earlier begun a career in law, but shifted to woodworking in Canada, becoming a carpenter. He was an avid snowboarder.
- Christopher Neuert-Shalter, 39, lived in Paris.
- Lola Ouzounian, 17, became separated from her father, Eric, at the concert and died. He survived, according to the Armenian news site News.am.
- Manu Perez, variant Manuel Perez, 40, who worked in marketing and earlier worked for Universal. He died at the concert with his girlfriend, Precilia Jessy Correia. He lived in Paris.
- Franck Pitiot, 33, died at the concert.
- Richard Rammant, 53, of Cergy-Pontoise, threw his body over his wife, saving her from the bullets at the concert. He loved music and motorcycles and volunteered at Cahors Blues Festival. He was a member of the Showtime Riders of the Harley Davidson Club.
- Matthieu de Rorthais, 32, worked in the music section of an electronics shop and died at the rock concert. He lived in Le Perreux-sur-Marne, a Paris suburb. He studied history at Paris University XII, and later studied at MJM Graphic Design school. He was a moderator for a website of anime fans. He designed some DVD jackets. He was a cancer survivor.

- Raphael “Rapf” Ruiz, 37, editor at a Paris-based company that provided translation and event services, died at the concert. He loved detective stories, comic books, movies, U2, rock and pop music and played guitar in a rock band in Paris. He had studied at the Grenoble Institute of Political Studies and earned a doctorate in political science. His dissertation was on the role of the news media in the Northern Ireland conflict.

- Madeleine Sadin, 30.

- Lola Salines, 28, who was an editor at Editions First-Grund and worked with La Boucherie de Paris, a roller derby team. Her team name was Josie Ozzbourne, #109. She died at the concert.

- Djalal-Eddin Sebaa, 33.

- Claire Maitrot-Tapprest, 23, was pursuing degrees in business and philosophy at Reims’ Neoma Business School and the University of Reims, respectively. She was president of a business-student group that organized events to promote local bands in Reims. She died at the concert with fellow Neoma student Marie Lausch.

- A plainclothes police officer was killed at Charonne, according to *Le Monde*.

- Stella Verry, 37, a Paris-born doctor known for being close to her patients, died at Le Petit Cambodge restaurant, according to *Le Quotidien* and her companion, Quentin Savoyen. She studied at a Paris university and worked at the Pole de Sante Les Eiders health center. On weekends, she worked at the SAMU de Paris, an urgent care hub. She earned a doctor of pharmacy degree and a specialized diploma in general medicine. She enjoyed the theater, took cooking classes, visited museums, and bicycled.

The injured included:

- U.S. citizen Helen Jane Wilson, shot in the leg at the concert, who went into surgery at L’hopital Saint-Antoine. She lived in New Orleans before moving to Paris, where she runs the Rock en Bol catering company. She is originally from Los Angeles.

- Emma Parkinson, 19, from Hobart, Australia, who was at the

concert. She was shot in the hip. Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull said she underwent surgery and was expected to make a full recovery.

- Maud Serrault, 37, lived in Paris and died at the concert
- A Swedish citizen.
- A Romanian citizen.
- A police commissioner, 38, from Normandy who was not on duty was wounded at Bataclan. The father of 2 had a black belt in judo. A bullet hit his spine.
- The Mexican Foreign Ministry said a Mexican-Austrian man was wounded at one of the Paris restaurants. His operation went “satisfactorily.”
- Waleed Abdel Razzak, 27, an Egyptian who was severely wounded by a bomb at the stadium. His passport did not make it into the ambulance, and the French newspaper *Le Point* initially claimed that he was an attacker when the passport was found at the scene. He had come to France to support his brother in his cancer treatments in Paris.
- Italian consul Andrea Cavallari said an Italian woman was recovering after surgery.
- Francois-Xavier Prevost, 26, originally from Lambersart, was head of advertising at the French ad agency Local Media, and earlier worked for the communications company Havas Media Group. He had been an exchange student at the University of North Texas in the fall of 2007. He interned with the Pittsburgh Riverhounds, a pro soccer team, in the summer of 2009. He died at the concert.
- Two colleagues from the Paris international architectural firm Renzo Piano, from Mexico and Ireland.
- Muslim security guard Zouheir who stopped a suicide bomber from entering the stadium, but was wounded when the bomb went off.
- British Prime Minister David Cameron said on November 18 that 3 Britons had been released from the hospital and returned to the UK, but another 15 were being treated for trauma by the Red

Cross and Foreign Office.

- Amandine Andretto, 32, an attorney who was at the concert. One bullet hit her right leg, shattering her tibia. Another bullet hit her arm.
- A pregnant woman at the concert was hit in the ankle. The bullet went up her calf and went out through her knee, according to the Rev. Tristan de Salmiech, her priest in the Paris suburb of Aulnay-sous-Bois. She would require a skin graft. Her baby appeared unharmed. Her husband was shot through the stomach, but the bullet did not hit any organs.
- A concert promoter was placed into a medically induced coma. A bullet pierced a lung and shattered his ribs.
- An amateur drummer from Domont north of Paris sustained serious gunshot wounds.

Officials believed up to 20 people were involved, and began a Europe-wide search. French officials recovered fingerprints from 4 terrorists. Some of the attackers used a rented Volkswagen Polo with Belgian license plates and a black Spanish SEAT León hatchback. French police found the SEAT in Montreuil with handguns and 3 Kalashnikovs inside. Authorities worried that this suggested that a terrorist remained at large. A black SEAT was used in the attacks on the Le Carillon bar and the Le Petit Cambodge restaurant in Rue Alibert in the city's 10th district.

Belgian authorities arrested 10 suspects, including a French national, in Brussels. French police had earlier stopped 3 of them at Cambrai, but let them pass.

Police found a Syrian passport on the body of one of the suicide bombers at the stadium. A French senator suggested that the individual had entered France posing as a refugee. *SkyNews* quoted a Greek official who said the passport was fake. CBS reported that the passport had the wrong number of digits and that the name did not match the photo. The passport's owner was 25 years old and born in Idlib, Syria. Nikos Toscas, Greek Citizen Protection deputy

minister in charge of police, said the passport was carried by a man who passed through the island of Leros on October 3. The *Washington Post* quoted the Serbian Interior Ministry as saying the individual transited Macedonia and entered Serbia on October 7. At Presevo, he officially sought asylum. There were no outstanding international warrants under the name Ahmad Almohammad.

Paris police on November 15 detained 7 family members of Ismael Omar Mostefai, an attacker who was a Frenchman born in the Paris suburbs. Mostefai's brother, 34, surrendered for questioning in a southeastern suburb of Paris. He said he had broken off all ties with his brother years ago. Mostefai had moved back to Algeria with his young daughter. Police raided the Romilly-sur-Seine and Bondoufle homes of Mostefai's father and of the brother. French SWAT teams searched the homes for 3 hours, according to *RTL* radio.

NPR reported on November 16 that French police raided 160 locations throughout the country. Authorities arrested 23 people, including 3 near Toulouse and several near Lyon, seizing a rocket launcher and automatic rifles. Another 100 people were under house arrest.

The terrorists, including the attack and logistics squads, were believed to have included:

The mastermind:

- Abdelhamid Abaaoud, alias Abu Omar al-Baljiki, alias Abu Omar al-Soussi, alias Abu Omar al-Belgiki, a Belgian national in his late 20s born to Moroccan immigrants. He grew up in the Molenbeek-Saint-Jean neighborhood of Brussels. He had studied at one of Brussels's most prestigious high schools, Saint-Pierre d'Uccle. The *Washington Post* reported that French authorities deemed him the attacks' mastermind. He was believed to have joined IS in 2014. He said in a 2014 video, "All my life, I have seen the blood of Muslims flow. I pray that Allah will break the backs of those who oppose him, his soldiers and his admirers, and that he will exterminate them." In

2014, he was seen in an IS video loading a pickup and trailer with bloodied corpses. He said, “Before we towed jet skis, motorcycles, quad bikes, big trailers filled with gifts for vacation in Morocco. Now, thank God, following God’s path, we’re towing apostates.” In February 2015, IS’s online *Dabiq* magazine quoted him as saying he fled to Syria after Belgium broke up a terrorist cell in Verviers on January 15. CNN said he was close to IS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. He was believed tied to the gunmen who was foiled by 3 American travelers from attacking passengers on an Amsterdam-to-Paris train on August 21, and to a foiled attack against a church in the Paris suburbs on April 19. He was believed to be the older brother of Younes Abaaoud, 13, the youngest Belgian accused of traveling to Syria to fight for IS. Abdelhamid died in a 7-hour police shoot-out in St. Denis on November 18 during which Hasna Ait Boulahcen, his cousin, was initially reported to have set off her suicide vest. NPR reported on November 20 that a man set off the vest, killing her. Abaaoud was earlier tried in absentia by a Belgian court and sentenced to 20 years for recruiting for IS. He was targeted in French airstrikes in Syria in October. Belgian counterterrorism officials believed he faked his death so he could travel more easily to Europe to coordinate the plot.

The Bataclan killers

- Ismael Omar Mostefai, 8 days shy of his 29th birthday, a French citizen of Algerian descent charged in a terrorism investigation in 2012. He was born on November 21, 2015 in the Paris suburb of Courcouronnes. He was the father of a 5-year-old girl. During 2004–2010, he was stopped for 8 minor offenses, including driving without a license, but served no jail time. In 2010, police discovered his associations with radical Islamists at the Anoussra Mosque in Luce, near Chartres, southwest of Paris. *Le Monde* and *al-Jazeera* said he was suspected of having traveled to Syria via Turkey for a few months during the winter of 2013–2014. He was a baker who played soccer, according to Islamic association leader Ben Bammou. He was identified by the print from one of his fingers that was severed when his suicide vest exploded at the concert.

- Samy Amimour, 28, who blew himself up at the Bataclan, had been placed under judicial supervision. He was interrogated by

French officials on October 19, 2012 regarding ties to terrorist sympathizers and an aborted trip to Yemen. An international arrest warrant was issued in the fall of 2013 after he failed to comply with bail conditions. He apparently had joined the IS in 2014, according to *Le Monde*. *Le Monde* reported that his 60ish father had traveled to Syria in June 2014 to try to pry him from the Islamic State; his father found him carrying crutches. He had lived at home and worked as a bus driver. Three of his relatives were placed under police custody on November 16.

- A third theater attacker was unidentified as of November 16, 2015.

The Stadium killers

- Ahmad al-Mohammed, 20, a French national living in Belgium, who blew himself up near the stadium. The *Washington Post* said he was found with the Syrian passport for Ahmad Almohammad, 25. The prosecutor's office said his fingerprints matched those of someone who passed through Greece in early October. Authorities were asking the public's help in determining his true name.
- Bilal Hadfi, 20 (or 29 or 30, reports conflicted), a French national who had lived in Belgium. Investigators said he had fought alongside the Islamic State in Syria. Belgian authorities arrested 6 people linked to him.
- A third stadium attacker was unidentified as of November 16, 2015.

The café killers

- Ibrahim Abdeslam, variant Brahim, 30 or 31, a French national living in Belgium, who set off his suicide vest at the café Comptoir Voltaire on Boulevard Voltaire. He was the brother of Salah Abdeslam (see below). Brussels Mayor Francoise Schepmans said a bar registered to Brahim was shut down for drug-related offenses 8 days before the attacks.

As of November 16, police were still sorting out which terrorists were involved in attacking which other locations. Among the suspects were:

- An 18-year-old Belgian who had fought in Syria.

The 8th and 9th terrorists

- French police questioned and released Belgian-born Salah Abdeslam, 26, a suspected 8th attacker, who was traveling in a car with 2 other people on November 14. He became the subject of an international manhunt, according to the *Cox Media Group*. French police said he was born on September 15, 1989, in Brussels. He was 5'9" tall with brown eyes. He reportedly rented the Belgian-registered VW Polo used in the attacks. Another car containing automatic weapons was used to trace the brothers. A third brother, Mohammed, was arrested in Molenbeek, Brussels, according to the *BBC*, but freed without charge. An international arrest warrant was issued for one of the brothers. On November 16, Belgian police raided Salah's suspected hideout in Brussels's Molenbeek district but did not find him. On November 17, *AP* reported that Abdeslam had rented a third car, a black Renault Clio with Belgian plates found in the 18th Arrondissement. *Le Point* said he rented 2 hotel rooms in Alfortville before the attacks. Police found DNA traces of the guests, a batch of syringes, a set of short needles, and plastic tubes, and confiscated the hard drive from the hotel reception computer. On September 9, Austrian police stopped him during a routine traffic check as he was entering from Germany. He said he was going to vacation in Vienna with the 2 people with him. *NPR* reported that he appeared to have been killed in a police raid in St. Denis on November 18 in which a woman set off her suicide vest; the report proved inaccurate.

- French police reported on November 17 that they were seeking another terrorist believed to be at large. *AP* reported that surveillance video showed 3 attackers conducting the café murders at La Fontaine on Roi Street, but only 2 had died.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Ibrahim al-Jaafari said his country's intelligence services had shared information on November 12 indicating that France, the U.S. and Iran were among countries at risk of an attack after IS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi had ordered an attack on coalition countries fighting against them in Iraq and Syria, as well as on Iran and Russia. The Iraqi service said that the attacks

were planned in Raqqa, where the attackers were trained for the operation. *AP* reported that a France-based sleeper cell then helped the attackers execute the plan. *AP* reported that there were 19 attackers and 5 people involved with logistics and planning.

The *Washington Post* quoted Paris Prosecutor Francois Molins on November 15 that the suicide vests contained TATP.

The *Washington Post* reported on November 16 that authorities were searching for a Belgian, apparently now in Syria, who was possibly linked to the failed attack on a high-speed Paris-bound train in August.

AP, *CNN* and the German *DPA* news agency reported on November 17 that police arrested 3 foreigners—2 women and a man—in Aachen and later arrested 2 more people in nearby Alsdorf in connection with the case.

Reuters reported on November 17 that French citizen Fabien Clain, 36, from Toulouse was identified as the individual who claimed credit for the IS in a 6-minute audio. He was believed to be in Syria. He called for Muslims to “move forward” to fight the infidels “without ever capitulating.” *Le Monde* said he was suspected of setting up the foiled attack on a French church in April, and was a close friend of gunman Mohammed Merah, who killed 7 people in March 2012. Clain was sentenced to 5 years in prison in 2009 for having led a recruitment network to send fighters to Iraq and left France after his release.

AP reported on November 17 that Belgian lawyers for 2 suspects said their clients admitted going to France on November 14 to pick up Abdeslam in the Volkswagen Golf. *The Guardian* reported that they picked him up in Paris’s Barbès neighborhood at 5 a.m., then drove to Brussels. The duo were charged with terrorist murder and conspiracy. Xavier Carrette represented Moroccan-born Mohammed Amri, 27. Carine Couquelet represented Hamza Attou, 21. Local media reported that the suspects were under investigation

as potential suppliers of the suicide bombs—ammonium nitrate was found in their residence. They had been detained with 5 others who were soon released.

During the night, police conducted 118 searches, took 25 people into custody, seized 34 weapons, and found narcotics at 16 locations.

On November 18, the Spanish news site *El Español* reported that French authorities had issued a pan-European bulletin asking people to watch for a Citroen Xsara car that could be carrying Salah Abdeslam.

Belgian Federal Prosecutor Eric Van Der Sypt said Saleh Abdelsalm and Abaaoud were convicted in 2011 of the same theft and each served a month in jail.

At least 27 U.S. state governors said they would not accept Syrian refugees.

Le Monde reported that a French IS recruit detained in August told police that Abaaoud had told him to attack a French concert hall, but he had declined.

On November 18, at 4:20 a.m., more than 100 soldiers and police raided 2 suspected terrorist apartments and a church in Saint-Denis, arresting 7 men and a woman. During a 7-hour shoot-out, Hasna Ait Boulahcen, the apartment's renter, died when a male terrorist set off a suicide vest, killing her and her cousin, Abelhamid Abaaoud, according to Belgian state broadcaster *RTBF*. (Other reports credited a French police sniper and/or grenades for taking out Abaaoud.) A police officer asked her, "Where is your boyfriend?" Her last words were, "He's not my boyfriend!" Police said the suspects were "about to move on some kind of operation." Police said they fired 5,000 rounds, and used munitions that resulted in the collapse of a floor of the building on rue du Cornillon. Two suspects required surgery at a Bobigny hospital for

arm injuries. Five police officers were injured and Diesel, a 7-year-old Belgian Malinois police SWAT assault dog, was killed by the terrorists. Two people were grabbed while trying to hide in the rubble. Police arrested the man who had provided the apartment, and one of his acquaintances.

Paris-born Hasna Ait Boulahcen attended Paul Verlaine University of Metz before working as a manager for Beko Construction, a suburban Paris firm that folded in 2014. Neighbors said she wore cowboy hats. She was the daughter of Moroccan parents who came to France years earlier. She was a French-Moroccan dual citizen. Police searched her mother's home in Aulnay-sous-Bois in northeastern Paris.

ABC News reported that by November 18, French police had conducted 414 raids, arrested 60 people, placed 118 people under house arrest, and seized 75 weapons, including 11 military-style firearms, 33 rifles and 31 handguns.

French Interior Minister Bernard Cazeneuve said Abaaoud apparently was involved in 4 of 6 foiled terrorist attacks since spring. Investigators determined that Abaaoud had extensive connections with other IS members involved in previous attacks. They included:

- Mehdi Nemmouche, who killed 4 people when he attacked a Jewish museum in Brussels in May 2014.
- Sid Ahmed Ghlam, suspected of planning an attack on a church in Villejuif, France, in April 2015.
- Ayoud el-Khazzani, accused in the gun attack aboard a train between Brussels and Paris in August 2015.
- Sofiane Amghar and Khalid Ben Larbi, 2 terrorists who died in a Belgian raid in January 2015 on IS members in Verviers who had returned from Syria and were planning to attack police, and Marouane el-Bali, the group's quartermaster, who was charged with "participation in a terrorist organization, participation possession of explosives with intent to commit a criminal attack and prohibited possession of weapons." El-Bali was represented by attorney Didier

De Quévy. El-Bali and 2 others charged with terrorist offenses in the plot remained in custody as of November. The 3 terrorists were in phone contact with Abaaoud.

- An Algerian extradited to Belgium after being arrested in Greece.

Prosecutor Francois Molins said Abaaoud was believed to have been planning a suicide attack on Paris's La Defense business district on November 18 or 19.

Abaaoud apparently used social media to recruit Spanish citizens, mostly women, according to Spanish Interior Minister Jorge Fernandez in an interview with Spanish *Antena 3 TV*.

Prosecutor Molins said that Abaaoud returned to the Bataclan concert hall while police were still there.

On November 18, Jawad Bendaoud, 29, who was detained in a raid on an apartment in Saint-Denis by SWAT troops, told *BFMTV* he had let the attackers stay there as a favor and "didn't know they're terrorists." His attorney said his client had been sentenced to 8 years for killing his best friend in a 2006 fight. French authorities questioned him and transferred him to an anti-terrorism judge in Paris on November 24. He was charged with terrorism offenses, including criminal association and detention of incendiary or explosive substances linked to a terrorist enterprise.

On November 19, *CNN* reported that French police searched a home in Charleville-Mezieres, after blowing up a door to enter the house.

On November 19, *CNN* reported that Morocco's intelligence agency had tipped the French that Abaaoud was in France after the attacks.

Interior Minister Bernard Cazeneuve said French officials were told that Abaaoud had been spotted in Greece at some point. The next day, a senior Greek security official said there was no record of Abaaoud passing through the country, but could not rule out that

he might have used a fake passport. Paris prosecutors said that 2 of the 3 stadium bombers had passed through Greece on October 3.

On November 19, Rotterdam police detained 3 people who were near a parked car with Belgian license plates.

Czech Prime Minister Bohuslav Sobotka said a suspect in the Paris attacks traveled through Czech territory twice.

On November 19, *AP* reported that a Belgian official said that 9 raids netted 9 suspects linked to a Paris suicide bomber. Seven were held following 6 raids in Sint-Jans-Molenbeek, Ukkel, Brussels, Laeken and Jette regarding Bilal Hadfi, who attacked the stadium. Seven were released, but 2 were kept for questioning.

On November 20, a French security official said Abaaoud was seen on a surveillance camera at the Croix de Chavaux metro station in the suburb of Montreuil at 10:14 p.m. on November 13. The SEAT car had been found nearby.

Belgium filed terrorism charges against a third suspect who was arrested on November 19. Charges including participation in terrorist attacks and participation in the activities of a terrorist organization. Two other suspects were already held on similar charges.

By November 20, French authorities had conducted 793 raids. The previous night, police performed 182 raids, detaining 17 people and seizing 76 weapons plus drugs. Police were holding 90 people, placed 164 people under house arrest, and had seized 250,000 euros and 174 weapons, including 18 military-style firearms, 84 rifles and 68 handguns.

On November 21, *UPI* reported that Turkish authorities arrested Ahmet Dahmani, 26, a Belgian national of Moroccan descent, at a hotel in Antalya on suspicion that he scouted targets for IS. Police also arrested Syrian citizens Ahmet Tahir, 29, and Mohammed Verd, 23, on suspicion that they were going to transport him to

Syria. The men had fake passports. Dahmani arrived in Turkey from Amsterdam on November 14. No country had flagged him to the Turks.

On November 21, police in Molenbeek, Belgium arrested a person in the case. Police searched a home and found a few weapons but no explosives.

On November 23, a street cleaner found an explosive belt without a detonator in a pile of rubble in the southern suburb of Montrouge, near where Saleh Abdeslam's cell phone was found. The vest had bolts and TATP—the same explosives used in the attacks. Commentators speculated that he had aborted his mission.

On November 23, Belgian authorities charged a 4th suspect with “participation in the activities of a terrorist group and a terrorist attack.” The Belgians had arrested 21 people in the previous 24 hours, but released 15 of them.

By November 24, Belgium had charged 4 people with terrorism regarding the case. They also issued an international arrest warrant for Mohamed Abrini, who was seen with Salah Abdeslam at a gas station in Ressons on the highway to Paris on November 11. Abrini was driving the Renault Clio that was used in the Paris attacks. Police believed he dropped off one of the stadium bombers. *NBC News* reported that Belgian authorities said a French national, Ali Oulkadi, 31, from Molenbeek, Brussels, gave Salah Abdeslam a ride after the November 13 multiple attacks. Oulkadi and another man were charged with participation in the activities of a terrorist group and terrorist murders in connection with the November 13, 2015, multi-site attacks in Paris in which 130 people died. On November 28, a Brussels court ordered the duo remanded for another month. He was represented by attorney Olivier Martins. The Belgian prosecutor's office also arrested Lazez Abrimi, 39, a Moroccan from Molenbeek; investigators found 2 guns and “traces of blood” in his car. The detainees were charged with participation in the activities

of a terrorist group and terrorist murders.

The same day, 70 police raided a home in Artigat in the Pyrenees and arrested radical Muslim preacher Olivier Corel for illegal detention of a hunting rifle. Authorities believed he lodged Fabien Clain, reportedly the voice on the IS audio claiming credit. Corel was also believed connected to Mohammed Merah, who killed 7 people in Paris in 2012.

Also on November 24, police in Bielefeld, Germany, investigated a tip that Salah Abdeslam was hiding at a specific address in rural-Minden-Luebbecke area near Hanover, but said that there was no sign he had been there. Italian Interior Minister Angelino Alfano confirmed that Abdeslam and Ahmad Dahmani traveled through Italy on August 1, taking the ferry from Bari into Greece. The duo returned to Bari from Greece on August 5, then drove through Italy by car before crossing into France on August 6.

French Interior Minister Bernard Cazeneuve said that after 1,230 searches, police had charged 124 people and seized 230 arms.

AP reported on November 27 that Milojko Brzakovic, director of the Zastava arms factory in Kragujevac in central Serbia said several weapons used by the terrorists were produced by his company in the early 1990s, according to serial numbers on the weapons.

CNN reported on November 30 that Salah Abdeslam had purchased 10 detonators at the Saint-Ouen l'Aumone shop, Les Magiciens du Feu (Fire Magicians) fireworks shop in the Paris suburbs before the attacks. Each detonator cost 10 euros (\$10.60). The media widely reported that he had escaped to Syria.

AP reported on December 1 that Paris police detained a 25-year-old suspected intermediary with Jawad Bendaoud, 25, who was suspected of obtaining a hideout for Abdelhamid Abaaoud.

On December 1, police in Saint-Denis arrested a female partner of an intermediary, 25, to Jawad Bendaoud, the only man charged in

connection the Paris attacks. The intermediary was arrested earlier that day in his home in Malakoff, south of Paris. The intermediary, known by the police only for drug trafficking, was in contact with Abaaoud's cousin, Hasna Aitboulahcen.

On December 3, 2015, *AP* reported that Janos Lazar, Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orban's chief of staff, said that the Hungarian secret services had confirmed that Salah Abdeslam was in the Budapest Keleti Railway terminal before mid-September and left with men who had been traveling amid a wave of asylum-seekers trying to enter Europe. Abdeslam recruited young men who were refusing to register with Hungarian authorities and he left the country with them.

AFP added on December 3 that Belgian authorities had charged 2 more suspects, who had been arrested on November 29, in the Paris case. Flemish public television *VRT* said one of the suspects, a 20-year-old Frenchman who was arrested at Zaventem Airport while boarding a flight to Morocco, knew Bilal Hadfi. A 28-year-old Belgian was arrested in Molenbeek, Brussels.

Reuters and the *Wall Street Journal* reported on December 4 that Western officials said the terrorists had links in the UK. Some of them were of Moroccan heritage and lived in the Birmingham area. Britain's *Mirror* newspaper reported that British police were investigating claims a Paris terrorist made several phone calls to Birmingham just before the attacks.

UPI reported on December 4 that Belgian police were searching for 2 more suspects linked to Salah Abdeslam identified as Soufiane Kayal and Samir Bouzid. Officials said they used fake Belgian identification documents. Investigators said Bouzid's ID was used to send money to Hasna Ait Boulahcen, cousin of Abdelhamid Abaaoud, 4 days after the Paris attacks. Kayal's ID was used to rent a residence in Belgium that police raided on November 26. The *BBC* said they might have helped Abdeslam travel to Hungary.

On December 9, *CNN*, *BFMTV* and *France 2* reported that the third Bataclan attacker was Foued Mohamed-Aggad, 23, from a small town near Strasbourg. He traveled from eastern France to Syria in 2013. He was close to France jihadi recruiter Mourad Fares, also under arrest. He had a police record in Strasbourg. His brother had returned from Syria, disaffected by what he had seen. Foued's mother had given police a DNA sample, which let them identify him. He had told his family months earlier that he was going to be a suicide bomber in Iraq.

Samy Amimour, had fought in Yemen, and Omar Ismail Mostefai, from Courcouronnes, a Paris suburb, traveled to Syria in 2013.

On December 10, *AP* reported that German prosecutors determined that a 24-year-old man from Magstadt in custody on suspicion of violating weapons trafficking laws did not supply the assault rifles used in the Paris attacks.

On December 11, *AFP* reported that Belgian authorities extended the detention of Ali Oulkadi and Abdeilah Chouaa for another month.

CNN reported on December 15, 2015, that French police arrested a 29-year-old man in connection with the case. He was later released

AP reported on December 16 that Austrian authorities arrested 2 men several days earlier and were investigating their possible links to the Paris attacks. The duo were arrested over the weekend of December 12–13 in a migrants' shelter in Salzburg and were suspected of "participation in a terrorist organization." The 2 arrived in Europe from the Middle East.

AP reported on December 20 that Belgian authorities searched a Brussels house and detained one person for questioning. That evening, police searched a Brussels house and detained 2 brothers

and a friend. By December 21, police had detained 5 people, following a house search in the Laeken district of Brussels. Police found no weapons or explosives. The 5 were released on December 21. Brussels police arrested a 9th man, Abdoullah C., a Belgian born in 1985, on December 22, 2015, saying he was believed to have been in contact with Hasna Ait Boulahcen. He was charged with taking part in a terrorist group and terrorist murders.

AP reported on December 24 that a 23-year-old Islamic convert and her 35-year-old husband went before a judge after police searched their apartment in Montpellier and found a prosthetic belly intended to mimic pregnancy that was covered in foil. The Paris prosecutor's office says the 2 faced terrorism-related charges, with the woman facing a charge of planning an attack. She said the prosthetic was for shoplifting.

AP, *UPI*, and *CNN* reported on December 30 that Belgian police arrested a 10th suspect, Belgian citizen Ayoub B., 22, in the Molenbeek area on charges of terrorist murder and participation in the activities of a terrorist organization. Authorities seized 10 cell phones but no weapons or explosives. 15111302

November 13—Turkey—The *Press Trust of India* reported on November 16 that Turkish authorities foiled a plan to conduct a major terrorist attack in Istanbul on November 15, detaining 5 people, including a suspected close associate of Mohammed Emwazi, the now-deceased IS spokesman/murderer. *CNN* and *Hurriyet* reported on November 17 that Aine Lesley Davis was arrested en route to Europe to deliver orders on a planned terror attack. Davis, a former drug offender from West London who joined IS, reportedly disappeared in Syria in 2013 to fight with ISIS, officials said.

November 13—Iraq—Iraqi officials said that a suicide bomber set off his explosive vest at a Shi'ite memorial service in Baghdad's southwestern Hay al-Amal suburb for a Shi'ite militiaman who died fighting the IS in Anbar Province, killing 21 and wounding 46.

A roadside bomb went off at a Shi'ite shrine in Baghdad's Sadr City, killing 5 people.

The Islamic State group claimed credit for both attacks, which were "revenge for our monotheist brothers in al-Fallujah, al-Anbar, and Salahaldin."

November 13—Finland—Police detained Jebbar-Salman Ammar, 29. The Pirkanmaa Regional Court said on November 16 that the Iraqi citizen was being held in custody on suspicion of war crimes in Iraq in June 2014.

November 13—Thailand—*UPI* reported that separatist rebels set off a radio-detonated bomb under a chair at a checkpoint in Khko Pho district of Pattani Province, killing 4 village defense volunteers and injuring several other people. A second bomb exploded in neighboring Narathiwat Province, injuring 2 Thai military personnel.

November 13—U.S.—The *Hartford-Courant* reported that 4 bullets were found in the walls of the Baitul Aman Mosque in Meriden, Connecticut, hours after the Paris attacks. One bullet had pierced both exterior walls and an interior partition.

November 14—Hungary—Police in the east detained 2 British men on a train heading for Bucharest, Romania. The men had spent time in prison for financing acts of terror, were released in 2009 and were not allowed to leave the UK without permission for a decade. Simon Jonathan K., 44, had a valid UK driver's license. Trevor B., 40, gave police a Koran when asked for ID. British police had issued ar-rest warrants for the duo. They were held in pre-deportation detention.

On November 19, 2015, a Budapest city court ruled in 2 cases that Simon Keeler and Trevor Brooks, alias Omar Brooks, alias Abu Izzadeen, 2 UK citizens who had been in prison for several years for funding acts of terror, should be deported to the UK. Keeler said he was a Londoner who hoped to join his wife and children in Turkey.

November 14—Albania—Interior Minister Saimir Tahiri received a threatening Albanian-language e-mail that said, "Now it's your

turn! The sacred war against those included in the war against the Islamic State has started!”

November 14—Turkey—The army shot dead 4 suspected IS militants traveling by car when they approached a military checkpoint in Gaziantep.

The state-run *Anatolia* news agency reported that police arrested 7 suspected IS members in Ankara.

November 14—Netherlands—Air France flight 1741 from Amsterdam to Paris was evacuated at Amsterdam’s Schiphol Airport after authorities received a threatening tweet. The Airbus A320 was scheduled to take off at 2:45 p.m., but evacuated before it could take off with its 85 passengers and 6 crew members. 15111401

November 14—UK—*UPI* reported that at 9:30 a.m., police at Gatwick Airport arrested a 41-year-old man from Vendome, France, who was seen throwing away what appeared to be a firearm. The airport’s north terminal was evacuated for several hours.

November 14—Guantanamo Bay—The *Washington Post* reported that the Pentagon transferred 5 Yemeni Gitmo detainees to the United Arab Emirates on November 14. The 5, originally suspected of al-Qaeda ties, were captured in 2001 by Pakistani and Afghan forces and turned over to the United States. They were identified as Adil Said al-Busayss, 42, Khalid Abd al-Qadasi, 46, Ali Ahmad Muhammad al-Rahizi, 36, Sulaiman al-Nahdi, 40, and Fahmi al-Sani, 38.

November 14—Canada—At 11 p.m., the Masjid al-Salaam mosque in Peterborough, Ontario was torched, 30 minutes after members of Kawartha Muslim Religious Association had celebrated the birth of a baby. No one was injured, but the building was unusable. Police were treating the fire as a hate crime.

November 14—Libya—The *Washington Post* reported that a U.S. air strike apparently killed Wisam al-Zubaidi, alias Abu Nabil al-Anbari, believed to be the leader of the Islamic State’s Libya branch. The former Iraqi police officer was sent to Libya in 2014 by Islamic State leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi.

November 15—Iraq—Four bombings killed 7 and injured 15 in

Baghdad.

A bomb went off on central Baghdad's al-Kifah Street, killing 1 and injuring 8.

A bomb hit shops in central Baghdad's Allawi area, killing 2 and injuring 7.

A roadside bomb exploded as a military patrol passed by in the southern Baghdad suburb of Arab Jabour, killing 2 soldiers and injuring another 2.

A bomb hidden beneath a car exploded in southern Baghdad's al-Mahmoudiyah district, killing 2 men in a passing car.

Xinhua reported that Iraqi troops and allied Shia paramilitary fighters used anti-tank guided missiles to kill 2 suicide car bombers in the Albu Farraj area north of Ramadi. *Xinhua* also reported that coalition airstrikes killed 2 car bombers en route to attack positions in Anbar's Jeraishi area.

November 15—Turkey—*AFP* reported that police raided a suspected jihadi apartment hideout in Gaziantep. A suspected IS member blew himself up during the raid, injuring 5 officers, one seriously. Police found a suicide vest, assault rifles, ammunition and other explosive devices.

November 15—Nigeria—*UPI* and *Xinhua* reported that authorities in Maiduguri arrested Danladi Abdullahi, a suspected Boko Haram terrorist who was No. 26 on a recently-distributed 100 most-wanted list.

November 15—Poland—*TVN24* said Norway extradited to Poland Dawid L., 23, a Pole who had been arrested in September on suspicion of fighting for the Islamic State in Syria between January 2014 and April 2015. On November 16, he was charged with suspicion of participation in an armed group that has terrorist goals and is active in Syria. He had lived in Norway for several years. Jaroslaw Szubert, spokesman for the prosecutors in the city of Lodz, said the man took part in training and war activity and traveled secretly between Syria, Turkey, Norway and Poland. He said the

group is not linked to the Islamic State. The defendant faced 8 years in prison.

November 15—Bahrain—The higher criminal court sentenced 12 Shi'ites to life in prison and stripped them of their citizenship for forming a terrorist group and targeting police with explosive devices in 2013 and 2014.

November 15—Australia—On December 23, *AP* reported that Melbourne Airport officials stopped a Frenchman who had traveled from the Middle East and was carrying 3 cans of mace along with extremist material on his mobile devices. He was deported to France.

November 15—Tunisia—*UPI* and *Xinhua* reported that Tunisians soldiers raided a terrorist hideout in the Mount Mghila area near Sidi Bouzid after terrorists beheaded a 16-year-old shepherd and forced the boy's friend to watch and then carry the severed head, wrapped in plastic, to the victim's family. Five terrorists and a soldier died in the firefight.

November 16—Tunisia—The Interior Ministry announced the arrest of 7 women suspected of belonging to the media wing of the Jund al-Khilafa IS affiliate in Tunisia.

November 16—U.S.—The Islamic State released an 11-minute Internet video threatening the U.S. The group praised the Paris shootings and said something similar could occur in Washington, D.C. The video was allegedly made by Wilayat Kirkuk, a group based in Salahuddin Province, north of Baghdad and featured al-Karar the Iraqi as one of the speakers who threatened "crusader" nations in the coalition against the Islamic State. "We say to the states that take part in the crusader campaign that, by God, you will have a day, God willing, like France's and by God, as we struck France in the center of its abode in Paris, then we swear that we will strike America at its center in Washington." A second speaker, al-Ghareeb the Algerian, added, "I say to the European countries that we are coming—coming with booby traps and explosives, coming with explosive belts and [gun] silencers and you will be unable to stop us because today we are much stronger than before."

The *Washington Times* added that in a "message to the crusaders"

posted on social media, IS spokesman Abu Ibrahim al-Ameriki threatened attacks in California, Virginia, Maryland, Illinois and Michigan. It claimed it had 71 “trained soldiers” already in the United States and said 23 have signed up for “missions like Sunday”—when 2 gunmen clad in body armor fired assault rifles at an anti-Muslim event before police officers shot them dead. He said, “To our brothers and sisters fighting for the Sake of Allah, we make dua for you and ask Allah to guide your bullets, terrify your enemies, and establish you in the Land. As our noble brother in the Philippines said in his bayah, ‘This is the Golden Era, everyone who believes ... is running for Shaheed.’ The attack by the Islamic State in America is only the beginning of our efforts to establish a wiliyah in the heart of our enemy. Our aim was the khanzeer Pamela Geller and to show her that we don’t care what land she hides in or what sky shields her; we will send all our Lions to achieve her slaughter. This will heal the hearts of our brothers and disperse the ones behind her. To those who protect her: this will be your only warning of housing this woman and her circus show. Everyone who houses her events, gives her a platform to spill her filth are legitimate targets. We have been watching closely who was present at this event and the shooter of our brothers. We knew that the target was protected. Our intention was to show how easy we give our lives for the Sake of Allah. We have 71 trained soldiers in 15 different states ready at our word to attack any target we desire. Out of the 71 trained soldiers 23 have signed up for missions like Sunday, We are increasing in number bithnillah. Of the 15 states, 5 we will name.... Virginia, Maryland, Illinois, California, and Michigan. The disbelievers who shot our brothers think that you killed someone untrained, nay, they gave you their bodies in plain view because we were watching. The next 6 months will be interesting. To our Amir al-Mu’mineen make dua for us and continue your reign, May Allah enoble your face. May Allah send His peace and blessings upon our Prophet Muhummad and all those who follow until the last Day.”—Abu Ibrahim al-Ameriki.

November 16—Internet—*Reuters* reported that the Anonymous hackers network announced in a YouTube video that it would conduct cyberattacks on the Islamic State. A French-speaking man wearing a Guy Fawkes mask called IS “vermin” and that “These attacks cannot remain unpunished.... We are going to launch the biggest operation ever against you. Expect many cyberattacks. War has been declared. Get ready. We don’t forgive and we don’t forget.”

November 16—UK—*AFP* reported that Prime Minister David Cameron told *BBC Radio 4* from Turkey that British security services had foiled around 7 terror attacks since June, “albeit attacks planned on a smaller scale” than the attacks in Paris. “We have been aware of these cells operating in Syria that are radicalising people in our own countries, potentially sending people back to carry out attacks. It was the sort of thing we were warned about.... You can’t deal with so-called Islamic State unless you get a political settlement in Syria that enables you then to permanently degrade and destroy that organization.”

November 16—Israel—*NPR* reported that Israeli troops shot to death 2 Palestinians who fired on them.

November 16—Uzbekistan—*Al-Jazeera* reported that at least 200 Muslims were arrested for allegedly planning to join the Islamic State or being sympathetic to the armed group. The Group of Independent Rights Defenders said the arrests began in early October in the Tashkent area. Most detainees were migrant workers who had returned from Russia, Turkey or Western Europe.

November 16—Nigeria—The military announced it had foiled Boko Haram bomb and rifle attacks in Maiduguri, arresting 9 BH suspects. Authorities seized rocket-making materials in a facility in Bama as part of Operation Lafiya Dole. The terrorists were using Toyota Hilux trucks, AK-47s, and 20 bombs that were “meant to be detonated at some selected targets in the city.” Army spokesman Colonel Tukur Gusau said the plot unraveled after troops interrogated John Trankil, a suspected Boko Haram commander.

November 16—Burundi—Doctors Without Borders treated 60 people injured in grenade explosions in different parts of Burundi’s capital.

November 17—UK—*Reuters* reported that Finance Minister George Osborne announced a doubling of spending for cyber security to a total of 1.9 billion pounds through 2020, in part because the Islamic State was attempting to develop cyber attacks on the country's infrastructure. "ISIL are already using the Internet for hideous propaganda purposes; for radicalization, for operational planning too.... They have not been able to use it to kill people yet by attacking our infrastructure through cyber attack.... But we know they want it and are doing their best to build it.... The stakes could hardly be higher—if our electricity supply, or our air traffic control, or our hospitals were successfully attacked online, the impact could be measured not just in terms of economic damage but of lives lost."

November 17—Cameroon—The government detained 19 Boko Haram suspects in the Far North Region. 15111701

November 17—UK—The trial began of Mohammed Rehman, 25, and his wife, Sana Ahmed Khan, accused of preparing terrorist acts by plotting to attack the London subway network or a large shopping mall with a bomb earlier in 2015. He allegedly asked his Twitter followers for advice on target choice. Prosecutor Tony Badenoch says police found substantial quantities of chemicals and bomb-making equipment at Rehman's home during the May arrest.

November 17—India—*UPI* reported that Indian Colonel Santosh Mahadik, 37, was seriously injured and later died when gunmen ambushed a search party he was leading near the Line of Control in the Kupwara district of Indian-administered Kashmir. Another soldier was also injured. Mahadik was commanding officer of the 41 Rashtriya Rifles, a husband and a father of 2. The *Hindustan Times* reported the attackers were suspected of belonging to the Pakistan-based Lashkar-e-Taiba, which later claimed credit.

November 17—Tunisia—*UPI* reported that the Interior Ministry and security forces arrested more than a dozen jihadis suspected of training in Iraq and Syria who were planning to attack security centers, politicians and a beach resort in Sousse.

November 17—U.S.—*CNN* reported that Paris-bound Air France flights 55 and 65 were diverted after receipt of bomb threats after

they had departed. The *Washington Post* added that the B-777 flight 55 carrying 298 passengers and crew from Dulles to Paris was diverted to an airport in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Flight 65 was en route from Los Angeles to Paris when it was diverted to Salt Lake City. No bombs were found. 15111702-03

November 17—Germany/Belgium—The 2 countries canceled international soccer matches after receiving bomb threats, evacuating stadiums in Hannover and Brussels. German Chancellor Angela Merkel had planned to attend the match between Germany and the Netherlands. Hannover Police Chief Volker Kluwe told *NDR*: “We received a concrete tip that an explosives attack was planned against this international match in the stadium ... key warning reached us about 15 minutes before the gates opened.” The terrorists would have used a truck bomb disguised as an ambulance. Brussels cancelled a match between Belgium and Spain.

November 17—Turkey—*Anatolia* reported that police in Istanbul’s Ataturk Airport detained 8 alleged Moroccan IS members who flew in from Casablanca. The group was suspected of planning to get inside Europe by posing as refugees. One of the suspects had a handwritten note outlining a route from Istanbul to Germany via Greece, Serbia and Hungary, including smuggler boats across the Mediterranean Sea, plus several train and bus journeys. The 8 claimed to be tourists who had booked rooms at a hotel. Their names were not found in the reservations database. They were deported back to Casablanca, according to *CNN*.

Soldiers killed a suspected IS member who was trying to illegally cross into Kilis Province from Syria. Another 21 were detained, including 9 children.

November 17—Kenya—A suspected jihadi grabbed a rifle from an officer and attempted to shoot his way out of a Garissa military camp where he was being held. Hundreds of officers surrounded him and arrested him when he ran out of bullets. He was injured and was hospitalized.

November 17—Canada—During the evening, Royal Canadian Mounted Police Parliamentary Protective Services arrested a man carrying a concealed knife outside Centre Block, the main building

on Parliament Hill that houses the Senate and the House of Commons on Parliament Hill. Charges were pending.

November 17—Nigeria—Boko Haram was blamed when a 7:48 p.m. suicide bomber killed 37 and wounded 80, including 6 women and 8 children, at the crowded Tipper Garage at a truck stop in a market in Yola's Jambutu area, capital of Adamawa State. Most victims were vendors and passers-by. The area has a livestock market, an open-air restaurant and a mosque. The explosion happened as traders were leaving the mosque and others were eating at the restaurant. Among the dead were 8 children and Kamal Adamu, brother of Musa Adamu, and his uncle.

November 18—Bangladesh—Three men on a motorbike fired from behind at Italian priest Piero Arolari, 57, as he was riding his bicycle to church in Dinajpur, then fled. Arolari, who is also a doctor at St. Vincent hospital, was hit in the neck by a bullet. The attack took place near a bus stop. He was in critical condition. Several Protestant pastors in Dhaka had recently received death threats from jihadis. Arolari had lived in Dinajpur for 35 years, treating poor people. The Islamic State took credit on November 20, saying a silencer-equipped pistol was used. IS accused Arolari of "Christianizing campaigns." 15111801

November 18—Moldova—Border police detained 2 Moldovan citizens who were trying to illegally enter Romania and travel on to France. Police fired 3 warning shots near Cahul after the men, aged 19 and 26, tried to flee. Police said the men were carrying Islamic objects and a Russian-language version of the book "The Fortress of the Muslim." One had been convicted of murder and had converted to Islam in prison.

November 18—France—CNN reported that 3 young men on scooters, one wearing a T-shirt with an IS symbol, stabbed a Jewish teacher in Marseille before fleeing during the evening. They insulted the teacher, threatened to kill him, then stabbed him in the stomach, arms and legs. Prosecutor Brice Robin said they carried a phone with a photo of Mohammed Merah, who conducted attacks in 2012 on soldiers and children in Toulouse and Montauban.

November 18—Syria—The Islamic State's English-language *Dabiq*

magazine said on its penultimate page that the group had killed Norwegian hostage Ole Johan Grimsgaard-Ofstad and Chinese captive Fan Jinghui, 50, after earlier demanding ransoms for the 2 men. IS said they were “executed after being abandoned by kafir nations and organizations.” They apparently were shot to death, wearing yellow jumpsuits. Grimsgaard-Ofstad, 48, was a graduate student in political philosophy from Porsgrunn, south of Oslo. Fan was a self-described “wanderer” from Beijing who once taught middle school. An earlier edition of *Dabiq* did not say when/where the kidnapping took place when it announced their captivity.-Grimsgaard-Ofstad’s last Facebook posting, on January 24, 2015, said he had arrived in Idlib, Syria, on his way to Hama. Norwegian Prime Minister Erna Solberg in September rejected paying a ransom. 15111802-03

November 18—Canada—In a morning raid, Montreal police arrested a 24-year-old man in connection with a video posted on YouTube showing someone threatening to kill an Arab person in Quebec every week. The man in the video showed a pistol and talked about the Paris attacks. Police confiscated a weapon with compressed air. The video followed an attack on a Muslim woman in Toronto that police said appeared to be “motivated by hate.”

November 18—Bosnia-Herzegovina—A gunman fired an automatic rifle at a betting shop and public bus driving by in Rajlovac, a Sarajevo suburb, killing 2 soldiers and injuring 3 civilians—the driver and 2 passengers, one of whom was also a soldier. The gunman fled to his nearby home and blew himself up with a hand grenade. A witness said the man was wearing a headband with Arabic letters. State prosecution office spokesman Boris Grubestic said the attack “has been qualified as an act of terrorism.” Prime Minister Denis Zvizdic said it was “an attack on the state.” One dead soldier was a Muslim Bosnian; the other was a Bosnian Serb. Security Minister Dragan Mektic said the gunman was Enes Omeragic, 34, a “known drug addict who committed serious robberies before” who praised the Islamic State in his diary. One of the victims was a friend of the gunman; they served in the army together years ago, according to Omeragic’s father. His brother-in-law was arrested a few years ago for planning a terrorist

attack but was released for lack of evidence.

November 18—U.S.—*USA Today* and *CNN* reported that an Islamic State video threatened attacks on New York City. The video showed bombs and suicide bombers preparing for an attack, along with stock footage of Herald Square and Times Square. An earlier IS video threatened Washington, D.C.

November 18—Nigeria—At 4 p.m., 2 female suicide bombers, aged 11 and 18, hit Kano after arriving at a mobile phone market via a minibus, killing 15 and injuring 123. Kano police spokesman Musa Magaji Majia said, “One went inside the market, the other stayed outside, then they exploded, killing themselves and others nearby. The victims were taken to hospital and it was later confirmed that 15 people died, not including the suicide bombers.” Four other suspected child suicide bombers were on the minivan. Boko Haram was suspected.

November 19—Israel—Two Israeli men, aged 20 and 50, were killed and 2 others wounded in a stabbing attack during afternoon prayers at a room used as a synagogue in a commercial building in Tel Aviv. Raed Khalil bin Mahmoud, 36, a Palestinian father of 5 from the West Bank village of Dura, near the West Bank city of Hebron, was injured and apprehended by onlookers.

Reuters reported that a Palestinian drove along the shoulder of a main road near the Gush Etzion settlement in the West Bank, shooting at stopped traffic. He then crashed into a group of pedestrians. He killed 3 people, including American Ezra Schwartz, 18, of Sharon, Massachusetts; an Israeli; and a Palestinian man; and wounded other people, including Americans. Soldiers shot and arrested the killer. Schwartz graduated from Maimonides School in Brookline, Massachusetts, in 2015 and was studying in Israel.

15111901

November 19—Kuwait—Authorities broke up an IS support cell. Police arrested 6 people of various nationalities, including an Egyptian IS member, a Kuwaiti handling logistical support, 3 Syrians—one an arms dealer, one in charge of finances and communications—and Lebanese citizen Osama Khayat, described

by the Interior Ministry as leader of a jihadi cell helping the IS recruit fighters, fundraise, and broker arms deals. The official *Kuwait News Agency* said Khayat admitted to helping IS recruit fighters and raise money that was sent to IS-related bank accounts in Turkey. The Interior Ministry said he admitted to closing weapons deals in Ukraine and using Turkey as a route to send weapons to IS in Syria. Two Syrians and 2 Australian-Lebanese dual nationals were still at large.

November 19—Sweden—*Reuters* reported that Security police (SAPO) chief Anders Thornberg raised the terrorist threat assessment to 4 on a scale of 5, its highest level ever. Authorities were hunting a suspect and had “concrete information” of a possible attack. The “4” level entails a high probability that “persons have the intent and ability to carry out an attack.” Swedish news agency *Six* said an Iraqi man who had received military training in Syria entered Sweden the previous day, intending to conduct an attack. By that evening, Sweden had the man in custody on “suspicion of preparing to commit terrorist offenses.”

November 19—Poland—A hoax bomb threat was made against an Airbus A320 chartered by Lithuanian charter airline Small Planet with 161 tourists en route from Warsaw to Hurghada resort in Egypt. The plane landed in Burgas, Bulgaria at 5:48 a.m., where it was searched. No explosives were found. A 67-year-old Polish passenger had said there was a bomb on the plane. Some reports speculated that he had been drinking.

November 19—Iraq/U.S.—*Yahoo!* reported that the Islamic State in Dajlah Province, Iraq, released a 6-minute video threatening to blow up the White House and conduct additional attacks in Paris. Two fighters said “What do they expect from the nation of Islam other than more of these strikes? We bring Hollande and the people around him the good tidings as we bring Obama and the people around him the good tidings of more of these strikes.... We should follow them wherever they may go and Allah willing we should lead them like slaves, like dogs. Allah willing, we shall roast them with [explosive] belts and car bombs.” In a segment titled “Paris Before Rome,” an IS member said, “Oh Crusader France, Allah willing we shall pulverize your palaces. Allah willing, you shall know no

happiness, and will not live for long.... We started with you and we shall finish with the false White House which we shall render black with our fire, Allah willing. We shall blow it up like we blew up the false idols in this good land.”

November 19—Italy—The *Washington Post* reported that Italian security forces were trying to identify 5 people “who may be planning possible attacks on the St. Peter’s Basilica in Vatican City, Milan’s Duomo cathedral or the La Scala Opera house.” The State Department issued a warning that in addition to those sites, churches, synagogues, restaurants, theaters and hotels had been identified as “potential targets.”

November 19—Sweden—Authorities at a refugee center in arctic Boliden jailed Moder Mothama Magid, 22, on suspicion of preparing “terrorist” attacks against unknown targets. Sweden had raised its terror alert to the second-highest level. On November 22, Deputy Chief Prosecutor Hans Ihrman said Magid should be released because he was no longer suspected of any crime.

November 19—U.S.—The *Falls Church News-Press* reported that the Fairfax County Police Department arrested Chester H. Gore, 27, for planting a fake bomb at the Dar al-Hijrah mosque in Falls Church, Virginia at 3 a.m. Members of the mosque said he threw Molotov cocktails into the facility’s parking lot.

November 20—Yemen—The Islamic State claimed credit for 2 attacks in the country’s largest province that killed 15 and wounded 30.

November 20—Iraq—Bombs in southern Baghdad killed 15 people.

A roadside bomb went off on a street outside a Shi’ite mosque in the Nahiyet al-Rasheed neighborhood as prayers were finishing. A suicide bomber inside the mosque set off an explosives vest minutes later, killing 10 and wounding 28.

Two roadside bombs went off in commercial areas of southeastern Baghdad, killing 5 and wounding 9.

November 20—Pakistan—Gunmen on motorcycles shot to death

4 paramilitary rangers who were inside a vehicle parked outside a Karachi mosque.

November 20—Mali—*NPR* reported that at 7 a.m., between 2 and 10 gunmen armed with AK-47s arrived in vehicles with diplomatic plates, walked into Bamako's Radisson Blu Hotel, yelled "God is great" in Arabic, fired on and threw grenades at the 5 hotel guards, and took 170 hostages, including 140 guests and 30 employees. They included visitors from France, Belgium, Germany, China, India, Canada, Ivory Coast and Turkey. The attackers made one hostage recite verses from the Koran before allowing him to leave.

Cheick Dabo, one of the guards, said the attackers hit just as the 5 guards had finished their morning prayer and had put their shotgun and 2 pistols away in their vehicle. "We didn't see the jihadists until they started firing on us. We weren't concentrating and we didn't expect it." Four guards were hit, one fatally. Dabo hid under a car.

The army, backed by U.S. and French National Gendarmerie Intervention Group (GIGN) special forces, stormed the hotel, going floor-by-floor to free at least 126 hostages, including 6 Americans. Nineteen people, including an American friend of Presidential candidate Hillary Clinton, died. Two terrorists were killed during the 7-hour siege.

The Mourabitounes (Sentinels), a group founded in 2013 by former AQIM commander Mokhtar Belmokhtar, claimed credit, telling *al-Jazeera* it wanted fighters freed from Mali's prisons and an end to attacks against northern Malians. The group said it had coordinated the operation with the Sahara Emirate affiliated with al-Qaeda. The group named the attackers as Abdelhakim al-Ansari and Moez al-Ansari.

On November 22, the Macina Liberation Front, a jihadi group from central Mali, told *AFP* it had sent 5 terrorists, including "3 who came out safe and sound." The Macina Liberation Front said it had worked with Ansar Dine in retaliation for Operation Barkhane,

the regional French fight against Islamic extremists, according to *Radio France Internationale*.

Freed hostages included 12 members of an Air France flight crew and 5 from Turkish airlines, along with 20 Indian citizens.

All but one of the 19 dead were hotel guests.

The dead included

- 3 executives of the state-owned China Railway Construction Corporation: Zhou Tianxiang, general manager for the corporation's international group; Wang Xuanshang, a deputy general manager of the international group; and Chang Xuehui, general manager of the group's West Africa division. Four other Chinese citizens were rescued. All 7 Chinese were in Mali on business.

- Anita Ashok Datar, 41, a former Peace Corps volunteer in Senegal, who was in Mali on an international development project. Former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said, "I knew Anita as the loving mother of a wonderful 7-year old boy and the former partner of David Garten, one of my senior policy advisors in the Senate." Datar was from Maryland and was a senior manager at the Palladium Group.

- Two Malians, including Abdoulaye Magasouba, a military police guard shot dead at the hotel door

- a French citizen

- 6 Russian plane crew from the Volga-Dnepr Airlines cargo company, including Aleksandr Kononenko, 52, a navigator; Vladimir V. Kudryashov, 40, a flight radio operator; Konstantin V. Preobrazhensky, 56, a flight engineer; Sergei A. Yurasov, 52, a load master with the cargo company Volga-Dnepr Airlines; Stanislav N. Dumansky, 42, an aircraft mechanic; and Pavel A. Kudryavtsev, 27, an aircraft mechanic

- Assane Sall, a Senegalese national.

- Geoffrey Dieudonne, 39, Belgian, a counselor in Belgium's parliament.

- Shmuel Benalal, 60, Israeli, an education consultant and president of Telos Group Ltd.

Five people, including 2 police officers, were injured.

The Brussels-based Rezidor Hotel group operates the hotel.

Authorities were searching for “more than 3” suspects, according to Army Major Modibo Nama Traore. Malian authorities blamed “foreign” gunmen. Guinean singer Sekouba Bambino Diabate told *AFP* the gunmen spoke English among themselves.

Special forces arrested 2 Malian suspects in Bamako on November 26. 15112001

November 21—Belgium—The government announced it had raised the terrorist threat to 4—the highest, meaning that a “serious and imminent threat” had been detected—and suspended Brussels’s subway service. Belgian Prime Minister Charles Michel said, “We are talking of a threat of several individuals with weapons and explosives, to launch acts, maybe even in several places at once.” The public was advised to avoid public places with large groups, including concerts, sporting events, airports, and train stations. By the next day, authorities had conducted 22 raids and arrested 21 people. Federal prosecutor Eric Van Der Sypt said 19 raids were carried out in Molenbeek and other boroughs of Brussels and 3 raids were in other cities. No firearms or explosives were found. One arrestee was injured when a car he was in tried to ram police during an attempted getaway. Schools and universities in Brussels were closed. Authorities were searching for Paris terrorist Salah Abdeslam and possibly other jihadis.

November 21—Burundi—During the night, 4 people died in Bujumbura—3 in the Ngagara neighborhood and one in the Kanyosha neighborhood. A military official said there was an explosion inside the building that houses the state-run water and electricity company.

November 21—Cameroon—Boko Haram was suspected when 4 suicide bombers killed 6–9 people and injured 12 in the northern border town of Fotokol.

The New York City-based Institute for Economics and Peace released its annual Global Terrorism Index, which reported that Boko Haram killed 6,644 people in terror attacks during 2014, while ISIS killed 6,073.

November 21—Lebanon—*Reuters* reported that the Lebanese army in a mountainous area near the border town of Hermel arrested 6 Palestinians trying to go to Syria to fight for anti-Assad rebels.

The army announced the arrest of 2 Lebanese men on suspicion of belonging to a “terrorist group.”

November 21—Israel—During the night, a Palestinian, 18, stabbed and wounded 4 Israelis, including a 13-year-old girl, in Kiryat Gat. Police found him in the yard of a nearby home.

November 21—U.S.—A Turkish Airways plane flying 256 people from New York to Istanbul was diverted to Halifax Stanfield International Airport in Nova Scotia, Canada, after a bomb threat was made at 10:50 p.m. 15112101

November 21—Cyprus—Cypriot authorities detained an Algerian and 5 Turkish men after they were stopped from entering the country amid “suspicions” over the purpose of their trip. Police arrested the French-speaking men when they arrived on an evening flight from Basel, Switzerland and told passport control officers they came for a few days on vacation. Interpol told Cypriot authorities that 2 Turks and the Algerian man were “close to” Islamic extremist groups. An official said it was likely that the 6 would be flown back to Switzerland on November 23.

November 21—Afghanistan—The *New York Times* reported that gunmen kidnapped between 14 and 30 Hazara passengers from several buses on a stretch of Highway 1 in Zabul Province. It was not disclosed whether the Taliban or Islamic State was responsible.

November 22—India—*UPI* and the *Hindustan Times* reported that Army Lieutenant Colonel K. S. Nath was injured in a clash with suspected Pakistani gunmen during an operation in a dense forested area in the Kupwara district of Indian-controlled Kashmir.

The *Times of India* reported that the Islamic State called Lashkar-e-Taiba puppets of the Pakistani military and allies of al-Qaeda.

November 22—Israel—A Palestinian stabbed to death an Israeli woman, 21, at the Gush Etzion junction near Jerusalem. Nearby soldiers shot and killed him.

A woman, 16, brandished a knife at the entrance to a military base and began approaching civilians. Local West Bank settler leader Gershon Mesika drove off the road and struck the woman. A soldier then fired at her and killed her. Her father, Taha Qatanani, said his daughter went to school as usual in the morning and that he heard about her death 2 hours later.

A Palestinian cab driver tried to run over Israelis east of Jerusalem. After his car crashed, he pulled a knife and tried to stab people, but was shot dead by a bystander.

November 22—U.S.—*Thompson Reuters* reported that a bomb threat was made against Singapore Airlines flight SQ001 after it had left San Francisco. It arrived safely at noon at Singapore's Changi Airport, according to *Channel NewsAsia*. 15112201

November 22—Russia—The National Anti-Terrorist Committee announced that a morning police raid killed 11 IS supporters who threw grenades and fired on officers in a wooded, mountainous area near Nalchik, capital of the Kabardino-Balkaria republic in the North Caucasus.

November 23—Japan—A suspicious explosion damaged a public restroom at the controversial Yasukuni shrine, which honors 2.5 million Japanese war dead, including executed war criminals. No one was injured. Police suspected a "guerrilla" attack. On December 10, *UPI* and *Kyodo News* reported that Japanese police said South Korean man Chon Chang-han, 27, who was arrested on December 9, confessed but later recanted to setting off the explosive. Police found a digital timer and batteries with Korean lettering at the scene of the explosion. Traces of DNA from a cigarette butt in the restroom were the same as those from items abandoned at a Tokyo hotel room where Chon allegedly stayed. Chon was captured on

surveillance footage of the shrine 30 minutes before the explosion.
15112301

November 23—Italy—Interior Minister Angelino Alfano ordered the expulsion of 4 Moroccan men who were investigated for “association for the purpose of terrorism, including international” including one who spread manuals with know-how about carrying out attacks and about combat training. Alfano said the 4, who had lived near Bologna, were committed to “the spread of violent extremism.”

November 23—Israel—A Palestinian stabbed in the stomach an Israeli man, who died of his wounds, at a West Bank gas station on the 443 highway from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Police shot and killed the attacker, who also lightly wounded 2 women.

Two Palestinian teenage girls stabbed a Palestinian man, 70, with scissors outside the Mahane Yehuda market in central Jerusalem, apparently mistaking him for an Israeli. Authorities shot one of them, Hadeel Awaad, 16, to death. The other attacker, her cousin, Norham Awwad, 14, was wounded and arrested. A bystander, 27, was lightly wounded by stray gunfire. Witness Akram Ezyy said the teens looked “about 12” and were chasing after 2 elderly women when they were shot while advancing on a police officer.

November 23—Spain—Police arrested a prisoner of Moroccan origin on suspicion of recruiting fellow inmates for the Islamic State. He was serving a sentence for domestic violence. Authorities said he was believed to have concentrated on inmates whose sentences were coming to completion in the prison outside Segovia. Police also said he made threats in the name of IS leader Abu Bakr-al-Baghdadi.

November 23—Germany—*AP* and *DPA* reported that a nighttime arson was suspected at a multi-family home in Woldegk housing some asylum seekers. Investigators suggested the fire was set in the basement. Some 35 residents, including 10 asylum seekers, were forced to leave move into temporary shelters. A 76-year-old and a 14-year-old were treated for smoke inhalation.

November 23—U.S.—*mic.com* reported that self-described white

supremacists shot 5 people, including one in the stomach, at a Black Lives Matter rally in Minneapolis.

November 24—Pakistan—*NBC News* reported that fire raced through the Christian cable *Gawahi* Television station in Karachi, destroying the station's computers and broadcasting equipment. Karachi has a large Catholic population. Station director Danish Peter, 25, said that the building's security cameras and footage were missing and its locks had been broken.

November 24—Libya—A suicide car bomber hit a checkpoint in the morning in Msallata, southeast of Tripoli, wounding 17 people, 10 of them critically. Most were civilians. No one claimed credit.

November 24—Greece—A time bomb exploded early in the morning on a narrow street outside the offices of the Federation of Greek Enterprises, only 200 yards from the Parliament building in Syntagma Square in Athens, causing damage but no injuries. Warnings had been phoned in Greek to 2 Athens dailies. No one claimed credit. Anarchists and far leftists were suspected. The explosion broke windows in a hotel, private apartments, and the Embassy of Cyprus. On December 22, *AP* reported that an envelope found at a central Athens spot indicated by an anonymous caller, containing a memory stick claiming responsibility for the bomb attack. 15112401

November 24—Bosnia-Herzegovina—A bomb was thrown shortly after midnight at the police station in Zavidovici, causing minimal damage and no casualties.

November 24—Bangladesh—The *Washington Post* reported that 2 men armed with kitchen knives slashed Alok Sen, Hindu secretary general in Faridpur of the Hindu-Bouddho-Christian Unity Parishad, outside his home in Faridpur. Group members tend to support Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's political party. The attackers fled when his wife arrived.

November 24—Hungary—Police announced the detention the previous week of 6 people in 2 separate cases and the discovery of a "bomb lab" and homemade explosives. On November 20, police arrested 2 people whose car contained machine guns, ammunition, and silencers. On November 21, police in Budapest arrested 2

Hungarians and 2 foreigners whose car contained explosives. Police said the second case had “international ramifications.” The Counterterrorism Center announced increased security for the president, prime minister, and other senior officials. On November 25, Zsolt Molnar, chairman of Parliament’s national security committee, said he had been told by Janos Hajdu, director of Hungary’s Counterterrorism Center, that the detainees were not jihadis, but were radicals with a confused ideology. On November 27, *AP* added that Laszlo Tasnadi, secretary of state for law enforcement at the Interior Ministry, said the detained car duo sought to “execute” members of the government.

November 24—France—*UPI* and *The Independent* reported that gunmen took hostages in Roubaix, near the border with Belgium. Police said it was not a terrorist attack. Local media said it might have been a failed robbery. Several suspects were arrested.

November 24—Syria—The *New York Daily News* reported that Samra Kesinovic, 17, an Austrian girl who ran away to Syria in 2014 with friend Sabina Selimovic, 15, to marry an IS fighter, was beaten to death when she had a change of heart and tried to escape from Raqqa, Syria. The *News* said Selimovic was allegedly killed in 2014. European media reported that one of the 2 girls was killed during a September IS battle. The 2 girls were from Bosnian refugee families and were born in Austria.

November 24—Tunisia—*UPI* reported that terrorists bombed a bus carrying presidential guards on a busy street near the headquarters of the Democratic Constitutional Rally (RCD party) in central Tunis, killing 13 people, including the terrorist. President Beji Caid Essebsi declared a month-long state of emergency, saying Tunisia was in “a state of war,” echoing a declaration by French President Hollande 11 days earlier. The Islamic State claimed credit, saying Abu Abdullah al-Tunisi got on the bus and killed around 30 “apostates.” The group warned, “tyrants of Tunis will not have peace and we will not rest until the law of God governs in Tunis.” The Interior Ministry said 22 pounds of military explosives were used, probably hidden in a backpack or explosive belt. On November 26, Tunisian authorities said the bomber was Houssam ben Hedi ben Miled Abdelli, 26, a local street vendor from a working-class

neighborhood on the edge of Tunis. Police arrested 30 people.

November 24—Syria—*UPI* reported that gunmen injured 3 Russian journalists who were visiting the front lines with Syrian government soldiers. An anti-tank missile hit a vehicle in a convoy transporting 17 journalists near Daghmashlia village, near the border with Turkey. The journalists were wearing blue helmets to signify their status. The Russian Defense Ministry said Alexander Yelistratov, a correspondent for the Russian news agency *TASS*, Sargon Khadaya of the Arab language service of the television news channel received light injuries; Roman Kosarev, of *RT*'s English-language service, sustained a concussion. 15112402

November 24—Egypt—Terrorists, including 2 suicide car bombers and a gunman, attacked the Swiss Inn hotel in El-Arish in the Sinai Peninsula, killing 2 judges, 4 police officers and a bystander and wounding 2 judges, 7 policemen and 5 hotel staff. Troops and policemen fired on the explosives-laden car, detonating it before it reached the hotel. Two terrorists snuck into the hotel; one set off his suicide vest in the kitchen, while the second fired in a hotel room. The armed forces said all of the terrorists were killed. Judges who were supervising the second round of parliamentary elections, which had taken place the previous day, were staying at the hotel. The local IS affiliate claimed credit.

November 24—Afghanistan—The Taliban fired on a military-contracted helicopter that made an emergency landing in Faryab Province, killing 3 people in a shoot-out, capturing 18 others on board, and torching the helicopter. The civilian helicopter was transporting military personnel. Moldovan Interior Minister Oleg Balan said 2 Moldovan pilots and a flight engineer were operating the helicopter, which belonged to a Moldovan company doing a UN peacekeeping mission. The Afghan Defense Ministry said one foreigner died and 2 were among those captured. Taliban spokesman Qari Yousuf Ahmadi said 5 died and 15, mostly military, were "arrested." The Taliban claimed 2 Americans were captured, although U.S. forces had no record of an American being on the helicopter. 15112403

The Taliban killed a provincial director from the national tax

office in Ghazni Province after pulling him from his vehicle as he was on his way to his office.

A pressure cooker full of explosives went off in front of the Kabul Education University in western Kabul as students left for the day, killing 3 civilians, according to *Xinhua*. Ten minutes later, another bomb killed 3 civilians and wounded 6 in the Dasht-e-Barchi area in southwestern Kabul.

November 25—Kosovo—The daily newspaper *Koha Ditore* reported that the government closed 16 non-governmental organizations suspected of having links to and spreading propaganda for extremist networks.

November 25—Czech Republic—Police arrested a Turk, 30, who was traveling in a car east of Prague. He was wanted by Interpol for alleged links to terrorism. Police spokeswoman Ivana Jezkova said he was trying to avoid serving a prison term for an unspecified-terrorism-related crime in Turkey. A court was exploring extradition.

November 25—Afghanistan—*UPI* reported that 7 children aged from 10 to 14 died and several other were injured when a rocket tip they were playing with exploded in Kabul. They had wrapped it in a cloth and were throwing it before it exploded.

Gunmen shot Afghan political analyst Ahmad Saeed in Kabul.

November 25—Moldova—Authorities arrested 5 people believed to be part of a paramilitary group that was planning armed attacks on Moldovan institutes, and searched the homes and cars of 11 people in Chisinau and northern Moldova. The suspected ringleader was a Ukrainian from the eastern Donbas region. Police said the suspects had criminal records. A criminal inquiry began on October 27. By the next day, *CNN* reported that police had detained 13 suspected members of the paramilitary group that planned to attack Chisinau and Balti, a northern city with a majority Russian population, to found a new separatist republic similar to that in eastern Ukraine. The group aimed to attack the prison in Balti and release prisoners they would try to recruit for attacks on private companies and the homes of Balti state officials. Authorities

charged 8 people with membership in the paramilitary group. The suspected ringleader hailed from eastern Ukraine and had a criminal record.

November 25—Niger—Boko Haram was suspected of conducting a nighttime raid on a border village in the southeast, killing 16 people, injuring several other people, and looting shops before fleeing on motorbikes. 15112501

November 25—Israel—Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian who stabbed and seriously wounded an Israeli soldier at a junction near Hebron in the West Bank.

November 25—Indonesia—Police announced that the East Indonesian Mujahidin released a 9-minute video during the weekend in which it threatened attacks against the Jakarta police headquarters and other targets. Authorities increased security at airports, the presidential palace, foreign embassies, and shopping centers. Police were trying to determine whether the speaker in the video was Abu Wardah Santoso, who had pledged fealty to the Islamic State.

November 25—Venezuela—*Reuters* and *TV Channel 4 Miami* reported that Luis Manuel Diaz, an opposition leader of the Democratic Action party, was assassinated by drive-by gunmen while meeting with local residents in Altagracia de Orituco. He was on stage with Lilian Tintori, wife of Venezuela's best-known jailed opposition leader, Leopoldo Lopez. The Democratic Unity coalition was going to contest the December 6 election for the National Assembly. On November 30, police arrested 3 men in their 20s in the case.

November 26—Belgium—*CNN* reported that Brussels police investigated 10 envelopes containing white powder sent to the grand mosque. A civil protection squad from the Brussels Fire Brigade and Emergency Medical Service decontaminated 11 people. The white powder was flour.

November 26—Germany—Berlin police raided a mosque in the western neighborhood of Charlottenburg after the arrests of 2 people suspected of membership in a jihadi group. *CNN* added that German special forces then arrested 2 men in Berlin's Britz

neighborhood for plotting “a significant criminal act against state security,” including planning to transport explosives from Munich for a possible attack in Dortmund. The German newspaper *Der Tagesspiegel* said that one of them was a Tunisian, 46, and the other a Syrian, 28. Police found “a suspected dangerous object” in a vehicle linked to the suspects. *AP* reported that the 2 men were freed the next day.

November 26—Belgium—Authorities conducted 3 raids, one in Sambreville, related to the Paris attacks but made no arrests.

November 26—Bangladesh—*AP* reported that Islamic State-Bangladesh took credit when 5 gunmen fired machineguns during evening prayers at a Shi’ite mosque in Haripur village in the Bogra district that killed a mosque official in his 70s who had been leading the prayers and wounded 3 others. Police detained 2 suspects. IS said, “the soldiers of the caliphate targeted a place of worship for the apostates” built with funds from Iran.

November 26—Denmark—Investigator Jesper Boejgaard Madsen announced that a 19-year-old Danish citizen was arrested in Aarhus and ordered held in custody for 3 weeks on suspicion of posting to Facebook a video, purportedly made by Islamic extremists, and comments deemed threatening to others. The video showed people being executed for having spied against the Islamic State. The defendant faced fines and 10 years in prison.

November 27—Burundi—Six gunmen fired at the vehicle of Zenon Ndaruvukanye, an advisor to President Pierre Nkurunziza in Bujumbura’s Kajaga neighborhood in the morning, killing a bodyguard and seriously injuring another. The advisor was unhurt.

November 27—Nigeria—Boko Haram claimed credit when a suicide bomber set off his explosives in the middle of the annual Arbaeen procession by hundreds of Shi’ites, killing 22 people and injuring 29. BH released a photograph identifying the bomber as Abu Suleiman al-Ansari. Shi’ites said they captured a second would-be bomber.

November 27—Germany—*Reuters* reported that in the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg Stuttgart prosecutors arrested a 34-year-old man on suspicion of arms dealing. The press suggested that he

might have provided 2 AK-47s made in China and 2 Zasatva M70s made in the former Yugoslavia used in the November 13 Paris attacks. A local newspaper said the 4 assault rifles were sold online on November 7 to a buyer of “Arab descent.” *Bild* reported that 4 emails on his smartphone indicate that he was in touch with an “Arab in Paris.” *DPA* reported that he was accused of converting legal starter pistols to fire live ammunition and selling them on the Internet.

November 27—Israel—Soldiers shot to death 2 Palestinians who had rammed their cars into soldiers in separate attacks in the West Bank. Eight Israeli soldiers were injured. In the morning, a Palestinian drove into soldiers at a bus stop at the West Bank, injuring 2 soldiers. Later that day, a Palestinian crashed his car into Israeli soldiers near Hebron, injuring 6.

November 27—Burkina Faso—Security forces arrested 13 suspects from Mali and Burkina Faso, seized weapons and bombmaking materials, and foiled a planned “large-scale attack” in the west near Mali’s border. Elections were scheduled for November 29.

November 27—Lebanon—The Lebanese army arrested Syrian citizen Ali Ahmad Laqqis, alias Abu Aisha, a Nusra Front member trying to flee Lebanon on a fake passport. The army said he confessed to killing Mohammad Hamieh, a kidnapped Lebanese soldier, in 2014. The Nusra Front and Islamic State had attacked the border town of Arsal in 2014, kidnapping 20 policemen and soldiers. The terrorists killed 4 of the hostages.

November 27—U.S.—A gunman opened fire at 11:30 a.m. at a Colorado Springs Planned Parenthood clinic on Centennial Boulevard. During a 6-hour standoff, 2 civilians and police officer Garrett Swasey, 44, who worked for the University of Colorado, were killed and 4 civilians and 5 police officers were hospitalized. Swasey, a 6-year police veteran, was on campus, and drove 10 miles down the road to support local police under fire.

CNN identified the gunman as Robert Lewis Dear, Jr., 57, who was arrested and held without bond. Witnesses heard him say, “no more baby parts.” He was described in the *Washington Post* as a

malcontent and drifter with a long criminal record who lived in a shack in the woods in Black Mountain, North Carolina and a camper in Hartsel, Colorado.

Swasey, an elder and co-pastor at his nondenominational evangelical church, Hope Chapel, taught ice skating, bass and guitar. Swasey trained with Olympic skater Nancy Kerrigan. He and Christine Fowler won the junior national ice-skating championship in 1992. He and Hillary Tompkins finished 13th in the 1995 U.S. Figure Skating Championships. He was survived by his wife, Rachel, and 2 children—Faith, 6, and Elijah, 11.

At his December 9 Colorado Springs court appearance, Dear said he was a “warrior for the babies.” He was charged with first-degree murder and other counts. He was represented by public defender Daniel King, who had also represented Colorado theater shooter James Holmes. His next hearing was scheduled for December 23.

The other victims were identified as an Iraq war veteran and a mother of 2.

November 27–29—Cameroon—On December 2, 2015, a Cameroon government spokesman said a multinational force from Cameroon, Nigeria, Chad and Benin ran raids on November 27–29 that freed 900 hostages held by Boko Haram, killed more than 100 terrorists, and arrested 100 others. The hostages from Cameroon, Nigeria and Chad were being trained as suicide bombers, fighters, and thieves at several camps.

November 28—Egypt—Gunmen on a motorcycle fired on a security checkpoint near Saqqara, home to the 4,600-year-old Step Pyramid, killing 4 police officers. The next day, the Egyptian IS affiliate claimed credit and said it would conduct more attacks against soldiers of the tyrant.”

November 28—Kenya—CNN reported that authorities were searching for British citizen Malik Yassin, a suspected al-Shabaab member who had entered the country. The government said he had

dark brown hair, brown eyes and a “Caucasian complexion... “To disguise his appearance, he may have shaved his beard ... his hair or both.... He is tall, slender and speaks with a British accent.”

Police chief Joseph Boinnet announced the arrests of Kenyan citizens Abubakar Sadiq Louw, 69, and Yassin Sambai Juma, 25, who admitted to spying for Iran’s Islamic Revolutionary Guards Quds Force, which directed them to conduct terrorist attacks against western targets in Kenya. Boinnet says Louw, a senior figure in Nairobi’s Shi’ite community, recruited Juma and arranged for him to travel to Iran for training. Louw was arrested on October 29; Juma was arrested on November 19 when he returned to Kenya. The government said the targets “included hotels in Nairobi frequently used by Western tourists, businessmen and diplomats.”

November 28—Mali—Mortars were fired at 4 a.m. on a United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) in Kidal, killing 2 peacekeepers and a contractor and injuring 20, 4 of them seriously. Guinea’s Ministry of Defense said 2 of its soldiers died. The UN Security Council said the dead contractor was from Burkina Faso. No one claimed credit, but jihadis were suspected. 15112801

November 28—Turkey—Gunmen shot to death prominent lawyer and human rights defender Tahir Elci, 49, and a police officer in Diyarbakir’s Sur neighborhood. Elci had faced a prison term on charges of supporting Kurdish rebels, and was shot while he and other lawyers were making a press statement. Two policemen and a journalist were injured. Elci was the head of the bar association in Diyarbakir.

November 28—Afghanistan—A suicide bomber attacked the vehicle of Hawliya Rodwal, Kabul provincial director of the Independent Election Commission of Afghanistan, killing his bodyguard and wounding his driver. Rodwal was unharmed. Several homes were damaged.

November 28—Spain—Police arrested 2 men, aged 32 and 42, and a woman in northeastern Catalan on suspicion of involvement in an IS recruitment network. The men were from

Tangiers, Morocco and shared a Barcelona address. Police said they used social networks to spread “extremist ideology.” The 24-year-old Spanish woman was detained in the northeastern city of Granollers and was preparing to travel to Afghanistan.

November 28—Cameroon—Boko Haram was suspected when 2 teen female Nigerian suicide bombers targeted a family and local shop in the town of Dabanga near Cameroon’s northern border with Nigeria, killing at least 5 people and injuring 12 others. The 2 Nigerians had come to Cameroon as refugees. 15112802

November 28—Iraq—*Voice of America* and *Reuters* reported that an Islamic State suicide car bomber hit a police checkpoint near the entrance to a market in a predominantly Shi’ite district of Turkmen in Tuz Khurmatu, killing 7 people, including 2 police, and injuring 17, many critically.

November 29—Israel—Security forces shot dead a Palestinian, 38, who walked past 2 police officers near Jerusalem’s Old City, yelled “God is great-est,” then stabbed an Israeli police officer in the neck, moderately wounding him. Police found 2 knives.

A Palestinian stabbed in the back a foreign woman who was waiting for a bus in Jerusalem. The teen attacker escaped but was later found in a nearby construction site.

Police killed a 17-year-old Palestinian who was throwing a firebomb at them in east Jerusalem.

November 29—Russia—The National Anti-Terrorist Committee announced that security forces in Dagestan had killed 3 terrorists who had sworn fealty to IS. One had returned from Syria earlier in the year.

November 29–30—Nigeria—BH kidnapped dozens of girls and torched hundreds of buildings in Bam in Borno State.

The *Premium Times* reported that Boko Haram burned down a Nigerian military base; 107 soldiers from the 157 Battalion fled but self-defense militia prevented the group from retaking the town of Gulak. BH stole an army T-72 tank, 3 artillery guns, 8 trucks,

60,000 rounds of ammunition, and dozens of new camouflage uniforms.

November 30—Colombia—*UPI* reported that Colombian authorities announced they had killed Jose Daniel “One-eyed Lucho” Perez, 42, a senior member of the National Liberation Army (ELN), during a gun battle. He was accused of leading an ELN ambush against security forces who were escorting election officials in late October that killed 11 soldiers and a police officer; 2 soldiers were kidnapped and held for 3 weeks. He had been a member of the group for 25 years.

November 30—Iraq—A suicide bomber hit a checkpoint along a route used by Shi’ite pilgrims in the northern al-Shaab neighborhood of Baghdad, killing 9, including 4 soldiers, and wounding 21.

Two roadside bombs went off in Baghdad commercial areas, killing 5 and wounding 16.

November 30—Peru—The media reported that American activist Lori Berenson, 46, would return to New York after her 20-year sentence (and travel ban) lapsed. She had been convicted of aiding the leftist Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement in Peru. She was paroled in 2010 and lived in Lima with her now-6-year-old son, Salvador. She earned a BA in sociology online in 2014.

November 30—Congo—Allied Defense Forces rebels attacked government forces in Eringeti in North Kivu Province. The ensuing gun battle killed 30 people, including civilians, soldiers, rebels, and a Malawian UN peacekeeper, and injured 10 people. The UN said its nearby base was also attacked. 15113001-02

November 30—Cameroon—Two Cameroonian soldiers were killed by a land mine in Gangse village. Boko Haram was suspected. 15113003

November 30—Syria—*UPI* reported that the IS publicly executed 18 accused government collaborators in Tadmur, near the ancient ruins of Palmyra.

December 1—Turkey—A pipe bomb exploded on an overpass

near Istanbul's Bayrampasa metro station during evening rush hour, injuring 5 people. The private *Dogan* news agency said the bomb went off seconds after a bus carrying police drove past. Several vehicles, including a bus and a car, were damaged.

December 1—Nigeria—Army spokesman Colonel Sani Kukasheka Usman announced the arrest of an 11-year-old boy trained by Boko Haram to be a suicide bomber in the Dalori refugee camp, the largest in northeast Nigeria, with 30,000 people. He was suspect No. 82 on a poster of the 100 most-wanted BH terrorists. Troops guarding the camp said the Hausa-speaking child had infiltrated it as a refugee. The child said 3 other children who trained with him had blown themselves up in suicide attacks. He was a resident of Bama, which BH took over in Septem-

ber 2014. The child identified a Boko Haram member among adults in Dalori refugee camp, who was arrested.

December 1—Pakistan—Gunmen on a motorcycle fired on a vehicle carrying military police in a commercial area in Karachi, killing 2 officers before fleeing.

December 1—Italy/Kosovo—Police in the 2 countries arrested 4 armed Kosovars with Islamic State contacts for making threats against the pope and a former U.S. ambassador to Kosovo. The group posted praise of the Paris attacks, saying, “this is only the beginning.” Another posting said, “Remember there won’t be any pope after this one. This is the last. Don’t forget what I am telling you.” *Newsweek* reported that Kosovo police arrested Samet Imishti, an ethnic Albanian south of Pristina, who authorities said was the group’s leader who tried to recruit fighters to go to Iraq and Syria and who promoted “terrorist” activities on social media. Police confiscated a pistol, a rifle and electronic equipment. Italian authorities said Imishti had combat experience outside Kosovo. Italian authorities detained the other 3 during raids in 4 cities, including Brescia, Vicenza, Padua, and Perugia; one person was being held while 2 were being expelled under anti-terrorism measures. The 4 were members of a Facebook group associated with Kosovars who have traveled to Syria to fight for the IS.

December 1—Spain—Police arrested a Moroccan, 32, who was

preparing to travel to Syria to join the Islamic State. The Interior Ministry said he used his Pamplona restaurant to show and distribute IS videos and photographs and recruited fighters to go to Syria.

December 1—Afghanistan—A bomb went off among children who were playing on the outskirts of Puli Khumri, capital of Baghlan Province, killing 3 boys and wounding 12 children, 4 of them critically. The victims were aged between 7 and 12 years old.

December 1—Israel—A Palestinian attempted to stab a pedestrian at a junction outside of Jerusalem, but Israeli troops shot and killed him. An Israeli who was nearby was lightly wounded.

Several hours later, a female assailant tried to stab a soldier in the northern West Bank. The soldier fired back, killing her.

December 1—Yemen—Gunmen kidnapped a Tunisian woman and male Yemeni who were on their way to work for the International Committee of the Red Cross in Sana'a in the morning. The Yemeni was freed hours later. 15120101

December 1—France—The trial began of 7 men, including Salim Benghalem, 35, alias The Executioner, who was believed to be in Raqqa, Syria. He had been designated a terrorist by the U.S. He was accused of running a network to recruit French extremists to fight for the IS in Syria. Benghalem promised to only return to France to carry out an attack “with a maximum of damage.” He was linked to Cherif Kouachi, who with his brother attacked *Charlie Hebdo* in Paris in January 2015. The prosecutor requested an 18-year sentence for Benghalem.

AP reported on December 7, 2015, that during the trial, the 6 in court claimed that they played soccer together as children growing up in Thiais, south of Paris, or met as teens in school. They claimed that after short visits to Syria, they wanted to go home, and minimized their ties to jihadis, blaming the absent Benghalem. Five had been to Aleppo.

Abdelmalek Tanem, 26, was in Syria from the end of 2012 to the spring of 2014. He claimed he helped French jihadis get to the

Turkish border with Syria. He pledged allegiance first to the Nusra Front, then to the Islamic State. Tanem admitted contacting Benghazi by phone. He was picked up in Spain in April 2014 while trying to get to Algeria. Prosecutor Arnaud Faugere said Tanem “was the most implicated of the 6.... He was a sniper. He has no fear of combat or death.” The prosecution requested a 10-year sentence.

Karim Hadjidi, 37, married with 4 children, said he was recruited, but he could not afford to stay, leaving Syria in 2013 after 10 days, vice the original 2 months he had planned. “They gave me a Kalashnikov, but I didn’t fire it because I didn’t have bullets.... Each bullet cost 2 euros (\$2.18).” Attorney Xavier Nogueras represented him. The prosecutor sought 8 years in prison for Hadjidi.

Paul M’Barga, 23, a Cameroonian Muslim convert, said he stayed only 5 days in Syria “before being confronted with the reality.” He was photographed holding a Kalashnikov, but explained to the court, “It’s a disguise. It’s like when you’re little and you put on a Spiderman costume. The prosecutor requested a 6-year sentence.

December 1—Cameroon—Two teen female suicide bombers detonated their explosives during the evening in Waza, killing 6 people. Soldiers killed a third suicide bomber before she could set off her bomb. 15120102

December 1—Yemen—AQAP posted a threat to avenge the execution of any of its members by Saudi Arabia. Unofficial reports in Saudi media said the regime was about to execute more than 50 convicted terrorists, including AQAP members. “Their pure blood will not dry before we shed the blood of the soldiers of al-Saud.... With God as our witness, we will not let you down—you, our prisoners—until you are released.”

December 2—Kenya—In a court in Mombasa, Justice Martin Muya convicted and sentenced British citizen Jermaine Grant to 9 years for attempting to illegally acquire a Kenyan birth certificate, a Kenyan identification card and a primary school leaving certificate. Authorities said he was an extremist who plotted attacks against

Kenya. The prosecution appealed a previous acquittal. Authorities said Grant belonged to a cell with UK national Samantha Lewthwaite that was planning attacks over Christmas 2011. Lewthwaite is the widow of Jermaine Lindsay, one of the bombers who took part in the July 7, 2005, attack on London. Grant was completing a 3-year jail term for immigration offenses and lying to a government official about his identity. He was also charged with conspiring to commit a felony and possessing explosive materials. His Kenyan wife, whom he married 24 hours before his arrest, was also charged. The group was allegedly collaborating with Kenyans sympathetic with al-Shabaab. Authorities suspected that Lewthwaite worked with Musa Hussein Abdi, the Kenyan man who was shot dead with East Africa's al-Qaeda leader Fazul Abdullah Mohammed in Somalia in June 2011.

December 2—Syria—The Islamic State released a video in which it beheaded a man it said was a Russian spy who infiltrated the group. It began, “You will be conquered and humiliated, O Russians.” IS threatened Russian citizens and chastised President Vladimir Putin. The Russian’s executioner said Russian airstrikes “made us understand that we are doing right thing.” Speaking Russian, he said, “Listen to me, Putin, you dog.” He told the Russian people, “Here today, on this blessed land, the battle begins.... You will not find peace in your homes. We will kill your sons ... for each son you killed here. And we will destroy your homes for each home you destroyed here.” The Russian was believed to have gone to Syria in 2014, according to *Fox News*. The alleged spy said he was Khasiev Magomid, alias Haroon, 23, from Grozny, Chechnya. He claimed the FSB recruited him to report on Russians who had joined IS, especially those who wanted to return to the Caucasus to conduct terrorist attacks.

In a separate video, 2 gunmen, one speaking Arabic, one in African-accented English, said “Praise be to Allah who allow-martyrdom-seeking lions to storm the capital of France.... France was the beginning. Tomorrow it will be Washington, it will be New York and it will be Moscow.”

December 2—Pakistan—*AFP*, *AP* and *Fox News* reported that

Mullah Akhtar Mohammed Mansoor, leader of the Afghan Taliban, was injured in a gun battle sparked by an argument at a meeting in Quetta of militant commanders. Sultan Faizi, the spokesman for the Afghan first vice president, told *AFP*, “Mansour was seriously injured. He was rushed to hospital and we are not sure if he survived his wounds.” The *BBC* added that 4 people (increased to 6 in *AP* reporting) were killed in the clash in the Quetta home of Mullah Abdullah Sarhadi, who reportedly died. The Taliban denied the claim. *Newsweek* reported on December 4 that Faizi announced that Mansoor had died of his injuries.

December 2—U.S.—*CNN*, *UPI*, *Reuters*, and the *Washington Post* said that at 11 a.m., 2 shooters dressed in tactical gear and carrying AR-15 rifles, handguns and multiple ammunition magazines with 1,600 rounds of ammunition fired 65–75 rounds on partiers in the conference center at the Inland Regional Center, a San Bernardino, California, center for people with developmental disabilities, killing 14 people and wounding 22 before leaving behind a pipe bomb and fleeing in a rented black Ford Expedition SUV.

They returned to their apartment in Redlands, then snuck away in their SUV when police arrived. In a car chase, Syed Rizwan Farook fired at police and threw things while Tashfeen Malik drove. By 3 p.m., black-clad Chicago-born Farook, 28, and Pakistani wife Tashfeen Malik, 27, had been killed in a shoot-out with 23 police officers on San Bernardino Avenue, a few miles away from the original shootings. Police detained a third person who was running from the scene. Farook apparently had a confrontation at the party, left, and returned 20 minutes later with his wife, weapons, explosives, and body armor. The couple left behind a 6-month-old child. The couple had 3 explosive devices, rigged to a remote-controlled toy car. Police found 2 legally-purchased .223-caliber rifles and 2 9mm pistols in the SUV. Farook bought the pistols; someone else—possibly a former roommate—bought the rifles. U.S. citizen Farook was an environmental health specialist with the San Bernardino County health department and had worked at the center for 5 years. He and his wife had amassed a stockpile of 12

pipe bombs and 3,000 rounds of ammunition at their home.

The *Washington Post* and CNN reported that the dead included

- Robert Adams, 40, a health inspector from Yucaipa, was married for 15 years and had a 20-month-old daughter, Savannah. He worked for the San Bernardino County Department of Public Health. The couple met when they were teens and were high school sweethearts. They were planning a trip to Disneyland the next week.

- Isaac Amanios, 60, was a supervising environmental health specialist from Fontana and cousin of a New York Giants football player. He was survived by his wife and 3 children.

- Bennetta Bet-Badal, 46, of Rialto, moved at age 18 to the U.S. from Iran to escape religious prosecution against Christians. She settled in New York, then moved to California with husband Arlen Verdehyou, a police officer she married in 1997. They had 3 children, aged 10, 12, and 15.

- Harry Bowman, 46, of Upland, grew up in York, Pennsylvania, and moved to California about 15 years ago, according to the *Los Angeles Times*. He was a statistical analyst for the San Bernardino County Department of Public Health. He had 2 daughters.

- Sierra Clayborn, 27, of Moreno Valley, graduated from the University of California, Riverside, in 2010.

- Juan Espinoza, 50, of Highland, was an inspector for the San Bernardino County health department. He earlier worked in a juvenile court as a corrections officer. He left behind a wife and 2 children.

- Aurora Banales Godoy, 26, of San Jacinto, married her high school sweetheart, according to the *Orange County Register*. The couple had recently celebrated their anniversary and had a nearly-2-year-old child.

- Shannon Johnson, 45, Los Angeles, had worked for San Bernardino County for nearly 11 years, traveling more than 60 miles between the Los Angeles home he shared with his girlfriend and his San Bernardino office. He grew up in Kentucky and played baseball at a Georgia college. He was married for 6 years in the

1990s to Tina Johnson. One of the survivors of the massacre said he shielded her during the shooting.

- Larry Daniel Kaufman, 42, of Rialto, worked at a coffee shop at the site of the shooting. He participated in the annual Original Renaissance Pleasure Faire in Southern California.
- Damian Meins, 58, of Riverside, dressed up as Santa for a local school. He graduated from Notre Dame High School in Los Angeles in 1975. He worked at the environmental health services agency. He had graduated from a Catholic high school in Riverside. He married his high school sweetheart, now a Catholic school principal, and with her raised 2 daughters, one a teacher.
- Tin Nguyen, 31, of Santa Ana, was born in Vietnam and came to the U.S. at age 8. She attended Cal State Fullerton and worked as a food inspector with the county health department. She was scheduled to wed at a Catholic church in 2017. The day before the shooting, she celebrated her fiancé's 32nd birthday.
- Nicholas Thalasinis, 52, of Colton, had a "heated, passionate conversation" about politics and religion with Farook days before the shooting. He was a Messianic Jew, a movement that seeks to combine Judaism with the Christian belief that Jesus was the messiah. He left behind a wife.
- Yvette Velasco, 27, of Fontana, left behind her parents and 3 sisters.
- Michael Wetzel, 37, of Lake Arrowhead, was survived by his wife, Renee, and 6 children. He worked for the San Bernardino environmental health department.

The injured included Denise Peraza, who was shot in the back; Kevin Ortiz, who was shot twice in the leg and once in the shoulder; Patrick Baccari, who was hit by shrapnel coming through the wall; and 2 police officers.

The news media speculated that motives were a combination of workplace violence and jihadi terrorism.

Malik was a Pakistani-born immigrant who moved to Saudi

Arabia when she was 4 years old and lived in Saudi Arabia for 25 years before marrying Farook on August 16, 2014, in Riverside County, according to *ABC News*. She was in the U.S. on a fiancée visa and had a U.S. green card. The marriage certificate listed both as Muslims. From 2007 to 2012, she studied pharmacy at Bahuddin Zakri University in Multan, Pakistan. *ABC News* discovered that the Pakistani town she listed as her home town does not exist. Farook's brothers said that they never saw her face because she always wore a full burqa in public.

Co-workers said Farook, whose parents had immigrated to the U.S. from Southeast Asia, recently traveled to Saudi Arabia and returned with a woman he met online. Farook went to Saudi Arabia in 2013 for the Hajj.

CNN reported on December 4 that Malik had posted on Facebook a pledge of allegiance by the couple to IS caliph Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, using a different name. Authorities said Farook had deleted some files from his computer earlier in the week, that the couple's hard drive was missing, and that they found 2 relatively new cell phones smashed in a garbage can near one of the crime scenes. *AP* reported that Farook had been in contact with known jihadis under FBI scrutiny on social media, but the FBI said that they were not significant players nor was there a recent surge in communications. The *Washington Post* also reported that Farook had attempted to contact al-Shabaab and Jabhat al-Nusra.

The FBI announced on December 4 that it was investigating the attack as an act of terrorism. Neither of the attackers had been on any watch lists. On December 5, the Islamic State said on its radio station that the shooters were "supporters." "We pray to God to accept them as martyrs," *al-Bayan Radio* reported.

The landlord let a swarm of 100 reporters inside the shooters' apartment after the FBI had left. Some cable stations broadcast live inside the apartment.

The *Washington Post* reported on December 6 that the FBI raided the home of Islamic convert Enrique Marquez, 24, a former next-door neighbor of the duo, who was believed to have purchased the 2 military-grade rifles used in the attacks. Authorities came back for a second search the next day. Both weapons were modified with large-capacity magazines. Marquez checked into a nearby mental health facility. He and Farook tinkered on cars together. The *Washington Post* reported on December 17 that Enrique Marquez was arrested and held at the Robert Presley Detention Center in Riverside, California. His first hearing was scheduled for January 21, 2016. The *Post* later added that federal charges included conspiring to provide material support to terrorists and making a false statement in connection with the acquisition of firearms used in the attack. Officials said that Marquez and Farook talked about conducting an attack in 2012. A year later, Farook and Malik exchanged private e-mails about violent jihad. In 2014, Marquez married Mariya Chernykh, whose sister Tatiana is married to Farook's brother, Navy veteran Syed Raheel Farook. Court records indicated that Farook and Marquez plotted in 2011 and 2012 to throw pipe bombs at cars on the 91 Freeway in Corona and shoot trapped motorists and first responders, and attack Riverside City College, which Marquez had attended, but both plots were aborted. The *Los Angeles Times* reported on December 30 that Marquez was indicted on additional charges, including marriage fraud, via a superseding document that listed 5 charges. He faced 50 years in federal prison.

December 2—UK—Police raided 7 locations in Luton, searched several vehicles, and arrested 4 men in their 30s on suspicion of being involved in the commission, preparation and instigation of acts of terrorism.

December 2—Iraq—Drive-by gunmen killed Kirkuk councilman Mohammed Khalil al-Jubouri and his wife. The prominent Sunni politician was traveling through the central Taseen neighborhood without guards when the shooters opened fire.

December 2—Libya—Colonel Ali al-Thomas, head of military

operations in Benghazi, died when he stepped on a land mine in Sidi Faraj, a farming and residential area.

December 2—Somalia—On December 7, *Reuters* reported that the Pentagon confirmed that Abdirahman Sandhere, alias Ukash, a senior al-Shabaab leader, was killed in an air strike on December 2.

December 3—Germany—Some 80 police raided 3 homes in the southwestern state of North Rhine-Westphalia of people in the “Islamist scene” who were suspected of trying to procure forged French passports. Authorities confiscated documents, hard drives, and other items. No arrests were reported. The raids followed a February arrest in Berlin of a middleman with the passports in his possession.

December 3—Israel—Authorities arrested Jewish youths suspected of an arson attack on a Palestinian home that killed 3.

December 3—Syria—*AFP* reported that IS posted a video entitled “To the Sons of Jews” showing dozens of boys, about 10 years old, studying religious texts and hand-to-hand combat. Their instructor chose 6 of them to “send a message” to IS opponents, and had them kill Syrian soldiers being held hostage. Each captive announced his name, year of birth and role in the security forces or in pro-government militia. The boys then killed them. Five were shot, one had his throat slit. IS said the video was taken in “Wilayat al-Kheir,” IS’s name for Syria’s eastern Deir Ezzor Province.

December 3—Spain—The National Court began the trial of 35 members of 3 outlawed Basque separatist political groups accused of being members of ETA. The prosecution said the 3 parties acted under ETA’s orders and represented a political and financial front for ETA. The accused support Basque separatism but denied ETA membership. The accused were members of Batasuna—outlawed in 2003 for its ETA connections—and 2 splinters that were banned in 2008. The prosecution asked for sentences of up to 10 years.

December 3—Mali—AQIM leader Abu Musab Abdul Wadud announced in an audio address that his group had unified with al-Mourabitoun, deeming the November attack on the Radisson Blu luxury hotel in Bamako as their declaration of unity. Al-Mourabitoun released a separate audio confirming the report.

December 3—U.S.—*Reuters* reported that U.S. District Court Judge Henry Hudson sentenced Irek Hamidullin, 55, a former Russian tank officer and Muslim convert convicted in August 2015 of a November 2009 attack on U.S. and Afghan soldiers at a border police station, to life in prison plus 30 years. Hamidullin was the first enemy combatant from Afghanistan to be tried in a U.S. federal court of charges related to helping Taliban fighters. Hamidullin was the sole Taliban insurgent to survive the attack. No Americans or Afghans were killed.

December 4—Spain—Police arrested 2 inmates on suspicion that they used their prison leave to spread propaganda for the Islamic State. Police detained a 24-year-old Moroccan who was on leave from Martutene prison in San Sebastian. A 32-year-old Spaniard was arrested in the prison. The 2 were serving sentences for common crimes. The Interior Ministry said the duo met with people outside the prison at which they showed video recordings of IS executions and attacks and praised the group's actions. One inmate posted a video on social networks showing him burning his passport.

December 4—Thailand—National police deputy spokesman Colonel Songpol Wattanachai told the press that the Russian Federal Security Service (FSB) warned Thai police on November 17 that 10 Syrians who may be linked to the Islamic State could stage attacks in Thailand on targets associated with Russia and others opposed to the terrorists. The Syrians entered Thailand during the second half of October; some went to Bangkok and the seaside resorts of Pattaya and Phuket.

December 4—Israel—Four Palestinians in separate incidents wounded 4 Israeli soldiers, 2 moderately and 2 lightly, before being shot and killed by authorities. Two Palestinians stabbed a soldier in Hebron. A Palestinian stabbed a soldier in the neck during a security inspection near Ramallah in the West Bank. A Palestinian rammed his car into troops at an army post in the West Bank, wounding 2 soldiers.

December 4—Central African Republic—During the night, ex-Seleka jihadis attacked a camp for the displaced in Ngakobo, leading to the deaths of 8 civilians and 5 fighters and injuries to several

displaced people, 2 jihadis, and a UN peacekeeper. 15120401

December 4—Egypt—*UPI* reported that at 6 a.m., 6 masked men on 3 motorcycles threw Molotov cocktails into the el-Sayad restaurant and nightclub in Cairo's Agouza area, killing 11 men and 5 women and injuring 3 people. The Interior Ministry suggested it was a labor disagreement at a basement nightclub vice terrorism. Others suggested it was a dispute between restaurant staff and visitors who were denied entry. *Al-Jazeera* reported on December 5 that Egyptian authorities arrested 2 Cairo residents, an 18-year old student and a 19-year-old mechanic, in Suez Province on the Red Sea coast after fleeing the city. Interior Ministry spokesman Abu Bakr Abdel-Karim said police were searching for 6 suspects.

December 4—Austria—*NBC News* reported that 2 Syrian men in their 20s registered as refugees were detained after claims that they had fought for IS.

December 5—Austria—During the evening, police in Vienna's Westbahnhof railway station arrested a 17-year-old Swedish girl who planned to travel to Syria. Her family feared she was going to join IS.

December 5—Chad—The *New York Daily News* and *Gulf Times* reported that 3 female suicide bombers killed 30 people and injured 90 at a market on Koulfoua (variant Loulou Fou) island in Lake Chad. Boko Haram was suspected. Later reports from *AP* said 15 died and 130 were injured. 15120501

December 5—Nigeria—The Department of State Security said that during the past month it had arrested 9 alleged Boko Haram extremists plotting attacks on Abuja over the Christmas season. One individual was carrying out surveillance of a "high-profile hotel."

December 5—Malaysia—*Reuters* reported that Police chief Khalid Abu Bakar announced the arrests between November 17 and December 1 of 5 people—4 foreigners and one Malaysian—on suspicion of links with terrorist groups like the Islamic State and al-Qaeda. One detainee was a European, 44, who worked as a temporary teacher in Penang State. He was linked with al-Qaeda and reportedly had participated in militant activities in Afghanistan

and Bosnia. A 31-year-old Indonesian man, a Malaysian and a Bangladeshi were part of a cell linked to the Islamic State and were tasked with recruiting volunteers to take part in terrorist activities overseas. The cell's leader, an Indonesian, reportedly swore allegiance to IS caliph Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi through Facebook in 2014.

December 5—UK—*Reuters* reported that a man with a knife yelled “This is for Syria” then stabbed 3 people in east London’s Leytonstone metro station, seriously injuring one man and causing minor injuries to 2 others before police fired a stun gun at him and arrested him. Richard Walton, head of the London police’s Counter Terrorism Command, said “We are treating this as a terrorist incident.” In a video taken of the incident, a bystander yelled, “You ain’t no Muslim, bruv,” which became a Twitter hashtag. *ABC News* reported that police found in the suspect’s home “images and flags related to ISIS, material on the recent attacks in America, images of orange jump suit-wearing Islamic State prisoners, images related to the recent attacks in Paris, and images of a British police exercise involving an active shooter scenario,” according to the Westminster Magistrates Court. Muhaydin Mire, 29, was charged with attempted murder. The court said the name associated with his phone was “Die in Your Rage Crusader.” The court noted that he shouted “This is for Syria, my Muslim brothers,” right after being detained, before adding: “this is because you bombed the hospitals in Syria.” The court said Mire attacked a man from behind, adding, “A number of witnesses describe a furious assault which initially involved Mr. Mire hitting the male numerous times around the head and body before forcing him to the floor. Once on the floor, Mr. Mire was seen to kick and stamp on the male. Some witnesses attempted to intervene, but one was punched in the face before Mr. Mire brandished a knife. As the witness retreated in fear, Mr. Mire proceeded to hold the male’s head with one hand and began to cut his neck in what is described by some as a sawing motion.” *AP* reported on December 8 that Mire’s family said he had mental problems and that they contacted the police weeks earlier. He was diagnosed with paranoia in 2007 and spent 3 months in a hospital.

December 5—Lebanon—Mohammad Hamza threw grenades at

soldiers raiding his apartment in Deiremar before he set off his suicide belt, killing himself and 2 relatives and wounding 7 soldiers, including 2 officers. Hamza was wanted on several charges, including firing on a Lebanese army patrol in 2014.

December 5—Bangladesh—Terrorists threw 3 bombs at the Kantajir Hindu temple during an open-air dramatic performance as part of an annual fair in Dinajpur district in the morning, injuring 10 people. Police detained 6 men.

December 5—Yemen—Masked gunmen in Aden killed a military intelligence official and a judge known for sentencing AQAP terrorists. No one claimed credit.

December 6—Yemen—The Yemeni IS affiliate claimed credit for setting off a bomb that killed the governor of Aden Province and 6 of his bodyguards. The bomb hit the convoy of Governor Gaafar Mohamed Saad as he was traveling to his office. IS said the bomb was hidden in a parked car. IS called Saad a “tyrant” and warned the “heads of the infidels” that it would conduct “operations to chop off their rotten heads.”

December 6—Germany—Serbian authorities arrested a man who threatened to open an external door during Lufthansa flight 1406 from Frankfurt to Belgrade as it was flying over Austria if he was not allowed outside. He banged on a cockpit door and threatened to crash the plane. Crew and passengers overcame him. The *Belgrade Blic* reported that he was a Jordanian with a U.S. passport.

December 6—Syria/China—*UPI* reported that the Islamic State’s al-Hayat Media Center released a 4-minute nasheed (propaganda song) in Mandarin calling for China’s Muslim men to “wake up” and “take up weapons in rebellion.” Lyrics included: “We are Mujahid, our shameless enemy panics before us. To die fighting on this battlefield is our dream. Wake up! Muslim brother, now is the time to awaken. Take up your faith and courage, fulfill the lost doctrine. No power can stop our progress. To take up weapons in rebellion is Muhammad’s order. To fight against those who fight you is Great Allah’s command. To take up weapons in rebellion is Prophet Muhammad’s order. We are Mujahid, our shameless enemy panics before us. To die fighting on this battlefield is our dream.”

December 7—Israel—A Palestinian stabbed Gennady Kaufman, 41, a resident of the Kiryat Arba settlement, in nearby Hebron. Israeli forces fatally shot the assailant. Kaufman died of his wounds on December 30 at the Shaarei Tzedek hospital in Jerusalem.

December 7—Afghanistan—*NBCLosangeles.com* reported that the IS *Telegram* news channel released a video in which it said that the Afghan Taliban had deviated from the righteous Muslim path. Abu Yasir al-Afghani accused the Taliban of cooperating with Pakistan and of protecting shrines deemed un-Islamic by the IS. He also railed against alleged ties between the Taliban and Iran.

December 7—Somalia—Somali security forces in Barawe arrested Abdimalik Jones, an American who was fighting with al-Shabaab, according to African Union spokesman Colonel Paul Njuguna. Jones said he was from San Diego. Jones said he had left al-Shabaab because of internal fighting. He was missing the index finger of his right hand.

December 7—Russia—A small bomb went off at a bus stop on Moscow's Pokrovka Street, one mile from Red Square. Three women were lightly injured by flying glass. Two were hospitalized with leg injuries.

December 7—U.S.—*WOKV-TV* reported that Amani Bracy, 14, said she had ties to IS and threatened to shoot up Douglas Anderson School of the Arts in Jacksonville, Florida. She was arrested for a felony charge of written threats to kill or do bodily harm to a person or family member. She was pulled out of her classroom on December 2 after a student told officials about the threat, which came through the instant messaging app KIK. Bracy and another suspect "were making statements that they were with ISIS and have hacked the School Boards server to get her information," according to the police report. They said they would "shoot up the school" with AK-47s and sniper rifles. Bracy's accomplice allegedly threatened the victim, saying "don't dare call the police we gone murder u if u do," according to the report.

December 8—India—*UPI* reported that Indian police in Pampore killed 2 suspected terrorists in a car who were believed to have entered Kashmir to attack Srinagar. Two police officers were injured

in the gun battle on a highway. The terrorists fired on authorities when they were ordered to stop at a security blockade.

December 8—U.S.—*UPI* reported that the Department of Justice indicted Terrence J. McNeil, 25, from Ohio, on 3 counts of solicitation of a crime of violence and 3 counts of threatening military personnel for soliciting the murder of U.S. military members, including the Navy SEAL who presumably killed Osama Bin Laden. Authorities arrested McNeil on November 12 on federal charges that he solicited the murder of U.S. military members. The indictment said he used Facebook, Twitter and Tumblr, to assert support for the Islamic State. Special Agent in Charge Stephen D. Anthony of the FBI's Cleveland Division said, "While we aggressively defend First Amendment rights, the individual arrested went far beyond free speech by reposting names and addresses of 100 U.S. service members, all with the intent to have them killed." The indictment said that in late September, he reposted on Tumblr photographs of apparent U.S. military personnel along with their names, addresses and the military branch which they served. The final image showed a handgun and a knife plus text that said: "and kill them wherever you find them." In early October, he posted on Twitter a message and link that revealed the apparent address of Navy SEAL Robert O'Neill, often cited as the man who fatally shot Osama Bin Laden. A message said the SEAL "is a mummy's boy who has been trying to hide yet still lives with his father ... and mother.... In between going around America to conferences boasting at how his 'claim to fame' is killing Sheikh Osama Bin Laden.... I am posting his address to brothers & to al-Qaeda in the U.S. as a number one target. He added on Tumblr, "don't let this kafir sleep peacefully." Each solicitation count carried a statutory maximum sentence of 20 years in prison and each threat count carried a statutory maximum sentence of 5 years in prison.

December 8—U.S.—The *Washington Post* reported that federal authorities arrested Amin al-Baroudi, 50, alias Abu al-Jud, a naturalized U.S. citizen born in Syria, for violating U.S. sanctions against Syria and conspiring to defraud the United States by conspiring to provide firearm scopes, tactical vests and other supplies to Ahrar al-Sham, a Syrian rebel group. The indictment,

filed in April 2015 in federal district court in Alexandria, Virginia, was unsealed the previous week. He was formally served with his charges on December 3 at Dulles International Airport. He made a brief court appearance on December 7; a federal magistrate judge ordered him detained pending further legal proceedings. He was represented by attorney Anthony Capozzolo, who told the court that al-Baroudi had been to Saudi Arabia and suffered a heart attack there. Baroudi was not charged with lending support to terrorists. The indictment said Ahrar al-Sham “frequently fights alongside Jabhat al-Nusra, which has been designated by the United States as a foreign terrorist organization and operates as al-Qaeda’s official branch in Syria.” They alleged that Ahrar al-Sham’s “stated goal is to overthrow the Assad government and install an Islamic state in Syria.” Baroudi had lived in Irvine, California.

December 8—Egypt—*UPI*, *Xinhua* and the state-run *Ahram Online* reported that jihadis set off a roadside bomb as an armored vehicle passed by near a hospital in Rafah on the Sinai Peninsula, killing 4 Egyptian security personnel.

December 8—Spain—Authorities arrested a man and a woman, both Moroccans, in Mataro Catalonia and the Canary Island of Fuerteventura on suspicion of forming an Islamic State cell and recruiting and indoctrinating Islamic militants. Interior Minister Jorge Fernandez Diaz said the duo worked within “a highly professional” network aimed at conveying “an idealized image of their struggle” to recruit young Spaniards and train them in the use of arms and explosives. He said they were “in constant contact with the Islamic State hierarchy in Syria” and publicly pledged loyalty to IS and caliph Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. The 2 made “specific threats” against Spain and France. The woman was 19 and arrested in Fuerteventura; the man was 33.

December 8—Israel—The government announced the indictments of 5 Arab citizens for establishing a cell of the Islamic State and amassing weapons and training with them. The men were residents of Nazareth, aged 19 to 27, and were charged with supporting an outlawed group and weapons offenses.

December 8—Finland—The National Bureau of Investigation announced the arrest of 2 23-year-old Iraqi twin brothers believed

to have been members of the Islamic State in Iraq who were suspected of fatally shooting “11 unarmed and defenseless prisoners” in June 2014. The duo arrived in Finland in September and were arrested in Forssa. The NBI said IS posted a video online of the shooting of the prisoners in Tikrit. On December 11, the Pirkanmaa District Court in Tampere jailed them for 4 months. NBI spokesman Jari Raty said the court case would start in April 2016. The defendants faced life imprisonment, which in Finland means being released—although not automatically—after serving between 12 and 15 years. Finnish media said the duo were asylum seekers.

December 8–9—Afghanistan—*CNN* reported that at 6:20 p.m., the Taliban attacked a market bazaar and school near Kandahar Air Field, killing 50 people, including 38 civilians, 10 Afghan soldiers and 2 police officers, and injuring 35. Authorities said 11 attackers died in a gun battle that lasted 26 hours. The Taliban said the machine gun-carrying gunmen were targeting foreign forces.

December 9—Israel—Security forces shot and killed a Palestinian who stabbed and seriously wounded 2 Israelis near Hebron in the West Bank.

December 9—Iraq—An Islamic State suicide bomber set off his explosives at the doorway of a Shi’ite mosque in Baghdad as worshipers were leaving after midday prayers, killing 11 people and wounding 20.

December 9—Iran—The semi-official *Fars* news agency reported that a booby trap bomb killed 3 policemen and wounded several people in Nikshahr, near the border with Pakistan.

December 9—Yemen—Masked gunmen remotely detonated explosives they had placed around a church in Aden, demolishing the building but causing no injuries.

December 9—U.S.—*AP* reported on December 22 that Abdirizak Mohamed Warsame, 20, of Eagan, Minnesota was arrested on December 9 and charged on December 10 with one count of conspiracy to provide material support to a foreign terrorist organization and one count of providing such support by helping other young Somalis to travel via Mexico to Syria to fight for the IS.

Nine others in the group were charged earlier. A court document said Warsame gave a man \$200 for an expedited passport application. Warsame applied for an expedited passport was denied, but he obtained a passport in August 2014. The document said one man had reserved a May 2014 flight from Minneapolis to Istanbul, and intended to go to Syria. The day before the flight, Warsame and 2 others accompanied the man to a library, where he printed out his itinerary. The foursome bought travel items at a mall. The traveler was stopped at Minneapolis–St. Paul International Airport by FBI agents. On December 22, FBI Special Agent Daniel Higgins testified that Warsame had claimed that he could build rockets that could threaten planes landing at Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, where he had worked in April-August 2014 as a baggage handler. U.S. Magistrate Judge Becky Thorson ruled there was probable cause to support the charges, and that Warsame was a flight risk and danger to the community. Another FBI agent, Vadym Vinetsky, wrote in the original federal complaint that Warsame was appointed emir of a local group of radical Somalis by Guled Ali Omar, who was planning to leave for Syria but was thwarted and was among those awaiting trial. Assistant U.S. Attorney Andrew Winter said Warsame helped one defendant with money for an expedited passport and assisted another alleged co-conspirator to contact Islamic State facilitators in Turkey. An FBI informant recorded a conversation between Warsame and Omar regarding a propaganda video about a “tank hunter” who used rocket-propelled grenades. “The defendant indicated he would like to take such a role and said he quote, loved RPGs.” Warsame was represented by defense attorney Robert Sicoli.

December 10—Australia—Federal Police counterterrorist authorities in western Sydney arrested and charged 2 men, one a 15-year-old, the other 20, with conspiracy to prepare for a terrorism act as part of the Operation Appleby investigation into persons suspected of being involved in domestic acts of terrorism, foreign incursions into Syria and Iraq and the funding of terrorist groups. Police said the duo and 3 others, already jailed, were facing terrorism charges regarding an alleged plot to attack a government building, possibly a federal police building. All faced a potential sentence of life in prison. Police discovered the plot during raids in

Sydney in December 2014. Police believed the plot, and another one that would have targeted a random member of the public in Sydney, were influenced by extremists over-seas.

December 10—Netherlands—A 3-judge court in Amsterdam convicted 6 Muslim men of membership in a terror network that recruited young people to fight for groups such as Islamic State in Syria. They were among 8 men and one woman convicted of various crimes linked to a network of jihadis that operated in The Hague, spreading radical Islamic messages on social media, websites and at readings. The panel sentenced some to 6 years. Two were believed to be fighting in Syria and were tried in absentia. Andre Seebregts served as defense lawyer for Azzedine C., who received a 6-year-sentence.

December 10—Israel—A Palestinian driver crashed his vehicle into a group of Israelis, injuring 3, one seriously, near the West Bank settlement of Beit Arie, before fleeing into the neighboring Palestinian village of Luban. The next day, authorities arrested Mahmad Abd-el-Halim Abd-el-Hamid Salam. Shin Bet said he is a member of Hamas from the West Bank village of Luban and that he admitted to carrying out the attack.

December 10—Spain—Police arrested Ali Charaf Damache, of Algerian-Irish nationality, in Barcelona, on a U.S.-issued warrant indicating that he was a suspected AQIM recruiter. The U.S. wanted him in connection with emails sent in the United States between 2009 and 2010 that indicated he was recruiting for AQIM and was trying to establish cells. The National Court in Madrid ordered him provisionally jailed while his extradition is reviewed. He had appeared in a court in Waterford, Ireland on March 15, 2010. He was accused of recruiting American citizen Colleen LaRose, alias Jihad Jane, while living in Ireland in 2009 and another American woman via jihadi websites, and plotting to kill Lars Vilks, a Swedish artist whose drawings depicting the prophet Muhammad as a dog offended Muslims. She was sentenced in 2014 to 10 years. He married the second woman, Jamie Paulin-Ramirez, on the day she arrived in Ireland from Colorado. Paulin-Ramirez was sentenced in the U.S. in 2014 to 8 years for supporting Damache's work.

December 10—Switzerland—Geneva police announced that they

were “actively searching” for “suspicious individuals who could be in Geneva or the Geneva region” in connection with the Paris attacks.

December 10—Iraq—*Reuters* reported that Army Colonel Steve Warren told a Pentagon briefing that coalition strikes in recent weeks had killed 3 IS leaders, including IS finance minister Abu Salah, a senior leader responsible for coordinating the group’s extortion activities and an executive officer. *Newsweek* quoted Warren as saying that Abu Salah was “a legacy al-Qaeda member” who died in an airstrike in late November. The Brookings Institution said Abu Salah’s real name was Muafaq Mustafa Mohammed al-Karmoush.

December 10—Syria—*ABC News* reported that a 17-page Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Intelligence Report warned law enforcement authorities that the Islamic State might have its own machine(s) for printing Syrian passports since taking over Deir ez-Zour, home to a passport office, 17 months earlier. A second passport office was in Raqqa. The report indicated that “fake Syrian passports are so prevalent in Syria that Syrians do not even view possessing them as illegal. The source stated fake Syrian passports can be obtained in Syria for \$200 to \$400 and that backdated passport stamps to be placed in the passport cost the same.”

December 10—Syria—Syrian state television and the Islamic State said the group set off suicide bombs in the predominantly Christian town of Tal Tamr in the evening, killing 60 people and wounding dozens. The UK-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights said they killed 26, including 4 Assyrian Christians.

December 10—Afghanistan—Attaullah Khugyani, spokesman of the Nangarhar provincial governor, said a woman set off her explosive vest at a checkpoint in Jalalabad in the evening, killing her 3 children and an officer who stopped their suspicious-looking car. The NDS intelligence service stopped the car with the woman, her children and 4 men at the checkpoint. The woman and the children got out. They did not use the languages of Pashto and Dari and appeared to be speaking Russian. It was not clear what happened to the men.

December 10–11—Kyrgyzstan—*AFP* reported that the Kyrgyz State Committee for National Security (SCNS) Security killed 2 members of what they claimed was the cell of an unnamed international terror group during a nighttime raid in Bishkek. The SCNS said “criminals put up fierce armed resistance and were eliminated.... The cell members that were killed were involved in a number of particularly serious crimes including the murder of a policeman in the 8th district of Bishkek.” Policeman Aktilek Abduvaliev, 26, was shot to death after attempting to check the documents of 2 people who later escaped on bicycles in November.

December 11—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide car bomber attacked a Spanish Embassy guest house in Kabul’s Shir Pur area, killing a Spanish police officer and wounding 7 civilians. Gunshots were heard in the area. The Italian aid group Emergency told *CNN* that it had received 7 Afghan patients after the attack. Two attackers were killed but 3 or 4 others were hiding in the guesthouse. *UPI* said 2 guards were killed. Three Spaniards were rescued. Five more bombs and gunfire were heard during the night as security forces battled Taliban infiltrators in the diplomatic quarter. *NBC News* reported that the attack and siege left 12 dead, including 4 terrorists, 4 Afghan police, a security guard, a civilian, and 2 foreigners, including the Spanish guard. *AP* reported that the second foreigner was a Spanish officer who died of his wounds. 15121101

Gunmen in Baghlan Province killed Abdul Jabar, Borka district chief, on the main road near Puli Khumri, the provincial capital. The gunmen kidnapped Jabar’s driver and 2 bodyguards.

December 11—Cameroon—*Al-Jazeera* reported that a male suicide bomber hit the central area of Kolofata, killing 10 people and injuring 22. Boko Haram was suspected. The German news agency *DPA* said a second suicide bomber escaped when his bomb fizzled. 15121102

December 11—Lebanon—Shi’ite gunmen kidnapped Hannibal Qadhafi, son of former Libyan leader Mu’ammar Qadhafi, and demanded information about the disappearance in 1978 of Shi’ite Imam Moussa al-Sadr in Libya. Hannibal Qadhafi appeared in a video aired on local *al-Jadeed TV* to have been beaten up and had

black eyes but said in the video he was “in good health, happy and relaxed.” Qadhafi, who is married to a Lebanese woman, said, “I am with people who have a cause and they are loyal to their cause.... We should respect their loyalty to their cause and at least give them the truth.” Police found him in Baalbek and brought him to Beirut. 15121103

December 11—Switzerland—Public broadcaster *RTS* reported that Geneva authorities arrested 2 men of Syrian origin; traces of explosives were found in their vehicle. It was unclear whether they were among the individuals being sought for IS connections. *AP* reported on December 23 that Spanish authorities searched the Barcelona home of one of the Syrians. Spain’s Interior Ministry identified the suspects only as A.A., 19; and K.A., 24; and said one held Spanish residency.

December 11—Israel—Israeli troops shot to death a Palestinian who tried to crash his car into Israeli soldiers near Hebron in the West Bank. The Palestinian Ministry of Health identified him as Issa Hroub, 55, from the nearby village of Deir Samet. There were no Israeli injuries.

Israeli troops shot and wounded a Palestinian who fired on them at a West Bank border crossing. He fled in a van from the Gilboa crossing near Jenin. No Israelis were injured.

December 11—Colombia/Spain—Colombian chief prosecutor Eduardo Montealegre announced that his office had documented more than 150 forced abortions carried out by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia. He said the policy was used on women rebels to avoid their loss as combatants. *AFP* reported on December 12 that police in Madrid, Spain arrested Hector Albeidis Arboleda, alias The Nurse, alias The Medic, who was believed responsible for performing the abortions. He was accused of aggravated torture, performing non-consensual abortions, and aggravated conspiracy. Most of the abortions were performed on members of the 9th and 47th FARC fronts. Colombian prosecutors sought his extradition.

December 11—Burundi—Military spokesman Colonel Gaspard Baratuza said gunmen in civilian garb attacked 3 military camps—2 in Bujumbura and one in the countryside—at 4 a.m., aiming to steal

weapons and free prisoners. The military killed 12 gunmen and arrested 20 attackers, including one who was hospitalized. Baratuza said 5 soldiers were wounded, although soldiers told the media that 3 of them were killed. Stray bullets hit civilian homes. One soldier said 5 gunmen and 2 soldiers died at the camp in the Ngagara neighborhood. A soldier at the ISCAM military academy said one soldier died there. The third attack was at Mujejuru in the commune of Mugongo Manga, 22 miles from Bujumbura. The next day, the Burundi army said 87 people, including 8 security forces, were killed in the fighting.

December 11—Syria—The Islamic State set off 3 suicide bombs at the offices of the main Kurdish YPG militia in the predominantly Kurdish province of Hassakeh, killing at least 26 people.

December 11—Somalia—Two IS-affiliated websites accused al-Shabaab leaders of ordering the killing and detention of dozens of jihadis who expressed their willingness to join IS. They include Mohamed Makawi, a Sudanese who took part in the drive-by shooting of American citizen John Granville and his driver in Khartoum on January 1, 2008. Makawi and Abdelbasit Haj Hamad were among 4 sentenced to death in Sudan for killing Granville but escaped from prison in 2010. The U.S. offered up to \$10 million for information leading to their capture.

December 11—U.S.—CNN reported that the FBI was investigating a possible arson in the case of a fire started at noon inside the Islamic Society of the Coachella Valley mosque in California. Some damage was reported. No one was hurt. *KMIR* reported that on the morning of November 4, 2014, 4 shots were fired toward the mosque. On December 12, police arrested Carl James Dial, Jr., 23, for the arson. He was held in Riverside County Jail on suspicion of arson, a hate crime, and felony burglary. Bail was set at \$150,000.

The *Washington Post* reported that the FBI arrested Mohamed Yousef Elshinawy, 30, alias Mojoe, alias Mo Jo, of Edgewood, Maryland, for receiving \$9,000 from the Islamic State to conduct an attack on U.S. soil. Charges included providing material support to a designated foreign terrorist organization, obstruction of an

investigation and making false statements to the FBI. The complaint said he bought phones, calling cards and a laptop computer. He communicated with the IS via social media, multiple email accounts and “pay as you go” phones. The FBI said he pledged allegiance to IS on February 17, telling a childhood friend via social media he was “a soldier of the state but was temporarily away.” The FBI spotted him in June when it became aware of a \$1,000 payment to him from Egypt. The Bureau discovered payments via Western Union and PayPal to him from overseas. He was represented by federal public defender Joseph A. Balter. Elshinawy claimed he was trying to scam money from IS and did not intend to conduct an attack. He faced 15 years on the charge of attempting to provide material support to a designated foreign terrorist organization and 8 years each on the other 2 charges.

December 11—Ethiopia—*AFP* reported that a grenade was thrown into the Anwar Mosque in Addis Ababa’s central Merkato district after prayers, injuring 17 people.

December 12—Pakistan—*AFP* reported that a bomb exploded near the Frontier Corps checkpoint in Quetta during the morning, killing one soldier and injuring 4 other people, including a teen passing by.

December 12—Iraq—A suicide car bomber wearing a captain’s uniform crashed his military vehicle into the Hafr Zawiyah border security post in al-Nukhayb in Anbar Province, killing 6 guards, including base commander Lieutenant Colonel Hussein al-Goli, and wounding 14 guards some 62 miles from the Saudi border. The Islamic State was suspected.

December 12—Syria—State news agency SANA reported that a car bomb exploded near a hospital in the government-held Zahra neighborhood in Homs, killing at least 8 people and wounding 25. The UK-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights said 35 were wounded.

December 12—Burundi—The bodies of 28 people were found shot dead in 3 neighborhoods in Bujumbura. One person found 21

bodies with bullet wounds in their heads in the Nyakabiga neighborhood; some had their hands tied behind their backs. The body of James Ntunzwenimana, 14, was found in the Jabe neighborhood. The other 6 bodies were found in Musaga.

December 12—Ceuta—Spanish police arrested a 34-year-old Spanish man, resident in Ceuta, on suspicion of radicalizing and recruiting youths for the Islamic State. Police had spotted several young women who had left Ceuta for Syria, and traced them back to the suspect.

December 12–13—Nigeria—Shi'ite gunmen attacked the convoy of Army chief General Turur Buratai in the afternoon. Army spokesman Col. Sani Usman said, "The sect numbering hundreds, carrying dangerous weapons, barricaded the roads with bonfires, heavy stones and tires.... They refused all entreaties to disperse and then started firing and pelting the convoy with dangerous objects ... in a deliberate attempt to assassinate" Buratai.

Soldiers raided the Zaria home of the Islamic Movement in Nigeria group's leader, sparking a day-long gun battle that killed 12 people and wounded 30.

December 13—UK—Shaker Aamer, the last British resident released from Guantanamo Bay, told the *Daily Mail* that extremists "can get the hell out" if they are that angry with the UK. "How can you give yourself the right to be living here in this country, and living with the people and acting like you are a normal person, and then you just walk in the street and try to kill people?"

December 13—Kenya—Al-Shabaab gunmen ambushed an army truck traveling to Mandera from Nairobi, between Elwak and Lafey, killing one soldier and wounding 2. 15121301

December 13—Pakistan—*NBC News* reported that a bomb exploded in a market selling second-hand woolen items in Parachinar, capital of the Kurram tribal region, killing 25 and injuring 70. A remotely-detonated bomb was suspected.

December 14—Turkey—The U.S. Embassy in Ankara announced that it would be available only for "limited operations" due to an unspecified security threat.

December 14—France—Prosecutors said a kindergarten teacher, 45, made up the story of having been stabbed in the throat and side at 7 a.m. at the Jean Perrin preschool in Aubervilliers by a balaclava-wearing assailant wielding a scissors and a box-cutter who yelled that the attack “was for Daesh. This is a warning. This is only the beginning.” The teacher was hospitalized with nonlife-threatening injuries, according to *Le Parisien*. No students were in the classroom at the time. *UPI* reported the next day that the teacher was suspended and taken to a psychiatric hospital. He said he stabbed himself in the side and neck with box cutters. The *Local* reported that the 20-year teaching veteran might have been trying to avoid upcoming inspections; he had a history of calling in sick for inspections.

December 14—Australia—*AFP* and the *Australian Broadcasting Corporation* reported that a 17-year-old from Melbourne alleged to have bomb-making materials pleaded guilty in the Children’s Court to one charge of engaging in an act in preparation for, or planning, a terrorist act. Two less serious charges were dropped. The teen did not apply for bail. He had been arrested in May, when police seized a computer from his home. The computer contained encrypted documents from *Inspire*, including “Pressure Cooker Backpack Bomb with Switch Detonator” and “Make a Bomb in the Kitchen of Your Mom.” Police also confiscated a pressure cooker and lengths of steel pipes fitted with caps.

December 14—Israel—Bystanders shot to death Palestinian man Abed Almohsin Hassoneh, 21, from the east Jerusalem neighborhood of Beit Hanina, after he crashed his car into pedestrians at a crowded bus stop at the western entrance to Jerusalem under the city’s iconic Calatrava bridge, wounding 9. Police spokeswoman Luba Samri said police found an axe in Hassoneh’s white Mazda.

December 14—Kenya—A roadside bomb exploded under a police truck on patrol in Mandera, near the Somali border, wounding 5 policemen, 3 seriously. Al-Shabaab was suspected. 15121401

December 14—Libya—Maltese citizen Pierre Baldacchino, 36, manager of the St. James Hospital, was abducted as he returned to

his Tripoli home around 5 p.m. 15121402

December 14—U.S.—Former Illinois National Guard soldier Hasan Rasheed Edmonds, 23, pleaded guilty to conspiracy to provide and attempting to provide material support to the Islamic State.

December 14—Yemen—*UPI*, the *BBC*, and Saudi state news reported that Houthi rebels fired a Soviet-era Tochka rocket that hit a command center in Taiz Province, killing Saudi Colonel Abdullah al-Sahyan, commander of Saudi special forces in Yemen, and UAE officer Sultan al-Ketbi. The center was part of a camp housing members of the Saudi-led coalition, including troops from Yemen, Sudan, the UAE and Saudi Arabia. The pro-Houthi *Saba* news agency claimed hundreds of soldiers and mercenaries, including more than 40 members of Blackwater, a private security firm that changed its name to Academi in 2011, were killed. 15121403

December 14–16—Philippines—Fighting broke out during a government raid on an Abu Sayyaf camp in Basilan Island's al-Barka township. After 3 days, at least 15 rebels and 3 soldiers were dead and at least 7 terrorists and 13 soldiers were wounded.

December 15—Denmark—Prosecutor Lise-Lotte Nilas charged a 23-year-old man with violating Danish terrorism laws by joining the Islamic State in 2013 and with financially supporting IS because he intended to bring 20,000 kroner (\$3000) in 2014 when he planned to return to Syria but was stopped by Danish police. He faced 4 years in prison.

December 15—UK—Judge Gerald Gordon sentenced British citizen Mustafa Abdullah, 34, to 4½ years in prison on terrorism-related charges after the Muslim convert returned from Syria to London's Gatwick Airport in 2014. Police discovered gun instruction and guerrilla training videos on his phone and computer and a photo of him carrying an assault rifle. Abdullah said at trial that he was working for Britain's intelligence service but was convicted of 13 offenses.

December 15—Turkey—The state-run *Anadolu Agency* reported that Muhammed Raghil al-Hardani, a Syrian IS jihadi suspected of planning a suicide attack against the U.S. Consulate in Istanbul, was

detained “in the past few days” at a bus station in Kahramanmaras. A court in the town ordered him jailed pending trial following questioning by anti-terror police. The news service said authorities traced al-Hardani to Samsun in northern Turkey. He was detained en route to Gaziantep Province while dining with another Syrian, who was released after questioning.

December 15—Germany—The *New York Times* reported that police detained Sven Lau, 35, a German jihadi who once tried to open a school supported by the Invitation to Paradise network, on 4 counts of supporting a terrorist organization. Prosecutors said he was suspected of supporting the Army of Emigrants and Helpers (Arabic acronym JAMWA) and the Islamic State by serving as a “contact for those willing to leave the country and fight,” and providing cash and equipment, including night-vision goggles, to Germans in combat in Syria. In 2014, he sent young men with orange security vests lettered with “Shariah Police” into the streets of Wuppertal.

December 15—Russia—Alexander Bortnikov, director of the Federal Security Service, said the FSB was investigating 1,600 individuals and legal entities suspected of aiding the Islamic State and had identified 2,900 Russian citizens suspected of involvement in extremist groups in Syria and Iraq. Some 198 of them were killed in fighting and another 214 returned to Russia. Of the returnees, 80 were convicted and 41 were arrested.

December 15—Saudi Arabia—Deputy Crown Prince and Defense Minister Mohammed bin Salman announced the formation of a 34-nation “Islamic military alliance” to fight terrorism—and not just countering the Islamic State. The joint operations center would be based in Riyadh. Members included Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Jordan, Tunisia, Yemen, the Palestinians, Egypt, Morocco, Turkey, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Benin, Chad, Togo, Djibouti, Senegal, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Gabon, Guinea, Comoros, Ivory Coast, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Nigeria. The alliance did not include the Shi’ite-led countries of Iran and Iraq, nor Syria, Afghanistan, Indonesia and Oman. Some countries listed as members said that they first heard of the agreement through news

reports, and had not signed on, according to the *Washington Post*.

December 15—U.S.—*CNN* reported that upon receiving a 360-word e-mailed threat of a large-scale jihadi attack by “138 comrades” with pressure-cooker bombs, nerve agents, and machineguns, the Los Angeles school system was ordered closed while the New York City school system remained open, its leaders dismissing the threat as a hoax. The LA school system includes 900+ public schools and 187 charter schools attended by 640,000 students. The e-mail had been routed through Germany.

Similar threats were sent on December 17 to school districts in Indiana (Plainfield), California (Long Beach), Florida (Miami, Fort Lauderdale, Orlando) and Texas (Houston, Dallas, and one near the border with Mexico).

CNN reported on December 21 that all public schools—12 elementary schools, 3 middle schools and 2 high schools—in Nashua, New Hampshire, closed after the district received a “detailed threat of violence” against the 2 high schools.

December 15—Mali—AQIM credited Ansar Dine with an attack on a military barracks in Nione in the northern Segou region that killed and wounded soldiers.

December 16—Israel—During an overnight raid to confiscate weapons in the Qalandiya refugee camp in the West Bank, 2 Palestinians tried to ram their vehicles into soldiers and border policemen before they were fatally shot. Palestinian activist Raed Hamdan identified the duo as Ahmad Jahajha, 21, a resident of the Qalandiya camp, and Hikmat Hamdan, 29, from el-Bireh.

December 16—Iraq—Gunmen in several dozen vehicles raided a camp of Qatari falconry hunters near Layyah in the Samawah desert on the Euphrates River near the Saudi border at dawn, and kidnapped between 19 and 26 Qataris, including members of the Qatari royal family. Two kidnapped Iraqi intelligence officers were soon released. 15121601

The Islamic State fired Katyusha rockets for hours at a Kurdish peshmerga training camp in the Bashiqa region in Ninevah

Province, killing 3 Iraqi Sunni fighters and wounding 10 people, including 4 Turkish soldiers conducting the training. 15121602

December 16—Kenya—In a nighttime attack, al-Shabaab attacked a police convoy escorting goods on the Mpeketoni-Lamu road in coastal Lamu County, and shot dead 2 people, including a police officer. The group stole a police vehicle and drove it to Somalia. 15121603

December 17—Israel—Palestinian security officials said Abdallah Nasarah, 16, was shot and killed by Israeli soldiers conducting “routine security activity” in Hawara in the West Bank after he charged at them with a knife.

December 17—Afghanistan—The Islamic State announced the creation of the anti-government radio station *Voice of the Caliphate* in Nangarhar Province. It was heard in Jalalabad broadcasting at 90 FM.

December 17—Germany—*DPA* reported that authorities arrested a 31-year-old man from Syria at a refugee center in Unna on suspicion of having worked for the Islamic State. *DPA* reported that Dortmund prosecutor Henner Kruse released him later that day, saying authorities could not substantiate an accusation on an Arabic-language website of IS affiliation.

December 17—U.S.—Adam Shafi, 22, of Fremont, California, pleaded not guilty to one count of attempting to provide material support or resources to a designated foreign terrorist organization. He had expressed love for the head of the al-Nusra Front, according to court records, and said in phone conversations with friends that he was willing to die for the group. His family had reported him missing in August 2014 during a family trip to Egypt. Authorities at San Francisco Airport stopped him on June 30, 2015, as he was boarding a flight to Turkey. He was represented by attorney Joshua Dratel.

December 17—Turkey—*AFP* and the *Dogan* news service reported that authorities conducted early morning raids in Istanbul’s Esenyurt district, detaining 11 suspected Syrian members of the Islamic State on suspicion of planning an attack on the U.S.

consulate in Istanbul. The 11 were carrying fake passports. Their ringleader was identified as Abdulaziz Amin Mojbil, 18.

December 17—United Nations—World finance ministers and other representatives at the Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution sponsored by the U.S. and Russia under Chapter 7 aimed to disrupt revenue IS obtains from oil and antiquities sales, ransom payments and other criminal activities. U.S. Treasury Secretary Jack Lew told the UNSC, “ISIL has reaped an estimated \$500 million from black market oil and millions more from the people it brutalizes and extorts.”

December 17—Austria—Authorities in Lebring arrested 2 Syrian brothers, aged 16 and 18, at a refugee center on suspicion of involvement with terrorist organizations. One was suspected of having fought for IS in Syria; the other of membership in Ahrar al-Sham, an ultraconservative group operating in northern Syria. On December 23, prosecutors in Graz said the duo were still in custody, according to the *Austria Press Agency*. A tip leading to the arrest came from Germany, where authorities accused a third, elder brother of belonging to IS.

December 18—Germany—Prosecutors arrested German citizen Sinan Sefik A., 26, on suspicion of membership in a group—the-now-defunct German Taliban Mujahedeen, that fought international and government troops in Afghanistan. He was detained upon arrival at Berlin’s Tegel airport. Police said he had joined the group during a trip to the Waziristan region on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border in late 2009 and early 2010. They said he was trained to fight and was involved in producing a propaganda video, but left the group circa February 2010 after disputes with other members.

December 18—Pakistan—The army said airstrikes had destroyed 6 “terrorists’ hideouts,” killed 23 suspected terrorists, and wounded another 10 terrorists in the Shawal valley in North Waziristan and in the Khyber tribal region near the Afghan border.

December 18—Israel—A Palestinian in his 30s from Turmus Aya in the West Bank attempted to crash his car into police and troops at the Qalandiya checkpoint north of Jerusalem and then make a run

at them before he was shot, wounded in the leg, and arrested. No Israelis were hurt.

Palestinian Mohammed Abdel Rahman Ayad, 20, from Silwad, drove his car at Israeli forces responding to a riot in Silwad, near Ramallah, West Bank. Israeli forces hid behind concrete blocks and shot the driver to death. No Israelis were wounded.

Troops killed Mahmoud Mohammed Saeed Alagha, 24, a Hamas member from Khan Younis in Gaza, when he tried to breach the border fence with Israel.

December 18—France—More than a dozen congregants were burned on the hands and sustained eye irritation when tear gas was applied to an electronic keypad at the synagogue in Bonneuil-sur-Marne, a Paris suburb. The Creteil prosecutor's office opened an investigation for "aggravated violence."

December 18—Mali—A man walked up to a group of people in front of a Christian radio station in Timbuktu, shot at the ground and then shot and killed 3 people before fleeing. Bilal Mahamane Traore, advisor to the mayor, said the victims included radio host Joel Dicko, a local contractor for the U.N. mission, and a Tuareg who was studying in Morocco. He said extremism was not suspected. *AP* added on December 22 that Chekou Dicko, the older brother of the radio host, said authorities arrested 2 people.

December 19—Somalia—*UPI* reported that gunmen fired on a government official's vehicle, sparking a gunfight with security forces outside a shopping center along the Maka Almukarramah road in Mogadishu. One person was killed. A parked car bomb went off, killing 2 civilians. Scores of civilians, including regional governor Husayn Ali Wehliye, were injured. Al-Shabaab was suspected, although earlier in the month, 20 al-Shabaab members broke from the group to form an IS cell.

December 19—Saudi Arabia—Mortar shells from Yemen landed in Najran during the evening, killing a Saudi citizen and 2 Indian workers. 15121901

December 19—Israel—A Palestinian, 20, stabbed 3 Israelis in

Raanana before Israeli security forces shot and arrested him. One Israeli man was seriously wounded in the stomach. Two women were lightly wounded.

December 19—France—On December 22, Interior Minister Bernard Cazeneuve said French authorities thwarted a jihadi attack the previous week in an area near Orleans targeting “soldiers, police and representatives of the state,” and that 2 French citizens aged 20 and 24 were arrested on December 19. He said the duo were in contact with a French jihadi in Syria.

December 19–20—Mali—French forces announced that they killed about 10 al-Mourabitoun extremists and recovered arms and explosives after 4 hours of heavy fighting in the northeastern Menaka region near Niger. They also seized pick-up trucks and a dozen motorcycles.

December 20—Israel—A Palestinian woman tried to stab troops in Hebron before authorities shot her with rubber bullets and arrested her. No soldiers were wounded.

December 20—Afghanistan—*CNN* reported that a mullah shot to death Afghan-American woman Lisa Akbari as she was leaving the gym of her apartment complex in Kabul at 8 p.m. Fraidoun Obaidi, a Kabul district police chief, said the mullah was injured but declined to explain how or why. He was arrested. Investigators found documents in the mullah’s residence that show he allegedly had links to terrorist groups. Afghanistan’s *TOLO News* agency reported that the attacker lived in Akbari’s housing complex. 15122001

December 20—Mauritius—Air France flight 463, a B-777 en route to Charles de Gaulle airport in Paris from Mauritius with 459 passengers and 14 crew was diverted to Moi International Airport in Mombasa, Kenya, when a suspected bomb was found in a lavatory cabinet behind a mirror. Six passengers were held for questioning. A passenger, who was one of the 6 being questioned, found a package containing cardboard, sheets of paper, and a device that looked like “a stop watch mounted on a box.” The plane left Mauritius at 9 p.m. and arrested at Mombasa at 12:37 a.m. *AP* added that police in Bobigny, outside Paris, questioned a retired

French police officer in his late 50s for 12 hours before releasing him. He had been a member of the elite emergency response unit RAID and came from Reunion. Kenyan Interior Minister Joseph Nkaissery said Kenya alerted French authorities about the man and a traveling companion after sniffer dogs traced the package back to their seats and the lavatory. Air France filed a legal complaint of reckless endangerment.

December 20—Nigeria—Army spokesman Colonel Sani Kukasheka Usman announced that 3 child suicide bombers, aged between 10 and 15, attacked a security checkpoint in Benisheikh in Borno State, killing 6 and injuring 24. Elsewhere, the Army raided 2 camps in Borno State, killing 12 Boko Haram terrorists.

December 21—Kenya—Al-Shabaab was suspected when gunmen fired on 2 vehicles in Mandera, killing 2 people and wounding 3 in dawn attacks. The terrorists fired on a bus, killing a passenger and wounding 3 others, then fired on a truck following the bus, killing a passenger. 15122101

December 21—Afghanistan—A Taliban suicide bomber, Zahidullah, on a motorbike attacked an 8-man joint foot patrol of Afghan and coalition forces at 1:30 in Bagram district's Bajawri area in Parwan Province, killing 6 American NATO members and injuring 2 American NATO personnel and 3 Afghan police officers.

Among the dead Americans were

- Air National Guard Staff Sergeant Louis Michael M. Bonacasa, 31, of Coram, Long Island, a service member assigned to the 105th Airlift Wing at Stewart Air National Guard Base in Newburgh, New York. He was on his fourth tour of duty in the region. He joined the Air Force 2 years after graduating from Newfield High School and served for 14 years. He lived in Manorville, New York. He was survived by his wife, whom he met in the Air Force, and 5-year-old child.

- Staff Sergeant Michael A. Cinco, 28, from Mercedes, Texas, was assigned to the Air Force Office of Special Investigations, 11th Field Investigations Squadron, Joint Base San Antonio-Randolph, Texas. He had played football and was in the band at Mercedes High School.

- New York Air National Guard Technical Staff Sergeant Joseph G. Lemm, a 15-year New York police veteran who was survived by his wife, daughter, and son. He was promoted to detective in January 2014, serving in the Bronx warrant squad. He deployed twice to Afghanistan and once to Iraq. The resident of West Harrison, New York, was assigned the 105th Security Forces Squadron, a part of the 105th Airlift Wing at Stewart Air National Guard Base in Newburgh, New York.

- Staff Sergeant Chester J. McBride, Jr., 30, a 2003 graduate of Statesboro High School in Georgia. He was a defensive back on the Statesboro team that won the 2001 Georgia state championship. He also played football at Savannah State University, where he graduated. The weightlifter was assigned to the Air Force Office of Special Investigations at Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama.

- Air Force Staff Sergeant Peter W. Taub, 30, from Wyncote outside Philadelphia, graduated from Cheltenham High School. He was assigned to the Air Force Office of Special Investigations, Detachment 816 at Ellsworth Air Force Base in South Dakota. He had served for 8 years and had recently re-enlisted. He was married and the father of a 3-year-old daughter; a second child was on the way.

- Air Force Major Adrianna Vorderbruggen, 36, from Plymouth, a suburb of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a pioneer in the protest against the military's former "don't ask, don't tell" policy, who was one of the first openly gay service members to marry after the policy was ended in 2011. She was survived by wife Heather Lamb and son Jacob. She was assigned to the Air Force Office of Special Investigations, 9th Field Investigations Squadron at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida.

15122102

December 21—Kenya—CNN reported that al-Shabaab gunmen ambushed a bus en route to Mandera, near the border with Somalia, but fellow Kenyan Muslims, mostly women, shielded the Christian passengers, saying they would die together. The accompanying police car had broken down a few hours earlier, and the bus had continued on. A Christian man who tried to escape was captured

and shot dead, as was the driver of a truck, which was trailing the bus. 15122103

December 22—Bosnia-Herzegovina—Police arrested 11 people suspected of links with the Islamic State. Police raided 13 locations in greater Sarajevo, including Rajlovac, searching for 15 people involved in “incitement of and recruitment for terrorist attacks” who were believed to be in “close contact” with the Islamic State. Police raided several private homes and 2 places of worship.

December 22—UK—The Metropolitan Police arrested at a London business address a 31-year-old man suspected of being involved in preparing acts of jihadi terrorism.

December 23—Turkey—*Dogan* reported that a 2:05 a.m. explosion in a parked Pegasus Airlines plane at Istanbul’s Sabiha Gokcen Airport killed Zehra Yamac, 30, who was cleaning the plane, and injured fellow cleaner Canan Burgulu. No passengers were on the plane. On December 26, the Kurdistan Freedom Falcons, a PKK splinter, said it had fired mortars at the airport in retaliation for the government’s military operations against the PKK.

December 23—Indonesia—Indonesian officials warned that despite halting a plot by jihadis to assassinate public figures, a credible threat remained of attacks against minority Christians during the year-end holiday season. Over the weekend, authorities arrested 9 suspected jihadis in Tasikmalaya, another West Java town, Central and East Java who were planning to attack government officials and minority Shi’ite Muslims on Indonesia’s main islands of Java, Sumatra and Borneo, according to *AP*. On December 24, police in 2 locations in Bekasi, West Java, announced the arrests of 2 more suspected militants, Arif Hidayatullah, alias Abu Mush’ab, an employee at a private auto company, and Alli, a Uighur who used a fake identity card and was allegedly preparing to be a suicide bomber. Police found a list of militants in prisons and others fighting with the Islamic State in Syria. Police said Hidayatullah confessed he was ordered by Bahrunnaim, another militant who is now in Syria, to act as a coordinator or facilitator for Indonesians wanting to join IS. Police said Alli came to Jakarta 2 months earlier and is known as a bomb maker.

Some 1,300 security personnel continued the manhunt for Abu Wardah Santoso, leader of the East Indonesia Mujahideen, who has pledged allegiance to the Islamic State, who claimed credit for killing several police officers. He was charged with running an extremist training camp in Poso in Central Sulawesi. In a raid on an EIM camp in Poso's forest on December 21, authorities found a male corpse, 5 bombs, explosive materials and cooking wares. The 40 terrorists split into smaller groups and escaped.

December 23—Israel—Two Palestinians in their early 20s from the West Bank stabbed Jewish pedestrians outside Jerusalem's Old City Jaffa Gate before police shot the attackers. One died at the scene and the second succumbed at a hospital. Three people were seriously wounded, possibly one by friendly fire from the police. Two of them later died. A 45-year-old Israeli man was killed by multiple stab wounds; a 40-year-old man died from gunshot wounds.

Shin Bet announced the arrests in recent weeks of 25 suspected Hamas members who operated in the Abu Dis area east of Jerusalem and in Bethlehem in "a wide terrorist infrastructure" in the West Bank and Israel, directed from Gaza. Shin Bet said the group ran a bomb lab in Abu Dis, and planned to conduct suicide bombings in Israeli.

December 23—Iraq—A car bomb exploded inside a bus station in Khalis, killing 3 and wounding 10. A second car bomb went off at the outdoor grocery market in Khalis, killing 4 civilians and wounding 8.

Five bombs exploded in commercial areas in Baghdad, killing 8 civilians and wounding 35.

December 24—Turkey—*Anadolu Agency* reported that authorities raided an Istanbul home and arrested 2 Pakistanis suspected of IS membership. They detained a Briton at a bus stop the next day. A court ordered them held until trial or deportation. The suspects were believed linked to Briton Aine Leslie Davis, who was arrested in in November. Authorities said Davis was linked to the late IS

spokesman Mohammed Emwazi, alias Jihadi John.

December 24—Kenya/Somalia—Some 200 members of al-Shabaab split with the al-Qaeda-affiliated group and pleaded allegiance to the Islamic State, according to the Kenyan police chief. The group operated near the Somali border in northern Kenya, and conducted 2 attacks in the last 2 weeks, killing one soldier and 2 civilians in Mandera County. Among the new IS affiliates was Mohamed Kuno, alias Gamadhere, who was wanted for the April 2-al-Shabaab attack on Garissa University that killed 148 people.

December 24—China—*CNN*, *UPI*, the *Washington Post*, and *NPR* reported that the U.S. Embassy warned of threats against Westerners in Beijing's Sanlitun area. The alert said, "The U.S. Embassy has received information of possible threats against Westerners in the Sanlitun area of Beijing, on or around Christmas Day. U.S. citizens are urged to exercise heightened vigilance. The U.S. Embassy has issued the same guidance to U.S. government personnel." Sanlitun features a shopping mall and several restaurants. The British, French and Australian embassies issued similar warnings.

December 24—Bangladesh—Authorities in Dhaka's Mirpur area arrested 7 suspected members, including 3 "important figures" of the banned Jumatul Mujahedeen Bangladesh which is blamed for attacks on foreigners and minority groups in the country. Police found a cache of bombs, 20 locally-made grenades, and other explosives in the residence. The suspects set off the bombs when the raid on the bomb factory began, but no injuries were reported. The raid came from a tipoff during questioning of another member of the group who was arrested earlier. Shaikh Abdur Rahman, a religious teacher educated in Saudi Arabia, founded the group in 1998.

December 24—Syria—*CNN* reported on December 29 that a coalition airstrike 5 days earlier killed IS leader Charaffe al-Mouadan, who had direct contacts with Abdelhamid Abaaoud, the suspected ringleader behind the November 13 Paris terror attacks.

December 24—Israel—An attacker approached the entrance to an industrial zone in the Ariel settlement and stabbed 2 security

guards, wounding them moderately, before they shot and killed him.

A motorist was killed after attacking Israeli troops, lightly wounding a soldier.

December 25—Algeria—AQIM announced that an Algerian army ambush in the Tizi Ouzou region east of Algiers killed Abu al-Hassan Rachid al-Bulaydi, head of AQIM's Sharia Committee. The Algerian Defense Ministry had announced that 2 "dangerous terrorists" had been killed in another part of Tizi Ouzou.

December 25—Bangladesh—A young male suicide bomber set off his explosives during prayer in an Ahmadiya mosque in Bagmara area in the Rajshahi district, killing himself and wounding 3 people from the minority sect. The villagers said he was an outsider.

December 25—Israel—Palestinian Mahdia Hammad, 38, sped her car at Israeli forces in Silwad, north of Ramallah. The police shot her to death.

Hani Wahdan, 22, died when troops shot at Palestinians who tried to breach the Gaza Strip's border fence with Israel.

December 25—Mali—Ansar Dine ambushed a vehicle carrying Tuareg separatists, killing 4, including the younger brother of the secretary-general of the separatist group that signed a peace deal with the government in late June.

December 26—Mali—Ansar Dine gunmen killed 11 Tuareg rebels in Kidal. The group posted on a jihadi website, "The attack resulted in the release of mujahedeen prisoners and the recovery of vehicles and weapons."

December 26—Israel—When Israeli police approached a suspicious Palestinian who was following 2 Jewish worshippers outside the Old City of Jerusalem, he pulled a knife and tried to stab one of them. The officers shot and killed the assailant.

December 26—Kenya—A police patrol fired at 5 suspected al-Shabaab terrorists in Mandera; one died when a roadside bomb they were planting exploded. The others escaped. 15122601

December 26—Syria/Iraq—IS's al-Furqan Media Foundation released a 24-minute audio from caliph Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, who called on "Soldiers of the Islamic State be patient because you are on the right path. Be patient, because God is with you." He claimed airstrikes only increased the group's resolve and disparaged the Saudi-led 34-nation Islamic military antiterrorist coalition. He noted, "It is unprecedented in the history of our Ummah (Islamic nation) that all the world came against it in one battle, as it is happening today. It is the battle of all the disbelievers against all the Muslims." A separate, U.S.-led, coalition does "not scare us ... nor do they scatter our resolve because we are the victors in any event." He said the U.S. would not send ground troops because "they do not dare to come, because their hearts are full of fear from the mujahideen." "America and its allies dream of destroying the caliphate through their proxies and henchmen, and whenever an alliance of theirs fails or a tail is cut, they hasten to establish another, until they recently declared the Salouli (Saudi) alliance that was falsely called Islamic." He said a true Islamic coalition would instead target the Syrian army and its Russian "masters," Shi'ites, and Jews. He warned against attacking IS, threatening, "We promise you, God permitting, that whoever participates in the war against the Islamic State will pay the price dearly." Turning to Israel, he said, "The Jews think we forget about it and got distracted from it. No, oh Jews. We have not forgotten Palestine and never will.... We are getting closer to you" every day. Israeli Jews "will hide behind trees and stones" from the IS. CNN reported that he counseled, "Do not be amazed by the meeting of the nations of disbelief and groups against the Islamic State.... If we are killed and the wounds are numerous and the problems amassed against us and the hardships are great, then it is no surprise either." He pointed out that AQI, the IS predecessor, found that when Abu Musab al Zarqawi was killed and Sunni tribes turned against it, "The seditions and the hardships became greater, such that the Islamic State fell back from many of the areas it had taken and controlled.... Be reassured, for your state is still good. Whenever the conspiring of the nations increases against it, the more certain (is) the support of Allah." He underscored that "waging this battle is a duty upon every Muslim and no one is excused." "We promise you that anyone who

participates in the war on the Islamic State will pay a high price and will regret it, so, plot O America, plot O Europe, plot O Russia,” he says.

December 27—U.S.—The *Washington Post* reported that during the previous week, federal authorities arrested Jalil Aziz, a Pennsylvania man, on charges of providing material support to IS by spreading propaganda on social media and trying to help recruits get to Syria. Prosecutors said he also called on IS supporters to use U.S.-based encryption methods.

December 27—Israel—A 30-year-old stabbed a soldier near Jerusalem’s central bus station, lightly wounding him. A security guard arrested the attacker.

Two attackers stabbed an Israeli soldier at a gas station near the Hawara crossing south of Nablus, moderately wounding him, before forces at the checkpoint shot to death the assailants. An Israeli soldier was accidentally shot and wounded.

December 27—Egypt—Security forces chased 2 jihadis fleeing on a motorcycle, killing one and injuring another in el-Arish. Military forces pursued and shot to death a third jihadi near Mount Halal in northern Sinai.

December 27—Indonesia—In the nighttime, 15 gunmen attacked a police station in Sinak town in the mountainous Puncak district in Papua Province, killing 3 officers and wounding 2 others. The terrorists stole 7 assault rifles and a crate of ammunition.

December 27—Nigeria—Three suicide bombers blew themselves up during the evening at a home near Bakassi Estate in Maiduguri, killing 18 people.

December 28—Nigeria—Several Boko Haram suicide bombers were joined by dozens of gunmen firing rocket-propelled grenades at 4 southwestern entry points into Maiduguri, killing 50 people and wounding more than 90. *PR Nigeria* said “intercepted and destroyed” 13 suicide bombers and arrested a female suicide bomber. Some 20 died in a dawn bombing outside a mosque. Two girls blew themselves up in the Buraburin neighborhood, killing several people. Residents found unexploded bombs. The gunmen

fired RPGs into 4 residential areas, starting a firefight with soldiers. Civilians were caught in the crossfire.

Gunmen fired from 3 trucks in the outlying village of Dawari. A woman ran into a suburb yelling “Boko Haram, Boko Haram.” When people gathered, she detonated herself.

When an RPG exploded, a second woman blew herself up, killing the village chief, 10 of his children and others.

Two female suicide bombers killed 30 people at a market near a busy bus station in Madagali in 9 a.m.

Minister of Information Lai Mohammad had declared on December 23 that the military “has so degraded the capability of Boko Haram and that the terrorist group can no longer carry out spectacular attacks.” President Muhammadu Buhari had declared that security forces had “technically won the war” against Boko Haram.

December 28—United Arab Emirates—The Abu Dhabi state-owned *National* newspaper reported that M.A.H., the husband of Emirati woman Alaa Bader Abdullah al-Hashemi who was executed in July 2015 for killing American schoolteacher Ibolya Ryan at an Abu Dhabi mall in 2014, was charged with terrorism in a local court. He was accused of planning to assassinate an unnamed Emirati leader, planning to bomb a Formula 1 racetrack in Abu Dhabi and other tourist locations, and targeting tourists and “an American military base.” He denied the charges.

December 28—Afghanistan—A suicide car bomber hit the eastern entrance of Kabul’s Hamid Karzai International Airport, killing a civilian, injuring 31 others, including 8 children and 3 women, and damaging nearby shops, houses, a minibus and other vehicles. The Taliban claimed the target was a convoy of foreign forces. *Reuters* quoted police as saying the target appeared to be a white pickup truck similar to those used by security contractors. Police said the bomb went off near a madrassa.

Gunmen killed a woman distributing polio vaccinations to

children in Kandahar city and injured a second polio worker.

Police shot to death a would-be suicide bomber before he could attack a police checkpoint in the Gereshk district of Helmand Province.

December 29—Belgium—*CNN*, *AP*, and the *Washington Post* reported that following searches in in the Brussels area, the Liege region and Flemish Brabant on December 27–28 in which 4 people were detained and released, Brussels police arrested 2 men suspected of planning IS-inspired attacks in Brussels during the holidays. The federal prosecutor's office said an investigation discovered "the threat of serious attacks that would target several emblematic places in Brussels and be committed during the end-of-year holidays." Targets included the capital's Grand Place main square. Authorities charged one individual with acting as the leader and recruiter of a terrorist group planning to commit terrorist offenses, the other with participating in a terrorist group's activities as a principal actor or co-actor. Police found military-type training uniforms, Islamic State propaganda materials and computer material, but no weapons or explosives. *CNN* reported that the duo were members of the Muslim biker gang Kamikaze Riders, were based in the Brussels and Vilvoorde areas, had easy access to weapons and had been involved in robberies and other criminal activity. *UPI* reported that a December 31 court hearing was scheduled for Mohamed Karay, 27, and Said Souati, 30, accused of plotting the New Year's Eve terrorist attack.

A former founder of the Kamikaze Riders, Abdelouafi Elouassaki, was arrested in 2013 after one of his brothers, said to have traveled to Syria to conduct jihad, allegedly called him from there to tell him about a plan to attack the main law courts in Brussels. Elouassaki was released without charge. He died in a motorcycle crash in May 2013. His 2 younger brothers were members of the radical group Sharia4Belgium, which recruited fighters for the Islamist cause in Syria and was designated a terrorist organization in Belgium. Both brothers also went to Syria, where one was killed and the other badly wounded. Attorney Abderrahim

Lahlili said Abdelouafi was jailed for a time in Belgium after going to Turkey to bring home his wounded sibling.

On January 1, 2016, *AP* reported that the Belgian Federal Prosecutor's Office freed 3 people after questioning them about a suspected plot to conduct attacks in Brussels over the Christmas and New Year's holidays. The Office had detained 6 people for questioning on December 31, but released the other 3 the same day.

December 29—Pakistan—A suicide bomber set off his explosives outside the regional office of the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), which issues identity cards to Pakistanis, in Mardan, killing 22 people and wounding 45, some critically. Taliban splinter Jamaat-ul-Ahrar spokesman Ahsanullah Ahsan, claimed credit, lauding the “noble act to punish NADRA because it extends support to security forces.”

Counterterrorism officials in Punjab Province announced the arrest of 13 men who were trying to set up an Islamic State affiliate and seized weapons and CDs from the detained men, who allegedly pledged allegiance to IS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. Nine detainees appeared before a court on December 29; the court ordered them held for 10 days for questioning.

December 29—China—Authorities detained 2 men for spreading a rumor in the Shenzhen city district of Guangming that 300 IS-trained terrorists from Xinjiang had arrived in the city, days before a January 1 ban on falsifying terror information was to take effect. Police said 2 executives posted the rumor notice at their firm.

December 29—UK—The Old Bailey court convicted Reading residents Mohammed Rehman, 25, and his wife, Sana Ahmed Khan, 24, of planning a large-scale bombing of civilian targets in London to mark the 10th anniversary of the July 7, 2005, attacks on the city's transit system. Prosecutor Tony Badenoche said Rehman wanted to demonstrate his support for the Islamic State and that his wife helped him by paying for chemicals purchased on eBay. Rehman was arrested on May 28, 2015. He had been stockpiling chemicals and set off a small practice device in his back yard. Susan

Hemming, head of the Crown Prosecution Service's counter-terrorism division, said they had needed only a detonator to carry out a mass-casualty attack. Rehman used the name Silent Bomber to ask Twitter followers to help him choose a target: "Westfield shopping center or London underground? Any advice would be appreciated greatly." Rehman was also convicted of possessing an article to be used for terrorist purposes. On December 30, the duo received life sentences; Rehman could be released after 27 years; Khan after 25.

December 29—Lebanon—Local authorities advised a Libyan Justice Ministry delegation to leave after receiving a threat to its safety. The group left on December 29. It had been investigating Hannibal al-Qadhafi, son of the late Libyan leader Moammar al-Qadhafi. Hannibal remained in a Lebanese jail; unknown captors delivered him to authorities earlier in the month for questioning about the disappearance of top Shi'ite cleric Moussa al-Sadr while on a visit to Libya in 1978. The Libyan delegation asked for al-Qadhafi's extradition for crimes committed during his father's rule.

December 30—Turkey—The state-run *Anadolu Agency* reported that police raided the low-income Mamak neighborhood in Ankara, arrested 2 suspected Islamic State members, Turkish citizens M.C. and A.Y., believed to be planning suicide attacks during New Year celebrations in Kizilay square in central Ankara, and confiscated suicide vests armed with bombs laden with ball bearings and metal sticks. *Anadolu* indicated that the duo planned to set off the suicide vests at 2 locations near bars and a shopping mall. The duo entered Turkey from Syria.

December 30—Philippines—In a gun battle between Philippine troops and 100 Abu Sayyaf gunmen near Patikul town in Sulu Province, 8 terrorists and one soldier were killed and 7 gunmen and one soldier were wounded. Authorities believed that the terrorists were led by Abu Sayyaf commander Hatib Hajan Sawadjaan, who had been blamed for several kidnappings, including of foreign tourists. Police said Abu Sayyaf planned to set off bombs in downtown Jolo town and attack police and military detachments on New Year's Eve.

December 30—Russia—Two gunmen fired at visitors at the 6th

century bc Naryn-kala fortress in Derbent in Dagestan on the Caspian Sea, killing one person and injuring 10.

December 30—Belgium—The mayor of Brussels cancelled the New Year's Eve fireworks display due to the threat of a terrorist attack.

December 30—Syria—The Islamic State bombed the Miami and Gabriel restaurants in Qamishli, a predominantly Kurdish city, during the night, killing 16 and wounding more than 30.

December 31—U.S.—*CNN* reported that the U.S. Department of Justice charged Rochester, New York resident Emanuel Lutchman, 25, with attempting to provide material support to the Islamic State, which carries up to 20 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine. DOJ said he planned to kill New Year's Eve participants in the name of IS at an upstate New York bar and restaurant. He appeared on December 31 before U.S. Magistrate Judge Marian Payson of the Western District of New York. Lutchman allegedly received direction from an IS member overseas. The Islamic convert wanted to prove his worth to the group and wanted to attack a Rochester restaurant/bar using a machete and knives provided by an FBI informant. Two other FBI informants were involved in the case.

December 31—Yemen—Drive-by gunmen in a car killed Ahmed-al-Idrisi, a senior pro-government militia leader, and 5 of his companions in Aden in a morning attack. The men were leaving a wedding party in the Mansoura neighborhood.

Bullets and shrapnel fired at the al-Tharwa hospital in Taiz wounded 20 staffers.

December 31—Israel—A Palestinian rammed his car into a group of Israeli soldiers on patrol on a road near Nablus in the West Bank, injuring one soldier. Soldiers shot and killed the attacker.

December 31—Egypt—Terrorists shelled a home near a security checkpoint in Rafah in the northern Sinai, killing an entire family of 5 and wounding a teen neighbor.

December 31—Germany—Munich Police spokesman Werner Kraus told the media that “we have serious information and different tips about an imminent attack. After evaluating the

situation, we started evacuating the train stations and also asked partygoers to stay away from big crowds outside.” *DPA* reported that police closed the city’s main train station and a second train station in the city’s Pasing neighborhood at 11 p.m. Service was stopped for 8 hours. Police later said they had been warned of 5–7 IS suicide attackers targeted against the central Hauptbahnhof station and the Pasing station west of the city. Police had personal information on some of the attackers, including Syrian and Iraqi nationals. The following day, police remained on high alert. *UPI* said police had received a warning from French intelligence.

Late December—Syria—The London-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights reported that 20-something IS member Abu Bilal al-Homsi died earlier in the week in Palmyra in Homs Province, either in an airstrike or a suicide attack in which 19 people were killed and nearly 100 were wounded. Al-Homsi left his hometown of Homs in mid-2014.

UPDATES TO 1971–2012 INCIDENTS

November 8, 1971—U.S.—On April 9, 2015, CNN reported hijacker Charlie Hill, still living in Cuba at age 65, longed to return to the U.S. He faced charges of killing New Mexico police officer Robert Rosenbloom before hijacking TWA flight 106, a B-727, to Havana in 1971. New Mexico Governor Susana Martinez asked the Obama administration to pursue Hill's extradition. He and fellow gunmen Michael Finney and Ralph Goodwin were members of the Republic of New Afrika, a black power militant group that sought to secede Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina into a separate country for African-Americans. Cuban officials denied his request for military training to fight in Africa, assigning him to cut sugar cane, do construction and run a clothing store. Ralph Goodwin drowned in 1973 and Michael Finney died of throat cancer in 2005. Hill twice divorced in Cuba. He has 2 children in Cuba and 5 grandchildren in the U.S. He became a Santeria priest.

June 2, 1972—U.S.—Willie Roger Holder and Catherine Marie Kerkow hijacked Western Airlines flight 701 en route from Los Angeles to Seattle on June 2, 1972; he eventually wound up in Algeria. They were the subject of Brendan I. Koerner *The Skies Belong to Us: Love and Terror in the Golden Age of Hijacking* New York: Crown, 2013, 336 pp.

September 5, 1972—West Germany—On December 2, 2015, AP and the *New York Times* reported that Ilana Romano, wife of Israeli Olympic weightlifter Yossef "Yossi" Romano, who was one of the 11 Israeli Olympians killed by Black September terrorists at the 1972 Munich Games, said that the Palestinians mutilated him after he was shot trying to resist the attackers. Black September had beaten other athletes and forced them to watch him die while refusing to allow doctors into the room. The terrorists castrated the corpse.

December 1972—Northern Ireland—On March 21, 2014, the government charged Ivor Bell, 77, in connection with the 1972 abduction, killing and secret burial of Jean McConville, 37, a widowed mother of 10 who vanished from her Catholic west Belfast

home in December 1972. Bell was the superior officer to Gerry Adams in the Belfast IRA. In 1999, the IRA admitted killing her and the other 15 members of “The Disappeared” in the 1970s and early 1980s and burying them in unmarked graves after being accused by the IRA of spying for the British. Belfast IRA members Brendan Hughes and Dolours Price said they attended IRA meetings with Adams in 1972 when the decision to kill McConville was taken, according to the *Associated Press*. Hughes said Adams ran “The Unknowns,” an IRA team targeted against informers. Price said she drove McConville into Ireland, where an IRA hit man shot McConville in the back of the head. McConville’s skeletal remains were discovered near a Louth, Ireland, beach in 2003. In 2006, Northern Ireland’s police ombudsman said there was no evidence that she was a police informant. By 2014, Hughes and Price had died. Seven Disappeared bodies had yet to be found. Adams denied the charges. Adams in 2014 represented Louth County in the Irish Parliament. Bell was denied bail in a March 22, 2014, hearing in Belfast Magistrates Court. Prosecutors cited an oral history project at Boston College with former IRA members that indicated Bell had “played a critical role in the aiding, abetting, counsel and procurement of the murder of Jean McConville.” He was represented by attorney Peter Corrigan.

Bell was part of the IRA’s negotiating team in 1972 talks in London. He became the IRA’s chief of staff in 1982. He clashed in 1984 with Adams, who moved IRA money into Sinn Fein election efforts, and was bounced from the IRA.

On April 30, 2014, police in Northern Ireland arrested Sinn Fein party leader Gerry Adams, 65, for his alleged involvement in the Irish Republican Army’s 1972 abduction, killing and secret burial of Belfast widow Jean McConville, 38, a widowed mother of 10 whom the IRA “Unknowns” unit killed with a single rifle shot to the head as an alleged spy. The IRA did not admit the murder until 1999; Adams denied involvement. Her body was found near a County Louth, Republic of Ireland beach in 2003.

On September 29, 2015, *AP* reported that Sinn Fein party leader

Gerry Adams, 66, and 6 other suspected IRA veterans would not be charged regarding the IRA's 1972 abduction, murder and secret burial of a Jean McConville. Northern Ireland's deputy director of public prosecutions, Pamela Atchison, said evidence was "insufficient to provide a reasonable prospect of obtaining a conviction against any of them."

1974—France—On October 7, 2014, a French court ordered Venezuelan citizen Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, alias Carlos the Jackal, to stand trial over a 1974 grenade attack on Paris's Left Bank that killed 2 people and injured more than 30. He was serving 2 life sentences for other deadly attacks in the 1970s and 1980s.

December 21, 1975—Austria—On November 12, 2013, the *DPA* news agency reported that Sonja Suder, 80, who was acquitted of the OPEC attack, was convicted by the Frankfurt state court of participating in 3 arson attacks in the late 1970s and sentenced to 3½ years in prison. The Revolutionary Cells conducted 2 arson attacks on German companies in 1977, and a third in 1978 on the Heidelberg Castle. She fled to France in 1978. She was extradited to Germany in 2011 to face trial.

1977—West Germany—On November 20, 2013, the Federal Criminal Court upheld the conviction of former Red Army Faction terrorist Verena Becker as an accessory to the 1977 murder of Siegfried Buback, West Germany's chief federal prosecutor. *DPA* reported that the appeals court turned down her claim that the lower court made errors in convicting her in 2012 of "knowingly and deliberately" influencing other RAF members to kill Buback. She was sentenced to 4 years in prison. Authorities had arrested Becker in May 1977. She was tried and convicted of armed robbery and attempted murder stemming from the shoot-out with police that preceded her arrest. She was sentenced to life in prison, but pardoned in 1989 by West Germany's president. She was rearrested in August 2009 when Buback's case was reopened.

February 15, 1978—U.S.—On May 23, 2014, federal prosecutors announced the arrest of Phillip Martin Olson, 61, of Fairbanks, who was indicted for making false statements to the FBI regarding the 1978 bombing of the trans-Alaska pipeline in 1978. The attack

came less than a year after it began moving crude oil 800 miles from the Prudhoe Bay to Valdez. A detention hearing was scheduled for May 29, 2014. U.S. Attorney Karen Loeffler said he confessed to the bombing and to falsely accusing another person by saying the confederate was an accomplice. The 35-year statute of limitations had run out regarding the bombing. The resulting spill from a bomb placed on the 48-inch pipe wasted 12,000 to 14,000 barrels of crude. He faced 5 years and a \$350,000 fine.

1979—Puerto Rico—On May 10, 2014, the Jacksonville-based *Florida Times-Union* reported that the Southern Field Office of the Naval Criminal Investigative Service had caught Juan Galloza Acevedo, who agreed to plead guilty to planning the ambush of a bus carrying sailors outside a U.S. Navy base in Puerto Rico. The 3 gunmen fired 41 bullets from a machine gun and assault rifles, killing 1st Class Petty Officer John R. Ball, 29, a cryptologic technician from Wisconsin; and 3rd Class Petty Officer Emil E. White, 20, a radioman from the Virgin Islands; and injuring 10 other sailors. Ball and White were posthumously awarded the Purple Heart. Galloza, now 78, admitted being in the front passenger seat of the van with the Los Macheteros (Machete Wielders) gunmen during the attack. Galloza surrendered to authorities in New York in 2013. On May 8, 2014, he was convicted of racketeering conspiracy. He was sentenced to 5 years in prison. NCIS identified 2 of the shooters in the cold case. Juan Segarra Palmer, head of the Macheteros, was earlier implicated as orchestrating the attack, and served in prison in the U.S. on other charges before his 2004 release, having received clemency from President Clinton 5 years earlier.

April 22, 1979—Israel—On December 19, 2015, Hizballah's *al-Manar* reported that 4 Israeli missiles hit a residential building in Jaramana, outside Damascus, killing Samir Kuntar, a Hizballah terrorist, and several others. Israel released him in 2008 in exchange for the bodies of 2 Israeli soldiers after he spent 30 years in jail for killing 3 Israelis, including a father and his 4-year-old daughter in an attack on April 22, 1979, in Nahariya. The U.S. and Israel labeled him a terrorist. He was 16 when he and 3 other terrorists arrived in Israel by boat from Lebanon. They killed a policeman, then broke

into a home and took hostage Danny Haran and Einat Haran, 4, later killing them. Haran's wife, Smadar Haran Kaiser, accidentally smothered their daughter, Yael, 2, when they were hiding a closet and she was trying to stop Yael from crying. The U.S. Department of State labeled him a specially-designated global terrorist in September 2015, saying he also built Hizballah's infrastructure in the Golan Heights.

November 4, 1979—Iran—On December 24, 2015, *CNN* and the *Washington Post* reported that Congress passed a budget bill that authorized each of the 53 hostages or their estates to receive \$10,000 for each day they were held captive. Spouses and children would receive a separate one-time payment of \$600,000. Thirty-eight of the former hostages were still alive. Approximately 150 people associated with the embassy hostage case were covered. The money came from a \$9 billion penalty paid by the French bank BNP Paribas for violating sanctions against Iran, Cuba, and the Sudan. The bill also authorized payments to other victims of separate international terrorist attacks.

September 26, 1980—West Germany—On December 11, 2014, German prosecutors reopened the investigation into a far-right attack on Munich's Oktoberfest beer festival in 1980 that killed 13 people, including 3 children and attacker Gundolf Koehler, a far-right student, and injured more than 200. A previously unknown witness surfaced regarding co-conspirators.

October 3, 1980—France—On November 13, 2014, the Supreme Court of Canada declined to hear the case of Hassan Diab, 60, a Canadian university professor of sociology of Lebanese descent, who was facing extradition to France in connection with a 1980 Paris synagogue bombing that killed 4 people. He thus became eligible for immediate removal and could be extradited within days. Earlier in 2014, the Ontario Court of Appeals ruled that a lower-court judge and the federal justice minister made no legal errors in concluding that Diab should be handed over to French authorities. Canadian police arrested Diab at his Ottawa suburban home in November 2008 in response to a request from French authorities, who claimed he was a member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. France had charged him with murder and

attempted murder in the October 3, 1980, bombing of the synagogue on rue Copernic in Paris that killed 4 people, including 3 French women and a young Israeli woman and wounded 40 people. Canada's Justice Minister ordered him expelled to France in April 2012. He was deported from Montreal to Paris on November 14, and was scheduled to face a Paris anti-terrorism judge on November 15. He faced life in prison.

Diab obtained Canadian citizenship in 2006. He and his-common-law wife had a nearly-2-year-old daughter as of November 2014.

July 20, 1982—UK—On May 22, 2013, John Anthony Downey, 61, of County Donegal, Ireland, was charged in the murders of 4 members of the Royal Household Cavalry in an IRA bombing in London. The victims were Roy John Bright, Dennis Richard Anthony Daly, Simon Andrew Tipper and Geoffrey Vernon Young. He was also charged with intending to cause an explosion likely to endanger life.

In 1987, IRA member Gilbert “Danny” McNamee was imprisoned for 25 years for making the bomb. The conviction was later overturned and he was freed.

August 9, 1982—France—On March 4, 2015, *AP* reported that French authorities were seeking 3 suspected Abu Nidal members believed involved in the 1982 attack in which Palestinians fired machineguns and threw grenades in the Jo Goldenberg deli in Paris's Marais neighborhood in the old Jewish quarter, killing 6 people, including 2 Americans, and injuring 21 people. The suspects were now in their late 50s and early 60s. Paris prosecutor's office spokeswoman Agnes Thibault-Lecuire said they were believed to be in the Palestinian territories.

On June 17, 2015, *AP* reported that Paris prosecutor's office spokeswoman Agnes Thibault-Lecuire announced the arrest in Jordan on June 1 of Souhaur Mouhamad Hassan Khalil al-Abbassi, “supervisor” of the 1982 Palestinian terrorist attack. France requested extradition. Paris was searching for 2 other suspects.

1983—U.S.—Puerto Rican nationalists conducted the largest bank robbery to date in Connecticut. Norberto Gonzalez Claudio was arrested in Puerto Rico in May 2011. He pleaded guilty in June 2012 to foreign transportation of stolen money and conspiracy to rob federally- insured bank funds. On January 15, 2015, the 69-year-old completed his prison sentence in central Florida and returned to a hero's welcome in Puerto Rico.

1984—Costa Rica—In early December 2013, Attorney General Jorge Chavarria announced the closure of the investigation of the bombing that killed 2 Costa Rican cameramen, 4 Nicaraguan rebels and American journalist Linda Frazier and wounded more than 20 in La Penca, near the Nicaraguan border, because the only suspect, Roberto Vidal Gallini, died in 1989. Police had believed the bomb was aimed at assassinating Contra leader Eden Pastora.

1984—UK—On January 3, 2014, Britain's National Archives declassified documents indicating that the Libyan government warned the British government that it would not be responsible for violence at a planned anti-government rally outside the Libyan People's Bureau in London. Police officer Yvonne Fletcher was shot dead and 10 others were injured when a gunman inside the Libyan People's Bureau fired a submachine gun on protestors the next day.

On November 19, 2015, *AP* reported that British police announced "the first significant arrest" in the 1984 killing of London policewoman Yvonne Fletcher, who died from shots fired from a submachine gun from inside the Libyan People's Bureau on St. James' Square in central London. Commander Richard Walton, head of Scotland Yard's counter-terrorism unit, said a Libyan man in his 50s was arrested in the morning on suspicion of conspiracy to murder. Authorities also arrested 2 other Libyans, a man and a woman, for money-laundering in relation to the case in which 10 others were injured during an anti-Qadhafi demonstration. Police offered a 50,000 pound (\$76,000) reward for information leading to the shooters.

February 27, 1985—Mexico—On August 9, 2013, Mexico freed Sinaloa drug cartel founder Rafael Caro Quintero, 61, after he

served 28 years in prison for the kidnap/murder of DEA agent Enrique “Kiki” Camarena. A Jalisco State judge overturned his conviction, saying he should have been tried in a state, vice federal, court, and freed him after he had served 28 years of a 40-year sentence for the killings. Caro Quintero had led the now-defunct Guadalajara Cartel. He was wanted in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California on felony murder, kidnapping, and other criminal charges.

On November 6, 2013, the U.S. State Department offered a \$5 million reward for information leading to the arrest of accused Mexican drug trafficker Rafael Caro Quintero, 61, for the 1985 kidnap/murder of Camarena and his pilot, Alfredo Zavala Avelar.

On January 16, 2015, a Mexican court ordered the recapture of Rafael Caro Quintero.

1986—Indonesia—*NOLA.com* and the *Times-Picayune* reported on February 20, 2015, that Tsutomi Shirosaki, 67, a Japanese Red Army member convicted in 1998 for the 1986 rocket attack on the U.S. embassy in Jakarta, was freed from federal prison in Yazoo City, Mississippi on January 16, 2015, after nearly 20 years in federal prison and returned from Louisiana to Japan. On arrival, he was arrested to face charges of involvement in a similar attack on Japan’s Jakarta embassy. He was accused of arson for allegedly setting a fire to a hotel room in Jakarta, which police claimed was an effort to destroy evidence of the earlier mortar attacks on the Japanese and U.S. embassies. He was arrested for attempted bank robbery in Japan and sentenced to 10 years in prison in 1971. He and other prisoners were freed in 1977 during the hijacking of a Japan Airlines plane in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

1988—Guatemala—On July 4, 2014, a Guatemalan court sentenced rebel commander Fermin Felipe Solano Barrillas to 90 years for ordering the murder of 22 pro-government farmers in El Aguacate in 1988.

December 21, 1988—UK—On October 15, 2015, *AP* reported that Scottish prosecutors announced that they had identified 2 Libyans as suspects in the 1988 Pan Am 103 passenger jet bombing

over Lockerbie, and wanted to interview the duo in Tripoli. The *Washington Post* said that the 2 were Abdullah al-Senussi, Moammar al-Qadhafi's former intelligence chief, and alleged bombmaker Abu Agila Mas'ud.

March 1989—Northern Ireland—On December 3, 2013, Judge Peter Smithwick announced an 8-year judge-led inquiry had determined that that Irish police colluded in the ambush/murder of senior Northern Ireland police officers Harry Breen and Bob Buchanan by the Provisional IRA in 1989 as they were crossing into Northern Ireland shortly after a meeting in an Irish police station in Dundalk.

1991—Chile—On June 6, 2014, the Hamburg, Germany regional court ordered the release of Marie Emmanuelle Verhoeven, alias “Commander Anna,” 54, a French woman accused of involvement in the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front's 1991 murder of Chilean politician Jaime Guzman, leader of the conservative Independent Democratic Union, conservative Chilean party. Chile had requested extradition so she could face charges of murder, forming a terrorist organization and grievous bodily harm resulting in death. She was arrested in January 2014 while boarding a flight from Hamburg to Dubai. She had been wanted for almost 2 decades.

May 1991—India—On February 18, 2014, India's Supreme Court commuted the death sentences to life in prison for the Vellore Three, 3 men convicted of playing minor roles in the assassination of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991. The trio had served more than 20 years on death row in Vellore Prison in southern Tamil Nadu State. The 3 were among 26 convicted of playing minor roles in the assassination. Indian national Arivu Perarivalan was found guilty of buying a 9-volt battery used in the bomb; Sri Lankans Murugan and San-than admitted to being Tamil Tigers. Mercy petitions they filed in 2000 were rejected in 2011. The 23 others had earlier been released or had their sentences commuted to life. The last clemency granted was for Murugan's wife after Gandhi's widow, Sonia, asked in 1999 that no one be hanged. On February 20, 2014, India's Supreme Court stopped the Tamil Nadu State government from releasing 3 of the 7 prisoners serving life sentences for the Gandhi assassination.

August 9, 1991—Peru—*AP* reported on December 5, 2015, that Italian Cardinal Angelos Amato beatified martyred priests Michael Tomaszek and Zbigniew Strazalkowski of Poland and Alessandro Dordi of Italy in Chimbote in front of 30,000 people. The Shining Path killed the 3 in 1991. The killers shot the 2 Poles in the head following a night Mass in the rural district of Pariacoto. They hung signs around their necks calling them “imperialist lackeys.” They intercepted Dordi a few miles away on a rural road as he returned from Mass a few weeks later, shooting him in the head and chest.

1992—Peru—On January 20, 2014, Peruvian prosecutors in the Callao military prison began the trial of Shining Path founder Abimael Guzman, 79, and 10 other members of the group for a 1992 car bombing on Tarata Street that killed 25 and wounded 155. Guzman was captured 2 months after the attack. Guzman was serving life without parole for a 2006 terrorism conviction. He was represented by attorney Alfredo Crespo, who said he did not order the bombing. Five people had been convicted for the attack. On January 24, 2014, Guzman was tried for a Shining Path attack on an interprovincial bus in 1984 in Ayacucho State and killing 104 people.

1993—South Africa—On May 29, 2015, *AP* reported that Judge Selby Baqwa in a Pretoria court granted medical parole to Clive-Derby-Lewis, 79, who had been convicted for the 1993 assassination of Chris Hani, leader of the South African Communist Party and head of the military wing of the African National Congress. Derby-Lewis had cancer.

March 12, 1993—India—On July 22, 2015, *UPI* reported that India’s Supreme Court upheld the death sentence against Yakub Abdul Razak Memon, an accountant who was convicted in 2007 of financing a series of bombings in Mumbai on March 12, 1993, that killed 257 people and wounded 713. Targets had included the Bombay Stock Exchange, Air India offices, a state transport office, 3 hotels, a gas station and a movie theater. The bombers were avenging the demolition of a medieval mosque in northern India by Hindu nationalists. Riots following the demolition killed more than 800 people. Eight family members were accused of involvement; 3 were acquitted. The accused masterminds, Dawood Ibrahim and

Tiger Memon, Yakub's older brother, went underground. At least 100 people were convicted in the case; 10 death sentences were commuted to life in prison. Yakub Memon was in jail in Nagpur, in Maharashtra State. The government had earlier scheduled his hanging for July 30, 2015, according to the *BBC*. On July 30, 2015, *AP* reported that he was hanged on his 53rd birthday at the prison where he had been held since 1994.

June 14, 1993—Israel—Muqdad Salah, 47, a Palestinian resident of Burqa, West Bank, was freed in 2013 after being held in Israeli prisons for 20 years for the June 14, 1993, murder of Holocaust survivor Israel Tenenbaum, 72, and a security guard at the Sironit, a Netanya beach hotel. He married Kefaya Abu Omar in Nablus in November 2013. He was the subject of a *New York Times* profile on March 30, 2014, on returning to a normal life. He was one of 78 longtime prisoners freed as part of peace negotiations. His life sentence had earlier been shortened to 32 years.

July 18, 1994—Argentina—Among the dead was Paola Czyzewski, 21, who was visiting the city's main Jewish community center with her mother, Ana Maria Blugerman, who survived.

On August 6, 2015, *AP* reported that the trial began of 13 men, including ex-President Carlos Menem, 85—president between 1989 and 1999—a former top judge, 2 former prosecutors, a former top intelligence official, former police officers, a Jewish community leader and a mechanic who owned the truck carrying the explosives, for allegedly hampering the investigation into the AIMA bombing. The charges carried sentences of 3 to 15 years. Prosecutor Sabrina Namer was expected to claim that Menem ordered former Judge Juan Jose Galeano to end investigating a "Syrian trail" that involved Syrian-born Alberto Kanoore Edul.

1995—India—On January 16, 2015, *Reuters* reported that Thai authorities extradited Gurmeet Singh, one of 6 Sikhs convicted of involvement in a bomb attack in India in 1995 that killed 18 people, including Beant Singh, the then-chief minister of the northern state of Punjab. He fled a high-security prison in India in 2004 before being sentenced in absentia to life imprisonment in 2007. He

entered Thailand in October 2014. Thai police arrested him on January 5, 2015. He was sent to India at 8:30 p.m.

March 20, 1995—Japan—On December 31, 2011, Makoto Hirata, a former Aum Shin Rikyo member, turned himself in to Japanese police. His trial began on January 16, 2014; he was not charged in the sarin subway attack. He was charged with involvement in the murder of Kiyoshi Kariya, who had rescued his sister from Aum. Prosecutors said Hirata, 48, was a driver and lookout during Kariya's kidnapping. Kiriya died from an overdose of anesthetic Aum used on him. Hirata also denied involvement in the placing of a bomb at the home of a pro-Aum academic in an attempt to mislead authorities. He faced the death penalty. Sentencing was expected in March 2014.

On June 3, 2012, *MSNBC* and *Kyodo* reported the arrest in Sagami-hara of Aum member Naoko Kikuchi, 40, who was suspected of having released sarin in the Tokyo subway attack. She was held on charges of murder and attempted murder. Still at large in the attack was Katsuya Takahashi, 54.

November 9, 1995—Greece—An Ethiopian man trying to avoid going home grabbed a knife from a food tray and took over an Olympic Airlines flight carrying 114 people from Australia, which had deported him, just before it landed in Athens, Greece. He held the knife against a stewardess during a news conference, but was overpowered by Greek police. He requested that he not be deported to Ethiopia. He faced 20 years in prison in Greece. 95110902

June 25, 1996—Saudi Arabia—On August 26, 2015, *Fox News* quoted Saudi paper *Asharq al-Awsat* that authorities in Beirut had arrested Ahmed al-Mughassil, Abu Omran, 48, described by the FBI in 2001 as the head of the military wing of Saudi Hizballah, who was suspected in the Khobar Towers attack that killed 19 U.S. service personnel and wounded almost 500 people. He was transferred to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

1998—Turkey—On June 11, 2014, the Supreme Court overturned the 2013 appeals court conviction and life sentence of Pinar Selek,

41, a Turkish sociologist found guilty of involvement in a deadly 1998 blast after being acquitted 3 times in 2006, 2007, and 2011. She now lives in France. She was earlier accused of aiding Kurdistan Workers' Party rebels by planting a bomb in Istanbul's 17th-century spice market that killed 7 and wounded more than 120. She faced yet another possible retrial. She served 2 years in jail before leaving Turkey.

August 7, 1998—Tanzania/Kenya—On October 5, 2013, U.S. Navy SEALs captured senior al-Qaeda figure Nazih Abdul-Hamed-al-Ruqai, variant Nazih al-Ragye, alias Abu Anas al-Libi, 49, from his car at his family home as he returned from morning prayers in the Noflieen neighborhood of Tripoli, Libya and took him onto the USS *San Antonio*, an amphibious transport dock ship in the Mediterranean Sea. The U.S. had offered \$5 million for his capture. He was questioned by the U.S. inter-agency High Value Detainee Interrogation Group. He was a suspect in the bombings. On October 14, the Navy brought him to New York, where he was transferred to law enforcement custody. He was indicted in 2001 by the federal court in the Southern District of New York. His wife claimed he had retired from al-Qaeda and was seeking a job with Libya's oil ministry.

On January 3, 2015, *AP* reported that Um Abdullah, the wife of Nazih Abdul-Hamed al-Ruqai, alias Abu Anas al-Libi, 50, said he had died of complications from surgery for liver cancer. She learned of his death from the Libyan Embassy in Washington. He was indicted more than a decade earlier in federal court for conspiracy to commit murder for planning the August 7, 1998, truck bombings at the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania that killed 224 people, including a dozen Americans. His attorney, Bernard Kleinman, said al-Ruqai died at a hospital in the New York area. A Manhattan federal judge had scheduled jury selection to begin January 12, 2015, and refused to separate al-Ruqai from the other remaining defendant in the case. Khalid al-Fawwaz, a Saudi, and Adel Abdel Bary, an Egyptian, were also accused. They were sent from the UK in 2012. In 2014, Bary pleaded guilty to terrorism charges and faced

25 years in prison.

On December 16, 2014, *UPI* reported that Kenya's NGO Coordination Board de-registered 15 charities suspected of funding terrorism activities, including 4 suspected of ties to the bombings of U.S. embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam in 1998. Board Executive Director Fazul Mahamed Yusuf said "The board has de-registered these organizations, frozen their accounts and forwarded information on them to relevant government security agencies for appropriate actions."

On February 6, 2015, *AP* reported that Federal Judge Lewis Kaplan in New York sentenced Adel Abdul Bary, an Egyptian attorney, to 25 years in prison after pleading guilty to conspiring to kill Americans. Bary had been in prison since 1999. He admitted spreading claims of responsibility and future terrorist threats after the embassy bombings.

On February 26, 2015, *Reuters* reported that a federal jury in Manhattan convicted Khalid al-Fawwaz, 52, on all 4 conspiracy counts in the bombing. He faced life in prison. He was represented by defense attorney Bobbi Sternheim.

On May 15, 2015, *Reuters* reported that U.S. District Judge Lewis Kaplan sentenced Khalid al-Fawwaz to life in prison. He had been convicted in February 2015 of 4 counts of conspiracy in a New York federal court in connection with the August 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

August 15, 1998—Northern Ireland—On April 7, 2014, police in Newry, Northern Ireland arrested Real IRA member and Republic of Ireland resident Seamus Daly, 43, for the August 15, 1998, Omagh car bombing that killed 29 people. He was charged on April 10, 2014, in a court in Dungannon, west of Belfast, with the 29 murders and with attempting to bomb the Northern Ireland town of Lisburn 4 months before the Omagh attack. He had earlier pleaded guilty to membership in the IRA in 2004, and served 3 years in prison. He was deemed behind the Omagh bombing in a

civil lawsuit by a Belfast jury that said he and 3 other Real IRA members should pay families of the victims more than \$2.5 million. He was refused bail on April 11, 2014.

Two men earlier charged in connection with the Omagh bombing were acquitted. A Northern Ireland electrician charged with making the bomb was released when the judge ruled that the forensic evidence was flawed and police officers offered misleading testimony. Another man convicted in the Republic of Ireland of supplying the phones used by the bombers, including a phone provided to Daly, was freed on appeal when a judge determined that police had rewritten some of their notes from the man's interrogation.

1999—Jordan—On June 26, 2014, the military's State Security Court in Amman acquitted Omar Mahmoud Mohammed Othman, alias Abu Qatada, 53, of terrorism charges over a foiled 1999 plot to attack an American school in Amman for lack of evidence. The military court postponed its ruling on a second set of terrorism charges involving plots in 2000 to attack Israelis, Americans and other Westerners in Jordan, and said it would deliver its verdict in that case on September 7, 2014. Years earlier, he was convicted in absentia and sentenced to life in prison. He was represented by attorney Ghazi Thneibat.

December 22, 2000—Mali—On November 28, 2013, French soldiers in northern Mali arrested 4 people, including Cheibani Ould Hamaa, true name Alhassane Ould Mohamed, a low-ranking Malian member of AQIM wanted in a carjacking and shooting death of William Bultemeier, a U.S. Department of Defense attaché in Niger on December 22, 2000. Hamaa was among 22 prisoners who escaped in June from the Niamey central prison during an attack by the Nigerian Boko Haram. In March 2013, a Niger court sentenced Hamaa to 20 years in prison for involvement in the killing of 4 Saudi tourists in 2009. In September 2013, a federal court in Brooklyn unsealed an indictment against Hamaa for murdering Bultemeier an internationally protected person. Bultemeier was scheduled to return home to North Carolina. He dined at La Cloche restaurant with Marine Staff Sgt. Christopher

McNeely and other embassy employees. Bultemeier was driving a Toyota Land Cruiser with diplomatic license plates at midnight when Hamaa and another gunman assaulted him with a pistol and an AK-47 assault rifle. Hamaa demanded the SUV's keys, then shot Bultemeier in the chest with the pistol. The second gunman shot the AK-47 into Bultemeier and McNeely, according to the indictment. The gunmen escaped in the SUV. Hamaa was arrested in Mali on December 24, 2000. He escaped from custody in 2002. The U.S. had offered \$20,000 for information leading to his capture. 00122201

April 2001—Bangladesh—On June 23, 2014, Bangladeshi Judge Ruhul Amin in a court in Dhaka sentenced 8 people, including the leader of the banned group Harkatul Jihad, Mufti Abdul Hannan, to death for their roles in a bombing at a Bengali New Year's celebration concert in a Dhaka park in April 2001 that killed 10 people and injured dozens. A younger brother of a Cabinet member of former Prime Minister Khaleda Zia was also sentenced to death. Six others were sentenced to life. Four defendants were tried in absentia. Defense attorney Faruque Ahmed planned to appeal.

April 26, 2001—Ethiopia—Five military trainees who had flunked flight school hijacked a plane en route from Bahir Dar to Addis Ababa and demanded to go to Saudi Arabia. The plane lacked enough fuel, so the hijackers settled for a flight to Sudan. 01042602

December 13, 2001—India—On February 8, 2013, India hanged in New Delhi's Tihar prison Afzal Guru, alias Muhammad Afzal, a Kashmiri man convicted in the Lashkar attack on the Indian parliament that killed 6 security troops and a gardener. He was 43 years old. He had been sentenced to death by a special court in 2002. The Indian Supreme Court upheld the death sentence in 2004.

2002—Netherlands—On October 2, 2013, a Dutch criminal justice agency ruled that Volkert van der Graaf, 44, the animal rights activist who assassinated populist politician Pim Fortuyn, was eligible for early parole. Van der Graaf was serving an 18-year sentence.

January 23, 2002—Pakistan—Around March 17, 2013, a Pakistan

Rangers paramilitary team arrested Qari Abdul Hayee, alias Asadullah, a former leader of Lashkar-e-Jhangvi in southern Sindh Province, believed to be a facilitator of the Pearl kidnapping who guarded Pearl during his kidnapping. The arrest took place north of Karachi international airport. Authorities said Hayee was arrested in 2003 in eastern Punjab Province on suspicion of killing 6 Shi'ites, but was later released due to lack of evidence. He had been involved with the group since its mid-1990s founding. His organization tried to bomb a hotel near Karachi airport where U.S. soldiers were staying in 2002, but the explosives went off prematurely. The same year, he sent parcel bombs to senior Pakistani police officers.

April 21, 2002—Philippines—On November 28, 2014, *AP* reported that Philippines Judge Leili Cruz-Suarez convicted Indonesian militant Jul Kifli and 2 Filipino Abu Sayyaf militants Ahmad Jekeron and Yacob Basug for their role in the April 21, 2002, Fitmart shopping mall bombing in the southern port city of General Santos that killed at least 12 people and wounded dozens of people. Former Abu Sayyaf member and key witness Abu Hamdie said that the bombing was the first joint attack by the Abu Sayyaf and the Indonesia-based terrorist network Jemaah Islamiyah.

May 6, 2002—Netherlands—On May 2, 2014, Volkert van der Graaf, animal rights activist and assassin of Dutch politician Pim Fortuyn, was freed after serving less than 12 years in prison. He was ordered to wear a tracking ankle band and not visit areas related to his crime or Fortuyn's family.

June 9, 2002—Ethiopia—At 5:15 p.m., 2 men armed with knives and a bomb attempted to hijack an Ethiopian Airlines Fokker-50 plane carrying 42 passengers from Bahir Dar to Addis Ababa. Skymarshals shot the hijackers to death. A crew member sustained a minor injury. No passengers were hurt. 02060901

February 14, 2003—Colombia—On August 27, 2015, *AFP* reported that former FARC rebel Diego Alfonso Navarrete Beltran, 42, who was extradited from Colombia to the United States in 2014, pleaded guilty in the U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia to taking 3 U.S. defense contractors—Marc Gonsalves, Thomas Howes and Keith Stansell—hostage in Colombia in 2003. Their plane had made an emergency landing during an anti-drug

mission. They were held for 5 years. Navarrete Beltran had served as a guard for the FARC kidnappers for 2 of those years. He had earlier pleaded not guilty. He pleaded guilty in August 2015 to 3 counts of hostage-taking. He faced a life sentence. A sentencing hearing was scheduled for November 2015. The Department of Justice said fellow FARC rebel Alexander Beltran Herrera pleaded guilty in U.S. court in March 2015 to participating in the kidnapping.

On November 10, 2015, *UPI* reported that U.S. District Judge Royce Lamberth sentenced Navarrete Beltran, 43, to 27 years for kidnapping the trio.

May 2003—Saudi Arabia—On April 20, 2014, Riyadh's Specialized Criminal Court sentenced 8 people to death and 77 others to prison terms ranging from 2 to 35 years for taking part or abetting in the attacks against 3 expatriate residential compounds in Riyadh in May 2003 that killed 35 people, including 8 Americans and 9 terrorists.

2004, 2007—Saudi Arabia—On January 15, 2014, a special criminal court sentenced 2 Chadians to death for killing a French man in 2004. The *Saudi Press Agency* announced the court sentenced 2 Saudi gunmen for killing 4 French nationals in 2007. The victims lived in Saudi Arabia; 2 worked for an electrical equipment manufacturer, another taught at a French school, the fourth was a teen. The drive-by gunmen killed the 4 who were resting at a road side 10 miles north of Medina. The killers were members of a group of terrorists that included 10 others, including Saudis and a Yemeni, who were sentenced to 4 to 22 years for membership in an extremist group. A dozen other men were sentenced to 3 to 23 years.

June 2004—Saudi Arabia—On November 18, 2014, the *Saudi Arab News* website reported that a Saudi court convicted 8 men for several lethal attacks against foreigners in 2003 in Riyadh and in Eastern Province in 2004 that killed nearly 40 people, including a June 2004 assault near Riyadh that killed 36 year-old *BBC* cameraman Simon Cumbers and paralyzed *BBC* correspondent Frank Gardner. The group also murdered an Italian hostage. Three terrorists were sentenced to death; 5 to 25–30 years. They were part

of an 86-member cell that recruited for al-Qaeda.

December 2004—Philippines—On December 10, 2013, Philippine judge Eleuterio Bathan acquitted 3 Indonesians suspected of membership in Jemmah Islamiyah and ordered their deportation, saying they were illegally arrested without warrants for carrying TNT, a grenade and a pistol in December 2004 after arriving by ferry in Zamboanga city. He said the arms could not be used as evidence because they were part of an illegal search. Mohammad Yusuf Karim Faiz, Mohammad Nasir Hamid and Ted Yolanda had pleaded innocent in 2008.

February 12, 2005—Brazil—On July 2, 2013, Para State Judge Claudio Henrique Rendeiro ruled that Rayfran das Neves Sales, the confessed killer of U.S. nun Dorothy Stang in 2005, was entitled to serve the rest of his 27-year sentence under house arrest and ordered him released from jail. He was prohibited from visiting bars, must sleep at home, and get a job. Neves had served less than 9 years of his 27-year sentence.

On September 20, 2013, Brazilian rancher Vitalmiro Bastos de Moura, 43, who had been tried 3 times before and sentenced to up to 30 years in prison for ordering the 2005 slaying of American nun and Amazon defender Dorothy Stang, was sentenced to 30 years in prison for homicide. His lawyers had appealed and the Supreme Court annulled his latest conviction, saying he was not given sufficient time to prepare his defense for the 2010 trial. His lawyers planned yet another appeal.

Fellow rancher Regivaldo Galvao, also charged with planning Stang's murder, was sentenced to 30 years in 2010. In 2012, the Supreme Court ordered his release, pending his appeal process.

February 14, 2005—Lebanon—On October 13, 2013, the United Nations-sponsored Special Tribunal for Lebanon indicted a fifth suspect in the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri. Hassan Merhi was charged with terrorism and intentional homicide.

On January 16, 2014, the trial began of the 4 Hizballah suspects

accused of setting the truck bomb that killed former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri and 22 others. The defendants, who were charged with terrorism and intentional homicide, remained at large. One Hizballah suspect, Mustafa Badreddine, was also believed to have made the bomb that hit the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut in 1983 that killed 241 Americans. The other suspects were Salim Ayyah, alias Abu Salim; Assad Sabra; and Hassan Oneissi, alias Hassan Issa. Also indicted in the bombing but not tried in this case was Habib Merhi.

June 20, 2005—Israel—Dr. Arie Eldad, founder of the Israeli National Skin Bank who directed the Hadassah Hospital's Ein Kerem Department of Plastic Surgery from 2000–2003 and served as a member of the Israeli Knesset, was quoted in the *Florida Times-Union* on August 6, 2014, from an interview he gave to the *New English Review* in 2008 as indicating that a former burn patient, Wafa Samir Ibrahim al-Biss, 21, became a would-be suicide terrorist. Israeli guards arrested her when she was walking suspiciously, and found 22 pounds of explosives strapped to her body. She was going to a follow-up appointment at the Soroka Medical Center in Beersheva, where she had received treatment 5 months earlier for severe burns suffered when a gas canister exploded while she was cooking.

July 21, 2005—UK—On December 16, 2014, Muktar Said Ibrahim, Ramzi Mohammed and Yassin Omar lost their appeal of their earlier convictions of plotting to bomb the London subway system.

2006—Russia—On June 9, 2014, a jury in Moscow City Court sentenced to life Lom-Ali Gaitukayev and his nephew, Rustam Makhmudov, of the 2006 murder of journalist Anna Politkovskaya, 48, in the elevator of her Moscow apartment building. The Moscow City Court sentenced 3 accomplices—2 of Makhmudov's brothers received 12 and 14 years and a former Moscow policeman, Sergei Khadzhikurbanov, was given 20 years. She had criticized government policies in Chechnya and of human rights violations there. The Makhmudovs and Gaitukayev are of Chechen origin.

July 11, 2006—India—On September 11, 2015, the *Associated Press* reported that a dozen suspected Islamic terrorists were convicted for the 2006 bombings of 7 Mumbai commuter trains that killed 188 people and wounded more than 800. The trial lasted more than 7 years and concluded in August 2014, but Judge Yatin D. Shinde took a year to write the verdict in which he found 12 defendants guilty of murder and criminal conspiracy charges and acquitted one person for lack of evidence. Prosecutors said the conspiracy originated in Pakistan's Directorate of Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) and was carried out by Lashkar-e-Tayyaba operatives with help from the Students' Islamic Movement of India, a banned militant organization. A defense attorney said he would appeal. On September 30, Judge Y.D. Shinde imposed death sentences on 5 of the men who the prosecution said had planted the explosives on the trains and sentenced 7 others to life.

October 21, 2006—Iraq—Al-Qaeda in Iraq conducted a series of chlorine bomb attacks, setting off a car containing mortars and chlorine tanks in Ramadi, wounding 3 Iraqi police officers and a civilian. Hundreds of Iraqis were sickened during the campaign. Those who died in the attacks were killed by the bomb blast, rather than by inhaling chlorine.

2007—Pakistan—On August 20, 2013, a Rawalpindi court indicted former president and army chief Pervez Musharraf, 70, on charges of murder, conspiracy to commit murder, facilitation for murder, clearing the scene of a crime and destroying evidence in the 2007 assassination of ex-Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto. He pleaded not guilty.

March 9, 2007—Iran—On March 9, 2015, the FBI increased to \$5 million the reward for the safe return of kidnapped former FBI agent Robert Levinson, according to *ABC News*.

September 27, 2007—Iraq—On April 28, 2015, *AP* reported that British citizen Anis Abid Sardar, 38, went on trial in London's Woolwich Crown Court for making a roadside bomb in Syria that killed U.S. Sgt. 1st Class Randy Johnson of 2nd Stryker Cavalry Regiment and injured 4 other soldiers when their armored vehicle hit a bomb on the western outskirts of Baghdad on September 27, 2007. Sardar was arrested in 2014 when his fingerprints were found

on bombs recovered in Iraq by U.S. forces. He denied murder, conspiracy to murder and conspiracy to cause an explosion. Police found a bomb-making manual in his London home. The prosecution said his fingerprints were found on 2 bombs, along with those of Sajjad Adnan. The bomb that killed Johnson had only Adnan's prints. He was arrested after the bombings and handed over to Iraqi authorities. His current whereabouts were unknown. Prosecutors alleged that Adnan and Sardar worked together. On May 22, 2015, a London court sentenced Sardar to life in prison for assembling bombs in Syria. Sardar was to serve a minimum of 38 years.

December 24, 2007—Mauritania—On May 12, 2014, the *Nouakchott Information Agency* reported that local al-Qaeda-linked prisoner Maarouf Ould Haiba had died following a hunger strike. He and 2 other AQIM terrorists were sentenced to death by a Mauritanian court in May 2010 for taking part in the December 24, 2007, killing of 4 French tourists who were picnicking on the side of a highway in eastern Mauritania.

January 1, 2008—Sudan—On December 11, 2015, 2 IS-affiliated websites accused al-Shabaab leaders of ordering the killing and detention of dozens of jihadis who expressed their willingness to join IS. They include Mohamed Makawi, a Sudanese who took part in the drive-by shooting of American citizen John Ganville and his driver in Khartoum on January 1, 2008. Makawi and Abdelbasit Haj Hamad were among 4 sentenced to death in Sudan for killing Granville but escaped from prison in 2010. The U.S. offered up to \$10 million for information leading to their capture.

March 6, 2008—U.S.—On June 18, 2013, the FBI released surveillance footage suggesting that the bomber of the recruiting station in Times Square might have had help. The video showed 3 people approaching the station as the bomber set the device. The Bureau said "Although the suspect appears to be working alone, he or she may have had a lookout or surveillance team of as many as 5 other individuals in Times Square at the time of the attack." The bombing remained unsolved. The Bureau offered a \$65,000 reward for information about the bombing. Authorities suggested the bombing was related to 2 others in New York City: the 2005

bombing of the British Consulate and the 2007 bombing of the Mexican Consulate. All 3 bombings involved a bicyclist who set the bombs, which all went off between 3 and 4 a.m.

August 23, 2008—Somalia—On June 14, 2015, *AP* reported that Canadian freelance journalist Amanda Lindhout and Australian photojournalist Nigel Brennan were kidnapped by gunmen on August 23, 2008. They were released on November 25, 2009, after a \$600,000-\$700,000 ransom was paid, some of it by Australian entrepreneur Dick Smith. Lindhout told news services in mid-June 2015 that Ali Omar Ader, who was arrested on June 11, 2015, in Ottawa, had terrorized her mother with phoned ransom demands. Police said Ader was one of the kidnappers' main negotiators. Ader was represented by attorney Samir Adam. Lindhout said, "There were 2 sides to him. He would call her and sometimes very sweetly refer to her as mommy and speak about and how he ... dreamed about coming to Canada and maybe he would see her here. And then he would switch and he would threaten my life. I was threatened in captivity by him and by all the leaders that if the money wasn't paid we would be beheaded." During their captivity, the hostages were kept apart, beaten, and tortured. Lindhout said she was raped. She said Ader "never touched me or abused me but one day he did come into the room that I was being held in and he sat with me and he told me he had decided that he was going to make me his wife. He proceeded to tell me what my life would look like as his wife, what it would be like to be a good Muslim woman and to raise his children. This was really terrifying to me. He spoke in great detail about this. He left that day and then he called my mother and told her. This was also terrifying for my mother." Lindhout co-authored a book about her experience called *A House in the Sky*. She founded a nonprofit organization that supports development, aid and education in Somalia and Kenya.

November 26, 2008—India—On December 18, 2014, *Reuters* reported that judge Kausar Abbas of a Pakistani anti-terrorism court in Rawalpindi granted bail to Zaki-ur-Rahman Lakhvi, the chief suspect in the Mumbai attack trial. He had been held in the top-security Adiala Jail in Rawalpindi since 2009. Defense lawyer Rizwan Abbasi said "the court has issued Lakhvi's bail orders today,

against a surety amount of one million rupees (\$10,000).” On December 29, 2014, *AFP* reported that a Pakistani court suspended a detention order on Lakhvi. Police arrested him on another case on December 30, 2014, based on a complaint filed at a suburban Islamabad police station on the Islamabad outskirts saying that Lakhvi had abducted his brother-in-law to wage jihad 6½ years earlier.

On March 13, 2015, *AP* reported that the Islamabad High Court ordered the release of Zaki-ur-Rahman Lakhvi, cancelling the government order under which he was detained for the previous 3 months, regarding the Mumbai attack. However, he still faced charges in a separate kidnapping case.

On April 10, 2015, *AP* reported that attorney Rizwan Abbasi said his client, Zaki-ur-Rehman Lakhvi, suspected Pakistani mastermind in the 2008 Mumbai attacks, had been freed from jail pending trial. A Pakistani court first ordered Lakhvi’s release March 13; he was ordered released for a second time on April 9. He was first granted bail in December 2014.

2009—Lithuania—Egle Kusaite, a Lithuanian woman, was arrested on suspicion of having ties to jihadi groups, including Chechens. In 2013, she was sentenced to 10 months for engaging in terrorist activities by plotting a suicide bombing against a Russian military target. On April 4, 2014, an appeals court acquitted her, ruling that although she admitted intending to commit terrorist acts, she had no concrete plan. Prosecutors said the 24-year-old had been told to conduct a suicide bombing at a military location in Russia.

2009—Yemen—On September 23, 2014, *AP* quoted a report from the German *DPA* news agency that a spokesman for a German family kidnapped in Yemen 5 years ago says the German Foreign Ministry said in a letter that the couple and their young son—Johannes, Sabine and Simon Hentschel—were dead. Family spokesman Reinhard Poetschke said it appeared the parents were killed while the boy, an infant at the time of kidnapping, died of an infection. The Hentschels were working for a small Christian aid

organization when they were kidnapped with their 3 children in northern Yemen. Their 2 daughters, Lydia, 10 and Anna, 8, were freed in 2010 with Saudi Arabia's help and today live with relatives in Germany. The kidnappers were never identified. 09999901

2009—Russia—October 7, 2014, Greek police announced the arrest on September 5, 2014, of a 35-year-old Chechen man who was wanted in Russia for a 2009 grenade attack that killed 5 police officers. He was grabbed after a boat illegally carrying 46 people, many of them Syrian migrants, from Turkey was stopped off the Greek island of Chios. Police told the media that he had been living in Turkey since 2012.

2009—Pakistan—On June 25, 2015, police in Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport arrested a Pakistani male al-Qaeda member suspected of helping organize the 2009 attack on a Peshawar market that killed more than 100 people. The suspect had arrived on a flight from Islamabad.

June 30, 2009—Afghanistan—The family of U.S. Army Sergeant Bowe Bergdahl of Hailey, Idaho, said it had received a handwritten letter from him on June 6, 2013. It was delivered via the Red Cross. Bergdahl turned 27 on March 28, 2013. He had been held for over 4 years, probably by the Taliban. In mid-June 2013, the Taliban offered to free him in exchange for 5 Gitmo prisoners. On January 15, 2014, CNN reported that the U.S. military had received another "proof of life" video of U.S. Army Sergeant Bowe Bergdahl, believed to be held in Pakistan by the Haqqani Network. The video mentioned December 14, 2013. It was the first video of him in 3 years.

On May 31, 2014, the Taliban released Bowe Bergdahl, now 28, in exchange for Guantanamo prisoners Khair Ulla Said Wali Khairkhwa, Mullah Mohammad Fazl, Mullah Norullah Nori, Abdul Haq Wasiq and Mohammad Nabi Omari, who were to remain in Qatar for a year.

- Khair Ulla Said Wali Khairkhwa joined the Taliban in 1994, serving as Interior Minister for the Taliban government. He was also governor of Herat Province from 1999 to 2001. He was directly

associated with Osama bin Laden and possibly with Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. He was believed to be a senior narcotics trafficker. Khairkhwa was captured in January 2002 in Pakistan and sent to Guantanamo in May 2002.

- Mullah Mohammad Fazl led Taliban forces against the Northern Alliance in 2001, becoming chief of army staff under the Taliban regime. He was detained after surrendering to Abdul Rashid Dostam, the leader of Afghanistan's Uzbek community, in November 2001. He was handed over to the U.S. in December 2001 and was an early Gitmo arrival. He was linked to al-Qaeda.

- Mullah Norullah Noori was the Taliban governor of Balkh Province involved in the battle with the Northern Alliance. He surrendered to Abdul Rashid Dostam in late 2001. Upon his release, he told his family that he would return to the fight against the U.S..

- Abdul Haq Wasiq served as deputy chief of the Taliban regime's intelligence service; his cousin led the service. The Pentagon said he was also a member of al-Qaeda intelligence and had links with - Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin.

- Mohammad Nabi Omari was a minor Taliban official in Khost Province who became the Taliban's chief of communications. He was linked to al-Qaeda and Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin and helped al-Qaeda members escape from Afghanistan to Pakistan.

Members of Congress, the media, and members of Bergdahl's unit criticized the swap, saying that it amounted to negotiating with terrorists and that Bergdahl had walked away from his unit in disillusion with the war and collaborated with the enemy. Several soldiers said at least 6 of their colleagues died in the search for what they considered a deserter. The administration said it had upheld the principle of never leaving a soldier behind.

On June 8, 2014, a senior U.S. official told the media that Bergdahl said he was tortured, beaten and held in a cage by the Taliban after he tried to escape. Bergdahl arrived back in the U.S. on June 13, 2014.

The Government Accountability Office released a review on August 24, 2014, charging that exchange<http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/federal-eye/wp/2014/08/21/gao-pentagon-broke-law-with-guantanamo-transfer-for-bowe-bergdahl/> broke a law mandating that Congress be informed of prisoner transfers from Guantanamo.

On March 26, 2015, CNN reported that the Pentagon charged Army Sergeant Bowe Bergdahl with desertion and misbehavior before the enemy. Bergdahl's attorney, Eugene R. Fidell, released a 2-page letter from Bergdahl describing the torture he endured, including months spent chained to a bed and years spent chained on all fours or locked in a cage. Bergdahl had been held by the Haqqani network for 5 years. One of the 5 prisoners released for Bergdahl's freedom had since contacted the Taliban.

On December 14, 2015, the *Washington Post* reported that Bergdahl was scheduled for a general court-martial for desertion and misbehavior before the enemy. The Army chose a type of trial that could yield a more severe sentence—life—than what Army Lt. Col. Mark Visger recommended after overseeing a 2-day hearing for Bergdahl's case in September 2015. He was represented by attorneys and Lt. Col. Franklin D. Rosenblatt Eugene Fidell. CNN reported on December 22, 2015, that Bergdahl did not enter a plea at his 11-minute arraignment at a hearing preceding his court-martial at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. He did not indicate a preference for a jury or bench trial in the hearing before Judge Colonel Christopher Frederikson. The next hearing was scheduled for January 12, 2016, at Fort Bragg. A news release indicated that Col. Jeffery Nance, another judge, "has been detailed for all future judicial hearings in this case."

September 2009—U.S.—On August 25, 2013, Naqib Jaji, Najibullah Zazi's uncle, was sentenced to 3 years probation. He had admitted not reporting that he had found homemade bomb materials hidden in his Colorado home. Zazi earlier pleaded guilty

to terrorism charges that he traveled with 2 childhood friends to Pakistan to receive al-Qaeda terror training. Zazi returned from Pakistan to his uncle's home to build bombs in a suburban Denver hotel room before driving to New York.

September 29, 2009—Philippines—On June 1, 2014, Philippine police arrested Miraji Bairulla, alias Mahang, a suspected Moro National Liberation Front bomb expert believed behind a 2009 land mine attack that killed 2 U.S. Army Special Forces soldiers and a Filipino marine and wounded 2 Filipino marines in Indanan, Sulu Province. He did not resist policemen and Philippine marines who served an arrest warrant in Indanan. The victims were en route to deliver food and supplies to U.S. Seabees building a school and digging a water well for poor villagers in Kagay in Indanan. 09092901

November 5, 2009—U.S.—On June 4, 2013, Major Nidal Hasan said he attacked because the troops posed an imminent danger to the Taliban. On August 23, 2013, Hasan was convicted of 13 counts of premeditated murder, and 32 counts of attempted premeditated murder. A conviction on at least 2 counts of premeditated murder made him eligible for the death penalty. He claimed he was battling against an American war against Islam. Some victims tried to fight back. Spc. Frederick Greene of Mountain City, Tenn., tried to charge Hasan, who shot him 12 times. A retired chief warrant officer picked up a chair to hit Hasan, who fired 3 bullets into his neck. On August 28, 2013, the court sentenced Hasan to death. He could become the first U.S. soldier executed since 1961. The court martial cost nearly \$5 million.

Those he killed were identified as Michael Grant Cahill, 62, of Cameron, Texas; Major Libardo Eduardo Caraveo, 52, of Woodbridge, Virginia; Staff Sergeant Justin M. DeCrow, 32, of Evans, Georgia; Captain John Gaffaney, 56, of San Diego, California; Spc. Frederick Greene, 29, of Mountain City, Tennessee; Sergeant Amy Krueger, 29, of Kiel, Wisconsin; Pfc. Aaron Thomas Nemelka, 19, of West Jordan, Utah; Spc. Jason Dean Hunt, 22, of Frederick, Oklahoma; Pfc. Michael Pearson, 22, of Bolingbrook, Illinois; Captain Russell Seager, 51, of Racine, Wisconsin; Pvt.

Francheska Velez, 21, of Chicago; Lieutenant Colonel Juanita Warman, 55, of Havre de Grace, Maryland; and Pfc. Kham Xiong, 23, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

On January 28, 2014, Army Sergeant Alonzo Lunsford, accompanied by his K9s for Warriors service dog, Bomber, attended the State of the Union Address. Lunsford was shot 7 times in the Fort Hood attack. He was the guest of Rep. Roger Williams (R-Texas).

On August 28, 2014, Nidal Hasan wrote a letter to Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, requesting citizenship in the Islamic State's caliphate. He was represented by attorney John Galligan. *Fox News* reported that he wrote, "I formally and humbly request to be made a citizen of the Islamic State. It would be an honor for any believers to be an obedient citizen soldier to a people and its leader who don't compromise the religion of All-Mighty Allah to get along with the disbelievers."

November 23, 2009—Philippines—On July 18, 2015, *AP* reported that former Philippine governor Andal Ampatuan, Sr., 74, one of the main suspects among 103 people accused of ordering the killings of 58 people in Maguindanao in 2009, died of a heart attack in a government hospital. He and his relatives were accused of killing 58 people, including the family of Esmael Mangudadatu, their political rival, and 32 journalists, at a roadblock.

December 30, 2009—Afghanistan—On May 29, 2013, a drone strike killed Wali-ur Rehman Mehsud, deputy chief and chief military strategist of the Pakistani Taliban, along with his aide-Fakhar-ul-Islam and 2 unnamed Uzbeks in a drone strike at Chashma, near Miranshah, North Waziristan District, in Pakistan. Pakistani officials said 7 were killed and one person was injured. He was wanted in the U.S. on suspicion of involvement in the December 30, 2009, bombing in Khost, Afghanistan that killed 7 CIA employees.

2010—Vatican—On April 24, 2015, *AP* reported that jihadis suspected in an October 2009 bomb attack that killed more than

100 people in a Peshawar, Pakistan market had planned an attack in the Vatican in 2010 that was not carried out, according to Italian prosecutor Mauro Mura. Italian police arrested 9 people in a decade-long investigation of a terrorist network that aimed to foil Pakistani actions against the Taliban. Authorities were seeking another 9 people, including 2 who might still be in Italy and 7 in Pakistan. Mura said wiretaps included “signals of some preparation for a possible attack,” including arrival in Rome of a Pakistani suicide bomber. ANSA reported that there were 2 suicide bombers who were warned off by their associates in Italy. One of the suspects arrested had a construction business in Sardinia that participated in work for a G-8 summit planned for Sardinia. Mura said some suspects had very close ties to Osama bin Laden. Some 18 arrest warrants had been issued across 7 provinces for cell members.

February 3, 2010—Pakistan—A Pakistani Taliban suicide bomber set off a bomb at the opening of a girls’ school in the village of Shahi Koto in the Lower Dir district of northwestern Pakistan. It was being reopened after being rebuilt after being blown up earlier by terrorists. The 11 a.m. bomb went off when a U.S. Army vehicle carrying 5 Army Special Forces soldiers approached a convoy of Pakistani security vans. The bomb killed 3 schoolgirls and 3 U.S. soldiers, and wounded more than 100 students and teachers and the other 2 Special Forces soldiers. The dead included Army Staff Sergeant Mark Stets, Jr., 39; Sergeant 1st Class Matthew S. Sluss-Tiller, 35; and Sergeant 1st Class David J. Hartman, 27. Authorities attributed the attack to Taliban commander Maulana Fazlullah. 10020301

June 27, 2010—Bosnia-Herzegovina—On December 20, 2013, the Council of Judges sentenced Islamic extremist Haris Causevic to a record 45 years in prison for planting and setting off a powerful improvised bomb behind a police station in Bugojno on June 27, 2010, that killed a police officer, injured several others, and seriously damaged nearby buildings and vehicles. He was also found guilty of plotting to kidnap police officers and their children to force the government to introduce sharia. Alleged accomplice Naser Palismanovic, variant Palislamovic, was acquitted. Both are Wahhabis.

August 26, 2010—Canada—Authorities arrested Canadian citizen Misbahuddin Ahmed, who pleaded not guilty to terrorism charges. On July 11, 2014, a jury convicted him of conspiring to knowingly facilitate a terrorist activity and participate in activities of a terrorist group in Canada and abroad. He faced 14 years for the conspiracy charge and life for the explosive device count. Prosecutors said he and 2 Canadian co-conspirators were charged with trying to raise money to support a violent uprising and to make and use explosives against targets in Canada. Police stopped them from sending money to terror groups in Afghanistan.

September 2010—UK—On April 13, 2015, *AFP* reported that Karachi authorities arrested Muazam Ali in connection with the murder of Imran Farooq, 50, a founding member of the Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) party, who was stabbed and beaten to death in Edgware, northwest London, as he returned home from work in September 2010. The local media reported that Ali, an immigration consultant, was accused of making travel arrangements for Farooq's killers. UK police arrested and later freed on bail 2 suspects.

September 16, 2010—Niger—On February 7, 2013, former U.S. Ambassador to Mali Victor Huddleston said that France had paid a \$17 million ransom to free the hostages who had been taken from the Arlit mining site. French officials denied the charge. On September 16, 2013, the Mauritanian *ANI* website said it received an AQIM video showing proof of life for 7 foreign hostages in kidnapped 2–3 years earlier. Four French hostages were kidnapped on September 16, 2010, from the French-operated Areva uranium mine in Arlit, Niger. *ANI* said messages from the French captives were made in June. Three other hostages—Sjaak Rijke from the Netherlands, South Africa-UK dual national Stephen Malcolm and Johan Gustafsson from Sweden—were kidnapped from Timbuktu, Mali in November 2011. French hostage Daniel Larribe, 61, said that French military intervention was endangering his life. *ANI* quoted him as saying, "I am in good health but threatened with death." The 3 other French hostages are Pierre Legrand, Thierry Dol and Marc Feret. On October 29, 2013, the 4 French hostages were released by AQIM. French President Francois Hollande thanked

Niger President Mahamadou Issoufou for their release. The former hostages—Daniel Larribe, Pierre Legrand, Thierry Dol, and Marc Feret—arrived in France the next day. Pascal Lupart, who led a group representing friends and families of the hostages, told the media that Areva paid a ransom. Areva press officer Julien Duperray said no ransom was paid.

October 10, 2010—Nigeria—On October 6, 2015, Charles Okah, who allegedly organized 2 car bombings that killed 12 people on October 10, 2010, in Abuja, tried to jump through a third-floor courtroom window. He claimed he was despondent over the slow pace of his trial. “I have been incarcerated for about 5 years now.... My children would grow up without feeling the warmth of their father and I am tired of this endless trial.... Is it not better to die?” Okah said to the court. Nigerian prison officials announced that he survived. South Africa convicted Henry Okah, his brother, in 2013 of the 2010 bombing and other terrorism acts and sentenced him to 24 years in prison.

November 26, 2010—U.S.—On June 4, 2014, defense attorneys argued that Mohamed Mohamud, a Portland, Oregon, man convicted of attempting to detonate a bomb at Portland’s Christmas 2010 tree-lighting ceremony, should be acquitted or granted a new trial, complaining of the government’s reliance on surveillance obtained through extrajudicial means and not providing them with information derived under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act until Mohamud had already been convicted. On October 2, 2014, U.S. District Court Judge Garr King sentenced Mohamed Mohamud, 23, to 30 years in prison. Prosecutors had asked for a 40-year sentence.

2011—Egypt—On February 10, 2014, Egyptian state TV announced that the presidency ratified the death sentences of 14 men convicted in connection to jihadi attacks in the Sinai Peninsula in 2011. Eight fugitives were tried in absentia. The Monotheism and Jihad group was blamed for attacks on police, soldiers, and a bank near al-Arish, North Sinai. Four other defendants were sentenced to life imprisonment.

2011—U.S.—Kathryn Cohen Allen threatened Florida’s 2 U.S. Senators—Marco Rubio and Bill Nelson—with anthrax. She sent

envelopes filled with cornstarch and mailed them to the senators, using the names and addresses of a black neighbor and a white woman whom she believed were having an affair. She was arrested a year after conducting the 4-month campaign—which began in February 2011—against the couple. On May 20, 2014, she pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court to sending the letters. She faced 10 years and a fine of \$500,000.

2011—Bosnia-Herzegovina—On November 13, 2013, AP reported that Mevlid Jasarevic, 25, a Bosnian Muslim sentenced to 18 years for shooting at the U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo and wounding a local policeman in 2011, asked an appeals court to reduce his sentence because he was brainwashed by Wahhabi jihadi videos. The court reduced the sentence to 15 years after he told the court that he regretted his “tragic, dangerous, incredibly sad and stupid act.” He said the jihadis were “sitting home with their wives and children ... while I can see my son only every 2 or 3 months.... I wish I had worried more about my wife and child than about Afghanistan, which I can’t even find on the map.”

2011—Pakistan—On March 2, 2014, a Pakistani anti-terrorism court in Shikarpur convicted 6 people on charges related to the shooting death in Karachi of *TV Geo* reporter Wali Khan Babar in 2011. Two who were tried in absentia were sentenced to death. The other 4 were sentenced to life in prison. One person was acquitted. Police had arrested the 5 suspects in 2013.

2011—Pakistan—On March 5, 2015, the Swiss Federal Tribunal, Switzerland’s highest court, threw out a police officer’s claim to an insurance payout for post-traumatic stress suffered after he was kidnapped by the Taliban while driving with his partner through Pakistan en route from India. The duo were kidnapped and held for 8 months. They did not have an armed escort. 11999901

2011—Moldova—On December 9, 2014, AP reported that authorities in Chisinau detained 5 people in June 2011 who were attempting to sell a kilogram of uranium for 32 million euros to buyers believed to be in North Africa. The suspects were convicted and sentenced to 3–5 years in prison.

2011—Philippines—On June 16, 2014, Philippines security forces

captured Abu Sayyaf terrorists Jimmy Nurilla and Bakrin Haris in a raid on their hideout in Sangali village in the port city of Zamboanga. One terrorist escaped. One detainee allegedly was involved in the kidnappings of an American teenage boy and an Australian man. Authorities seized explosives and rebel documents. Authorities believed Nurilla was involved in several kidnappings, including the 2011 kidnappings of U.S. citizen Kevin Lunsman, then 14, and Warren Richard Rodwell, a former Australian soldier who was freed near southern Pagadian city in March 2013 after 15 months of jungle captivity.

January 2011—Russia—On November 11, 2013, a Russian court sentenced 3 Ingushetia men to life in the 2011 bombing of Moscow's Domodedovo airport that killed 37 people and wounded 180. The trio was found guilty of helping the bomber get to Moscow and giving him explosives, according to *Interfax*. His brother received a 10-year sentence.

April 8, 2011—Nigeria—On July 9, 2013, Nigerian Judge Billisu Aliyu sentenced 4 Boko Haram members—Shuaibu Abubakar, Salisu Ahmed, Umar Babagana-Umar and Mohamed Ali—to life in prison for 3 bombings on April 8, 2011, that killed 19 people in Abuja. They were found responsible for the April 8, 2011, bombing of the electoral commission offices in Suleja, an Abuja suburb, killing 16 people a week before presidential elections; a bombing at a political rally on March 3, 2011, in Suleja that killed 3; and a bombing at a Suleja church 4 months later that killed 3. Umar Ibrahim was sentenced to 10 years. A sixth was freed for lack of evidence. The fate of 2 other defendants in the case was not announced.

May 1, 2011—Pakistan—On November 6, 2014, the *Washington Post* reported that Robert O'Neill, 38, said in a recent interview that he fired the shot that killed Osama bin Laden.

July 12, 2011—Philippines—On July 24, 2014, Philippine soldiers raided an Abu Sayyaf hideout in Ungkaya Pukan township on Basilan island, killing 3 Abu Sayyaf members believed to have been involved in the July 12, 2011, kidnapping of American citizen Gerfa Yeatts Lunsman and her then 14-year-old son. Two government militiamen were killed and 2 others were wounded in the raid,

which targeted Abu Sayyaf sub-leader Sulaiman Ajanti, who was allegedly behind atrocities in Basilan and Zamboanga City. Ajanti and 2 of his followers were killed. Five gunmen were wounded.

On December 4, 2014, the *Washington Post* reported that Filipino men Furuji Indama, Radzmil Jannatul, Muadz and Abu Basim were indicted for Abu Sayyaf's 2001 kidnapping for ransom of American citizens Gerfa Lunsman and her 14-year-old son Kevin. The indictment said the terrorists several times threatened to behead the boy. She was freed on October 3, 2011, after a ransom payment 2 months later; he escaped on December 10, 2011. Ronald C. Machen Jr., U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, said "We remain focused on apprehending and extraditing these men." In mid-November 2015, a regional court convicted and sentenced to life in prison 3 Abu Sayyaf terrorists for the July 2011 kidnappings of Gerfa Lunsman, her American son Kevin and her Filipino relative Romnick Jakaria from an island beach cottage off Zamboanga city. In 2014, a U.S. jury indicted 4 Filipinos for the kidnappings. The gunmen demanded \$10 million for the captives' release and received more than \$21,000 in ransom. 11071202

August 13, 2011—Pakistan—On December 26, 2013, al-Qaeda kidnappers released a 13-minute *as-Sahab*-produced video of Warren Weinstein, now 72, who asked President Obama to obtain his release, saying he was "totally abandoned and forgotten." It was the first video release since September 2012. "Nine years ago I came to Pakistan to help my government, and I did so at a time when most Americans would not come here, and now when I need my government it seems that I have been totally abandoned and forgotten. And so I again appeal to you to instruct your appropriate officials to negotiate my release." An accompanying letter to the media from *as-Sahab* was dated October 3, 2013.

On August 14, 2014, al-Qaeda called on Weinstein's family to demand that the U.S. negotiate a prisoner exchange, saying it was "not interested in keeping" him. "We are not interested in retaining the prisoner in our protection. We are only seeking to exchange him

in return for the fulfilment of our demands. We will not spare any efforts for the release of our prisoners.”

On April 23, 2015, President Barack Obama announced that a January 2015 counterterrorism operation (*CNN* called it a drone strike) against an al-Qaeda-associated compound in the border region of Afghanistan and Pakistan inadvertently killed hostages Warren Weinstein, an American held by al-Qaeda since August 2011, and Giovanni Lo Porto, an Italian aid worker held since 2012. The airstrike killed Ahmed Farouq, an American who the White House said was deputy emir of al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent. U.S. officials also believed that Adam Gadahn, an American who had served as an al-Qaeda spokesman, was killed in a separate operation in January 2015.

September 19, 2011—UK—Police arrested 6 people in Birmingham and another in West Midlands for suspicion of the “commission, preparation or instigation” of an act of terrorism. A woman was held for failing to disclose information that might prevent an act of terror. The suspected Islamic extremists were aged from 22 to 32; all were British residents. Police raided more than a dozen homes and businesses in the sweep. Police said the plot was in its early stages, but was significant. On September 26, the government charged the 6 men from Birmingham. Irfan Nasser, 30, and Irfan Khalid, 26, faced 12 counts, including planning a suicide bombing campaign/event, making a martyrdom film, traveling to Pakistan for training in terrorism, including bomb making, weapons, and poison making. Four were charged with preparing for an act of terrorism in the UK. Two were charged with failing to disclose information. The 6 were denied bail at their court hearing. The Midlands man was still being questioned.

On October 22, 2012, the trial in London’s Woolwich Crown Court began of Irfan Khalid, 27; Ashik Ali, 27; and Irfan Naseer, 31, who were inspired by the sermons of Anwar al-Aulaqi. Authorities said they were planning to set off 8 knapsack bombs in a suicide attack or to set off time-delay bombs in crowded areas “in order to

cause mass deaths and casualties.” They were charged with preparing for terrorism by plotting a bombing campaign, recruiting others, and fundraising. Khalid and Naseer were also charged with traveling to Pakistan for terrorism training. The trio pleaded not guilty. Naseer had a degree in pharmacy, which prosecutors said helped him in designing chemical compounds suitable for bombmaking. Rahim Ahmed was named as a co-conspirator and the group’s chief financier, using fake charities on financial markets to raise money. He lost most of the terrorists’ money through inept trading. He pleaded guilty to supporting terrorism. Prosecutors said the group also discussed strapping blades on the front of a truck and driving it into a crowd, a tip offered in AQAP’s *Inspire* magazine.

At the end of a 12-week trial, on February 21, 2013, the British court declared guilty Irfan Naseer, Irfan Khalid, and Ashik Ali. Six-co-conspirators earlier pleaded guilty to terrorism charges. The judge told them to expect a life sentence. The trio had discussed putting poison on the car door handles of intended targets, firing rifles on crowded streets, and attacking British soldiers. The trio conducted fundraising by wearing yellow construction jackets and carrying plastic buckets, soliciting donations for Muslim charities. Prosecutors said the terrorists lost \$14,000 of the \$20,000 they raised when an associate squandered it in a currency futures investment. Naseer, the ringleader, was nicknamed Chubby in school for his weight problem. Naseer and Khalid were tracked by authorities when they left the UK to enter al-Qaeda-affiliated Harakat al Mujahideen terrorist training camps on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, where they studied inside houses for 40 days in the spring of 2011 in Waziristan. The duo later arranged for 4 others—who pleaded guilty—to also get terrorist training in Pakistan. The convicted trio were overheard complaining that the 7-7-05 transit bombers had not packed their bombs with nails. Authorities said that the plot showed that al-Qaeda had decided to try a train-the-trainers approach to bombmaking, teaching a few Western operatives in bombmaking and terrorism in their camps, then

sending them back home to teach others. Among the techniques was using ammonium nitrate—found inside sports injury cold packs—as an explosive. Naseer taught such techniques to Ali upon his return to the UK.

October 2011—Kenya—Somali terrorists kidnapped Spanish aid workers Montserrat Serra and Blanca Thiebaut from the Dadaab refugee camp in the east after shooting and wounding their Kenyan driver. The terrorists released the duo on July 18, 2013.

October 11, 2011—U.S.—On May 30, 2013, Mansour J. Arbabsiar was sentenced to 25 years by U.S. District Judge John Keenan in Manhattan.

November 2011—Mali—On September 16, 2013, the Mauritanian ANI website said it received an AQIM video showing proof of life for 7 foreign hostages it kidnapped 2–3 years earlier. Four French hostages were kidnapped on September 16, 2010, from the French-operated Areva uranium mine in Arlit, Niger. ANI said messages from the French captives were made in June. Three other hostages—Sjaak Rijke from the Netherlands, South Africa-UK dual national Stephen Malcolm and Johan Gustafsson from Sweden—were kidnapped from Timbuktu, Mali in November 2011. French hostage Daniel Larribe, 61, said that French military intervention was endangering his life. ANI quoted him as saying, “I am in good health but threatened with death.” The 3 other French hostages were Pierre Legrand, Thierry Dol and Marc Feret. The Dutch hostage was Sjaak Rijke, the Swedish hostage was Johan Gustafsson, and the South African hostage was Stephen Malcolm, who holds dual British citizenship.

On April 6, 2015, *AP* and *NPR* reported that at 5 a.m., French special forces freed Dutch hostage Sjaak Rijke, who had been kidnapped from a Timbuktu hostel in November 2011 by jihadis. There was no word on Swedish citizen Johan Gustafsson and South African–British dual citizen Stephen Malcom, the other 2 hostages taken with him. A German had died in the initial attack. French President Francois Hollande said some terrorists were killed and others captured. Rijke appeared in a video posted in November

2014 by AQIM.

On July 23, 2015, *AP* reported that a “proof of life” video of hostages South African Stephen Malcolm McGowan and Swedish citizen Johan Gustafsson had surfaced in June 2015, with the 2 suggesting that the kidnappers were open to negotiation. Gift of the Givers, a South African humanitarian organization, expressed interest in assisting. Founder Imtiaz Sooliman said the hostages’ families had approached them after they obtained the release of a South African held in Yemen. Authorities believed al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb was responsible.

On December 2, 2015, *AP* reported that AQIM released a video of the 2 Gift of the Givers hostages—a South African and a Swede in Mali—showing them with long beards and in apparent good health. Gift of the Givers said that the videos of Stephen McGowan and Johan Gustafsson were made on October 20. In the video, McGowan said, “My wife and my family: I am well. I hope you are all well back home.” In a separate video, Gustafsson said he was “safe and sound” and missed his family.

November 24, 2011—Mali—Gunmen kidnapped 2 French citizens from their hotel in Hombori during the night. Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb later claimed credit, saying Serge Lazarevic and Philippe Verdon were French intelligence agents. *Reuters* quoted French media reports indicating that Lazarevic, of Hungarian extraction, “took part during the 1990s in the recruitment of Yugoslav mercenaries to fight in then Zaire.” The press also claimed that Verdon was arrested in September 2003 in Comoros for involvement in a coup attempt. The group said the attack was to avenge Malian attacks against AQIM and French aggression in the Sahel. Addressing the Malian government, the group said “It is time you learned your lesson and stop killing mujahedeen and their families to please the impious crusaders.” On March 19, 2013, AQIM spokesman Qayrawani, a Tuareg commander, said it had beheaded Verdon, a French geologist, “in response to the French military intervention in the north of Mali,” according to Mauritania’s *ANI* news agency.

On November 7, 2014, *AFP* reported that French President Francois Hollande said that AQIM hostage Serge Lazarevic could be alive after nearly 3 years in captivity. Hollande said in a TV interview, "We have evidence that suggests he is alive.... We have proof that he is likely still being held." Lazarevic appeared in a video, which he said was recorded on May 13, 2014, and aired in June by-Dubai-based *Alaan TV*, calling on Hollande to negotiate his freedom. Lazarevic and Philippe Verdon, whom he was accompanying on a business trip, were captured at a small hotel in Hombori in Mali's north. Verdon was found shot dead in 2013.

On November 17, 2014, *AP* reported that Lazarevic appeared in an AQIM video, pleading for France to negotiate for his release. "I feel my life is in danger since France intervened in Iraq," he said. French President Francois Hollande's office authenticated the video. The video also featured Dutch hostage Sjaak Rijke, who gave the date of his video message as September 26. The Dutch government had yet to authenticate his identity. Rijke said in English, "As of today, I hold my government responsible for any harm that comes to me." He was kidnapped in November 2011 from a hostel in Timbuktu along with Swede Johan Gustafsson and South African Stephen Malcolm, who holds dual British citizenship. A German man was killed in the attack.

On December 9, 2014, French president Francois Hollande announced that French hostage Serge Lazarevic had been freed by AQIM after 2 suspected kidnappers were released from prison. Another hostage kidnapped with Lazarevic from their hotel in Hombori, Philippe Verdon, was found dead in July 2013. Hollande thanked the Niger president for helping in the release. The 2 AQIM detainees were transferred to mediators in Niger on December 6, and then turned over to AQIM. On December 15, 2014, the Malian government says it exchanged 4 prisoners, including 2 Malians, for Lazarevic. AQIM had demanded the release of 6 prisoners.

Malian special forces spokesman Modibo Nama Traore said on

July 6, 2015, that the previous day, French special forces killed Mohamed Ali Ag Wadossene in an operation in the Tigharghar mountains in the Kidal region. A dozen others were arrested. Wadossene was released in December 2014 in exchange for the freedom of a French hostage Serge Lazarevic in Mali. Ag Wadossene was among the AQIM kidnappers of Philippe Verdon and Serge Lazarevic in Mali in 2011. 11112401

December 25, 2011—Nigeria—In July 2013, Boko Haram member Kabiru Sokoto, alias Kabiru Umar, 30, was on trial for a December 25, 2011, bombing that killed 37 people at a Catholic church in Madalla, an Abuja, Nigeria suburb. On December 20, 2013, Nigerian Judge Adeniyi Ademola of the Federal High Court sentenced Sokoto to life in prison for “facilitating the commission of terrorist acts” in northern Sokoto State between 2007 and 2012, including the 2012 bombing of the police headquarters in Sokoto city. Sokoto was sentenced to another 10 years for knowing that Boko Haram planned the 2011 Christmas car bombing of St. Theresa’s Catholic Church that killed 44 people, and failing to warn police. He had pleaded not guilty. One witness said he was Boko Haram’s most senior leader in Sokoto State, and had provided logistics, planning and 3 assault rifles for the attack. The judge said “This court found as a fact ... that the accused person was the mastermind of the terrorist act at Mabera in Sokoto State,” regarding the police headquarters’ bombing.

2012—Pakistan/Afghanistan—On April 23, 2015, President Barack Obama announced that a January 2015 counterterrorism operation (CNN called it a drone strike) against an al-Qaeda-associated compound in the border region of Afghanistan and Pakistan inadvertently killed hostages Warren Weinstein, an American held by al-Qaeda since August 2011, and Giovanni Lo Porto, an Italian aid worker held since 2012. The airstrike killed Ahmed Farouq, an American who the White House says was deputy emir of al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent. U.S. officials also believed that Adam Gadahn, an American who had served as an al-Qaeda spokesman, was killed in a separate operation in January 2015.

2012—U.S.—The State Department's *Country Reports on Terrorism 2012*, issued on May 30, 2013, reported 6,771 attacks in 2012 in 85 countries, killing 11,098 people. Some 1,280 were kidnapped or taken hostage.

2012—Yemen—AQAP kidnapped a Saudi diplomat, who remained a hostage as of November 25, 2014. 12999901

2012—Yemen—AP reported that in February 2013, Swiss researcher Sylvia Abrahat was released from a year in captivity in Houdeida after months-long Qatari mediation. 12999902

2012—Poland—On December 21, 2015, AP reported that a court in Krakow sentenced Brunon Kwiecien, a university chemistry teacher in Krakow, to 13 years in prison for plotting a bomb attack on parliament and other buildings in 2012. Undercover security officers had feigned interest in his plan. He was declared guilty of preparing an attack on parliament, of trying to induce 2 students to carry out an attack and of illegal weapons possession. Kwiecien said he was a victim of a plot by the security officers.

2012—Czech Republic—On December 14, 2015, AP reported that the regional court in Plzen convicted and sentenced to 6 years and 9 months in prison Czech citizens Tomas Kopecky and Michal Polacek of a racially-motivated attempted murder by throwing firebombs at an apartment building in the western town of As occupied by Roma in 2012. The duo belonged to neo-Nazi groups. No one was injured in the attack.

2012—Sweden—Uzbek Imam Obidkhon Qori Nazarov, variant-Obid-kori Nazarov, alias Obidkhon Sobitkhon, who was critical of the Uzbek regime, was shot thrice in the back of the head with a-silencer-equipped revolver in Stromsund. He went into a coma and sustained brain damage. Uzbek authorities accused him of forming a terror organization after he criticized Uzbek President Islam Karimov's government's steps in the late 1990s to tighten control over Muslim institutions. Nazarov survived but had brain damage and spent 2 years in a coma.

On August 26, 2015, an Uzbek man was extradited to Sweden to face accusations that he tried to kill Nazarov, who fled Uzbekistan in

1998 after criticizing that country's government. Sweden granted the imam asylum in 2006. The individual was arrested in Moscow in January 2015 on an international arrest warrant. He arrived in Sweden the evening of August 25, 2015. An Uzbek couple living in Sweden was accused of helping the suspected gunman by providing lodging and helping him find the imam. A Swedish court ruled there was insufficient evidence linking them to the shooting.

On December 15, 2015, *AP* and *Radio Free Europe* reported that the Ostersund District Court sentenced Uzbekistan citizen Yuri Yukovsky, variant Zhukovsky, 37, to 18 years in jail for the attempted murder. The court said he should be expelled after serving his time in Sweden. Judge Goran Ingebrand said he “acted on behalf of someone in Russia.... Everything indicates that he was on assignment for someone. There was clearly a connection to someone in Russia.” Yukovsky made and sent at least 34 phone calls and texts to a number in Russia on the day Nazarov was shot. Yukovsky was extradited to Sweden on 25, August 2015 from Moscow, where he was detained on an international arrest warrant. He surveilled Nazarov in Sweden but denied the shooting. His DNA was found on a rucksack and a rented car linked with the shooting. Swedish prosecutor Krister Pettersson said that the assassination attempt was ordered by the Uzbek government. Prosecutors sought a life sentence for Yukovsky.

2012—Pakistan—On September 12, 2014, the Pakistani army, police and intelligence agencies arrested the 10 Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) gunmen who tried to kill schoolgirl campaigner Malala Yousafzai in 2012. Major General Asim Bajwa told a news conference that the plan to kill Malala came from the network's current leader, Maulana Fazlullah. Malala won the Nobel Peace Prize for 2014.

On June 5, 2015, *AP* reported that deputy police chief Azad Khan said that 8 of the 10 defendants in the attack on Malala Yousafzai were acquitted in April, not sentenced to life in prison as

had been reported. Public prosecutor Sayed Naeem clarified that only 2 defendants were imprisoned for life while the others were acquitted due to lack of evidence. The prosecutor said reporters misquoted him earlier.

2012—Israel—On October 22, 2013, Shin Bet and the military announced that Israeli forces killed a Palestinian man identified as Mohamed Aatzi, an Islamic Jihad member, in Bilin in the West Bank. He was believed responsible for the Tel Aviv bus bombing. They tried to arrest him, but he ran to a cave, then fired at Israeli forces, who returned fire. Authorities arrested 2 accomplices.

2012—Philippines—On May 25, 2013, the Filipino government reported the deaths of 7 Marines and 7 Abu Sayyaf terrorists during an effort to rescue 6 foreign and Filipino hostages in a village near Patikul in Sulu Province. Another 6 Marines and 10 terrorists were wounded. Authorities believed the terrorists were led by Abu Sayyaf commander Jul-Aswan Sawadjaan, accused in the kidnappings of a Jordanian journalist and 2 European bird watchers. One of Sawadjaan's sons and a minor Abu Sayyaf commander were believed killed in the hour-long gun battle. The hostages were kidnapped in 2012. They were held with 3 Filipinos kidnapped in May 2013.

2012—Afghanistan—On January 18, 2014, the Navy awarded its highest honor and the U.S. armed force's second highest honor to Marine team commander Captain Matthew Manoukian and Marine explosive ordnance disposal technician Staff Sergeant Sky Mote, who were killed by an Afghan soldier who fired on Marines from inside their compound. The duo returned fire. They hailed from northern California and were part of the 1st Marines Special Operations Battalion. They were the 15th and 16th Marines to receive the Navy Cross.

January 7, 2012—U.S.—The FBI arrested Sami Osmakac, 25, a naturalized American born in Kosovo who was planning on conducting a car bombing, hostage-taking and suicide bombing in the Tampa, Florida area. The Florida resident intended to use explosives and weapons "to create mayhem" in Tampa, but the Muslim community tipped off authorities, who conducted a sting

operation. On January 9, he was charged with one count of attempted use of a weapon of mass destruction. He recorded a martyrdom video in which he said he would “‘pay back’ for wrongs he felt were done to Muslims,” according to prosecutors. He had posted anti-Jewish and anti-Christian videos on the Internet. The FBI was tipped off in September 2011 that the resident of Pinellas Park, Florida, “asked for al-Qaeda flags. He went on to discuss potential targets, and asked for an informant’s assistance in obtaining guns and explosives. An undercover FBI employee met him on December 21, when Osmakac said he wanted an AK-47-style machine gun, Uzi submachine guns, high capacity magazines, grenades and an explosive belt. Prosecutors said he gave the FBI employee a \$500 down payment. The FBI inserted the weapons, which were to be used in night clubs in the Ybor City area of Tampa, the operations center of the Hillsborough County Sheriff’s Office in Ybor City, a business in the South Tampa area, and an Irish bar in south Tampa—all places where there would be large crowds. In a follow-up hostage-taking, he would demand prison release, then set off an explosive belt. He faced life in prison.

Osmakac was born in Lubizde, near the Prokletije Mountains of Kosovo, on the Albanian border. His family, followers of a Sufi sect, immigrated to the U.S. when he was 13. Locals said he was a loner in high school, who rapped about bombs and killing. Osmakac was jailed for head-butting a Christian preacher outside a Lady Gaga concert. He had also physically threatened a Tampa area activist. He had tried to travel to Saudi Arabia to study Islam, but had visa problems and only made it to Turkey.

On June 10, 2014, following 5 hours of deliberations, a jury found him guilty of trying to buy weapons for the attacks, possessing an unregistered automatic weapon, and attempting to use a weapon of mass destruction. Sentencing was set for October 7, 2014; he faced life in prison. He was represented by attorney George Tragos.

January 12, 2012—Thailand—On September 18, 2013, a Thai court convicted Atris Hussein, 49, a Lebanese man who also holds

Swedish nationality, with alleged links to Hizballah, for illegal possession of bomb-making materials that he was storing in a warehouse outside Bangkok for a possible terrorist attack. Following his arrest, Hussein led local authorities to a warehouse that filled with hundreds of boxes containing more than 6,200 pounds of liquid ammonium nitrate and 8,800 pounds of urea fertilizer, bomb precursors. He was sentenced to 2 years and 8 months for illegal possession of the ammonium nitrate—a substance banned by Thailand's Weapons Act.

January 19, 2012—Pakistan—German citizen Bernd Muehlenbeck, an employee of the German aid group Welthungerhilfe, and an Italian colleague were kidnapped in Multan. On October 10, 2014, *AP* reported that Muehlenbeck was freed in Afghanistan thanks to the work of “foreign partners,” according to the German Foreign Ministry. *Bild* reported that he was held by the Taliban and that a German special forces team was sent to Kabul to prepare for his release. 12011902

January 21, 2012—Somalia—Gunmen kidnapped Michael Scott Moore, a German-American freelance journalist for *Der Spiegel*, as he drove from the airport in the northern town of Galkayo, Adado, on the border between Puntland and Galmudug. The kidnappers allowed Moore to make occasional proof-of-life phone calls to his parents. The kidnappers demanded a \$5 million ransom. On September 23, 2014, the German Foreign Ministry announced that Moore, 45, a native of Redondo Beach, California, had been freed. The next day, *AP* reported that he was receiving medical care at the German embassy in Nairobi. The German Foreign Ministry declined comment on reports of a ransom payment, observing, “the German government cannot be blackmailed.” Bile Hussein, a pirate commander in the coastal town of Hobyo, told *AP* that a \$1.6 million ransom was paid, arranged via Somali intermediaries acting on behalf of Germany. On September 26, 2014, *AP* reported that 3 Somali pirates were killed in Galkayo in a fight over the ransom. 12012101

January 27, 2012—Nigeria—Al-Qaeda kidnapped German engineer Edgar Fritz Raupach in Kano. Raupach worked for Dantata and Sawoe Construction Co., Ltd. He appeared in an

online video in March, wearing a tank top and guarded by 2 rifle-toting masked terrorists. He said in German and English, "I beg my government to save my life. They will kill me here." The group demanded the release of Umm Sayf Allah al-Ansariya, also known as Filiz Gelowicz, who had been sentenced in March 2011 to 30 months in prison on 5 counts of supporting a terrorist organization and 6 counts of recruiting for a terrorist group. Prosecutors said she had collected money and posted Internet text and video for al-Qaeda, the Islamic Jihad Union, and the German Taliban Mujahedeen. Her husband was arrested in 2007 as the leader of the Sauerland Group, a German terrorist organization. In April 2012, the Berliner Kammergericht ordered her released after she served 2/3 of her sentence. Her attorney, Mutlu Gunal, said she did not want to be released as part of al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb's demands.

Raupach's kidnappers stabbed him to death when hundreds of Nigerian soldiers attacked their hideout in Kumbotso on May 31. The soldiers killed all 4 kidnappers during the 30-minute gun battle, then found his body. Four bystanders were also killed.

It was believed to be the first AQIM operation on Nigerian soil.

On June 11, 2012, AQIM blamed the German government for Raupach's death, even though Berlin had complied with their demand for Gelowicz's release. The group posted a note on the Internet, saying "your government gave the green light for the operation" to rescue Raupach. AQIM warned European governments to not be "dealing in foolishness" during hostage negotiations. A German official told the press that the government was not aware beforehand that Nigerian troops were going to attack the hideout, and that the troops were trying to arrest terrorists and did not know that Raupach was being held at that location.

12012701

February 2012—Jordan—On September 23, 2013, Presiding Judge Ahmed Qatarneh in Jordan's military court convicted 5 Jordanians in their 20s and 30s and sentenced them to 5 years with

hard labor for attempting to illegally cross the border to join the al-Qaeda-linked Jabhat al-Nusra rebels in Syria. Authorities had arrested them in February 2012 on the Jordanian-Syrian border. They were members of the hard-line Salafi Jihadi Movement, which is banned in Jordan.

February 1, 2012—Philippines—Abu Sayyaf was believed responsible for kidnapping 2 tourists—a Dutch citizen Ewold Horn and Swiss citizen Lorenzo Vinciguerra—in southern Tawi-Tawi Province. The duo were birders who had gone out to a mountain forest to photograph the rare Sulu hornbill. Filipino guide and triathlete Ivan Sarenas jumped into the sea and escaped. On December 6, 2014, *AP* reported that Vinciguerra, 49, escaped on December 6, 2014, by grabbing a long knife and hacking an Abu Sayyaf commander, Juhurim Hussein, who died. A kidnapper shot and wounded Vinciguerra while he was fleeing the jungle camp near mountainous Patikul town in Sulu Province that was under government artillery fire. Philippine army scout rangers later found and rescued him. Horn remained in captivity, having refused to join Vinciguerra in his run to freedom. 12020101

February 14, 2012—Thailand—An accidental explosion blew apart a Bangkok home where a group of Iranians were staying. In August 2013, a Thai court sentenced an Iranian to life in prison and a second Iranian to 15 years for possession of illegal explosives and other charges for a plot aimed at Israeli diplomats in Bangkok.

March 2012—Thailand—Some 100 police raided a house and arrested a suspect in the Hat Yai bombing in Songkhla Province of a shopping complex that killed 3 people.

March 2012—Yemen—On March 2, 2015, *AP* reported that Saudi Embassy Deputy Consul Abdullah al-Khaldi was freed by his suspected AQAP abductors, who had grabbed him in March 2012 in front of his Aden home. The Saudi Interior Ministry credited efforts made by the Saudi intelligence agency, but provided no further details. Four months after his kidnapping, his captors released a purported *al-Malahem*-produced video of him asking the Saudi king to grant their demands, the release of female jihadi prisoners. The Kingdom at the time said that the group had also phoned the Saudi Embassy to demand a ransom and release of male

prisoner, Saudi-born Mashaal al-Shawdakhi. On March 4, the state-linked *Saudi Okaz* newspaper said 6 Saudis were involved in the kidnapping, under direct orders from AQAP leader Nasser al-Wahishi.

April 2012—Nigeria—On November 15, 2013, a Nigerian court convicted 34-year-old Boko Haram member Umar Mustapha of killing 3 people in a bombing and sentenced him to life in prison. The court ruled that he threw a bomb at a Kaduna media house while a suicide car bomber crashed into the office of the *Thisday* newspaper in Abuja, killing 6 people. Mustapha was overpowered by irate civilians. He was the only person arrested for the attacks.

April 6, 2012—Mali—On October 7, 2013, Algerian Foreign Minister Ramtane Lamamra announced that the remaining diplomats who were kidnapped from Algeria's Gao consulate in Mali by the Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa in April 2012 were alive. There had been earlier unconfirmed media reports that one of the 4 hostages had been killed. Three of the original 7 hostages were released in July 2012; the consul was not released.

On August 30, 2014, Algeria's APS state news agency reported that Algerian diplomats Mourad Guessas and Kedour Miloudi, who were taken hostage in Gao, northern Mali on April 6, 2012, were released following "discreet" government intervention. No ransom was paid to the Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO) kidnappers. A third hostage, Consul General Boualem Saies, died following an unspecified chronic illness.

May 14, 2012—U.S.—Federal authorities arrested and charged 3-self-proclaimed anarchist members of the Black Bloc who had traveled from Florida to Chicago who were planning to commit violence as a protest against the NATO summit. They had plotted to attack President Obama's Chicago campaign headquarters, the Chicago mayor's home and 4 Chicago police district stations. The Black Bloc name was used by anarchists who conducted violence during the Occupy protests, including in Rome in 2011 when ski-masked terrorists torched cars and clashed with police and other Occupiers. An Illinois judge set bail at \$1.5 million. The trio were identified as Brian Church, 22, of Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Jared

Chase, 27, of Keene, New Hampshire; and Brent Vincent Betterly, 24, of Massachusetts and Oakland Park, Florida. Charges included providing material support for terrorism, conspiracy to commit terrorism, and possession of explosives or incendiary devices. Authorities said Church planned to recruit 4 teams of 4 each and that reconnaissance had already been done on the Chicago Police Department headquarters. Police seized improvised explosive or incendiary devices, a mortar gun, swords, a hunting bow, throwing stars, and knives with brass-knuckle handles. Prosecutors said they had also stockpiled Molotov cocktails. They were represented by the National Lawyers Guild and attorney Sarah Gelsomino of the People's Law Office. On July 2, they pleaded not guilty in Cook County criminal court to charges of conspiracy to commit terrorism, possession of explosives, and other crimes. Police had raided their Bridgeport, Illinois apartment. They were heard on wiretaps planning to use Molotov cocktails to attack political targets during the NATO summit. On February 7, 2014, after deliberating for more than 7 hours, a jury acquitted them of breaking Illinois's terrorism law, but convicting them of counts of arson and mob action. Attorney Molly Armour represented Betterly.

May 22, 2012—Syria—The *Anatolia News Agency* reported on May 5, 2013, that the Turkish National Intelligence Organization had been negotiating with Free Syrian Army rebels who had kidnapped 11 Lebanese Shi'ite pilgrims in Syria while they were en route to Iran. Turkish diplomats had obtained the release of 2 of the hostages. On October 18, 2013, the remaining 9 Lebanese Shi'ite pilgrims were freed and reported to be in Turkish territories, according to Lebanese Interior Minister Marwan Charbel. Two of the pilgrims were released soon after with Turkish assistance. It appeared to be part of a deal for the release of 2 Turkish pilots, Murat Akpınar and Murat Ağca, who were kidnapped by the Zuwaar al-Imam Rida group after flying into Beirut from Istanbul on August 9, 2013, and women held in Syrian prisons. Rebels led by Ammar al-Dadikhi, who held the pilgrims, told the *Associated Press* in September 2012 that he was trying to stop Hizballah from supporting the Syrian regime. Qatar's Foreign Minister Khalid bin Mohamed al-Attiyah told *al-Jazeera* that his country negotiated the release of the 9 pilgrims. The Palestinian Authority was also

involved in the negotiations, according to AP. By October 24, 2013, Syria had released 61 female detainees. 12052201

May 2012—Yemen—On October 2, 2013, a Yemeni national security court accused 3 former top military officials, including the nephew of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, of negligence in the suicide attack at a military parade and killed more than 90 conscripts. The court sentenced 5 terrorists to up to 10 years for their role in the attack in Sana'a.

May 30, 2012—Azerbaijan—On November 25, 2013, a Baku court convicted 29 people on charges of plotting a series of terrorist attacks and sentenced them to 9 years to life. Charges included plotting to assassinate Azerbaijan President Ilham Aliyev and bomb the Eurovision contest and several top hotels in Baku in May 2012. Some of the jihadis came from Russia's Dagestan Province and had declared jihad against the Azerbaijan government. 12049902

June 2012—Philippines—Abu Sayyaf kidnapped 2 European bird watchers, a Japanese treasure hunter, Jordanian journalist Baker Abdulla Atyani, a Malaysian man, and at least 2 Filipinos. Atyani worked for the *Middle East Broadcasting Corporation* when he interviewed Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan 3 months before 9/11. He later worked for the Dubai-based *al-Arabiya TV* as its Asia Bureau chief, working on a documentary about Sulu Province. The bird watchers were kidnapped from Tawi Tawi Province in February 2012 and were believed held with the other hostages in Sulu. Abu Sayyaf conducted 2 weeks of negotiations with the government in late January 2013, but refused to release the hostages. Khabir Malik, leader of the Islamic Moro National Liberation Front, was involved in the negotiations to free the hostages. The kidnappers were led by Abu Sayyaf commander Jul-Asman Sawadjaan. Abu Sayyaf demanded 130 million pesos (\$3.1 million) for the release of the TV trio. Abu Sayyaf apparently freed 2 Filipino members of a Jordanian TV journalist's team on February 2 after payment of a ran-som. They were identified as cameraman Ramel Vela and audio technician Roland Letriro. *National Public Radio* reported on February 4, 2013, that Abu Sayyaf and MILF engaged in a gun battle over the remaining hostages, who were believed to be in the jungle of Sulu's Patikul town, 590 miles south of Manila. At last 22

people died in the clash; Abu Sayyaf beheaded a Moro. In February 2013, the Abu Sayyaf kidnappers freed the 2 Filipino crewmen they had kidnapped with Jordanian journalist Baker Atyani. On December 4, 2013, Atyani escaped on his third try. On December 5, 2013, Atyani said Abu Sayyaf commander Jul Asman Sawadjaan lured him into his kidnapping by offering an interview. Atyani worked for the Dubai-based and Saudi-owned *al-Arabiya News Channel*. Some observers suggested the Sawadjaan had recently died from a kidney ailment. 12069901

June 19, 2012—Kenya—A Kenyan court on May 6, 2013, sentenced Iranians Ahmad Abolfathi Mohammad and Sayed Mansour Mousavi to life for plotting attacks against Western targets. The duo led officials to 33 pounds of RDX explosives. They had been found guilty on May 2, 2013.

July 3, 2012—Cyprus—Authorities detained Hossam Taleb Yaacoub, a 24-year-old Lebanese Palestinian carrying a Swedish passport, on suspicion of involvement in a Hizballah plot to attack Israeli interests in Limassol. He admitted to Hizballah affiliation since 2007 and working for the group for 4 years on missions to Antalya, Turkey, the Netherlands, and France. He said he was planning to attack planes and buses used by Israeli tourists. Police searching his hotel room found plans to blow up a plane or tour bus. He was collecting flight schedules of charter planes from Israel and tour bus routes. When arrested, he was carrying a small red notebook with the license plate numbers of 2 buses carrying Israelis to local vacation sites. Plate LAA-505 reminded him of a Lamborghini, while KWK-663 reminded him of a Kawasaki motorcycle. Police said he acted alone. He was ordered to stand trial in September 12 on 17 terrorism-related charges, including espionage and conspiracy to commit a terrorist attack, and faced life in prison. He was represented by attorney Antonis Georgiades. On February 20, 2013, he told a court that he was a Hizballah courier in Europe and had surveilled locations in Limassol frequented by Israelis, including a parking lot behind a hospital and the Golden Arches hotel. He said his masked handler was Ayman. In a preliminary ruling in February 2013, a 3-judge panel ruled that there was enough evidence to proceed on 4 counts of conspiracy to

commit a felony, 2 counts of participation in a criminal organization, one count of participating in the preparation of a crime, and one charge of covering it up. He claimed he was merely defending Lebanon, where he ran a trading company. He visited Cyprus in 2008, and began doing business in December 2011, trading in shoes, clothing, and wedding goods. He wanted to expand into importing fruit juices. He renewed his passport in Sweden on June 26, 2012. He flew to Heathrow Airport en route to Cyprus. Ayman tasked him with obtaining 2 SIM cards for cell phones and to find Internet cafes in Limassol and Nicosia. On March 20, 2014, a Cypriot appeals court upheld the conviction of the Swedish-Lebanese citizen and Hizballah member for helping to plan attacks against Israelis on Cyprus. He had been found guilty in March 2013 on 5 of 8 charges, including participation in a criminal organization, and sentenced to 4 years.

July 13, 2012—Syria—On November 11, 2013, British prosecutors dropped their case against 2 British brothers—Shajul and Najul Islam—who had been charged for the kidnapping of journalists in Syria. Trainee doctor Shajul Islam had pleaded not guilty to working with others to “unlawfully and injuriously imprison” photographers—Briton John Cantlie and Dutch citizen Jeroen Oerlemans—on July 13, 2012, in Syria. Najul had pleaded not guilty to engaging in conduct in preparation of a terrorist act. The prosecution said a problem prevented it from presenting evidence. 12071302

July 18, 2012—Bulgaria—On February 5, 2013, Bulgaria implicated 2 members of the military wing of Hizballah in the bombing. The U.S. pressed European governments to name Hizballah as a terror-ist group. Interior Minister Tsvetan Tsvetanov said 2 of the 3 attackers carried legitimate Canadian and Australian passports. Both were of Lebanese descent and had lived in Lebanon. The 3 terrorists flew from Beirut to Warsaw, then took a train to Bulgaria. Investigators walked back from earlier reports of a suicide bombing, saying the Europol found “the device had been remotely detonated.” The terrorists had apparently planned to set off the bomb while the bus was going to a hotel; the detonator had a range of 6.2 miles. The 2 surviving terrorists escaped into Romania.

Investigators found a forged Michigan driver's license and Social Security card in Tsar Kaloyan village. The dead man's DNA was found on the card. The duo flew on to Turkey, then went to Lebanon. Canada's Minister of Citizenship, Immigration and Multiculturalism, Jason Kennedy, said the Canadian suspect moved to Canada at age 8, obtained citizenship after a few years, and left at age 12. He might have returned to Canada a few times.

On June 5, 2013, the new Belgian Foreign Minister told *Bulgarian National Radio* that the "evidence is not categorical" that Hizballah was responsible for the bus bombing.

On September 12, 2013, Bulgaria's chief prosecutor said that the Lebanese-origin suspects would be tried in 2014. They were Australian citizen Meliad Farah, 32, alias Hussein Hussein, and Canadian citizen Hassan el-Hajj Hassan, 25. The duo remained at large in a country "from which extradition would be possible."

On February 20, 2014, Sotir Tsatsarov, Bulgaria's chief prosecutor, said a 4th attacker could have been involved in the bombing. Two suspects of Lebanese origin—Meliad Farah, and Hassan el-Hajj Hassan—remained at large. Tsatsarov had planned to file formal charges in March, but identification of a third man could delay proceedings. The bomber was decapitated in the explosion; he could not be identified by DNA and fingerprint analysis.

On April 7, 2014, Bulgarian Interior Minister Tsvetlin Yovchev told the press that he believed that Hizballah was behind the bombing that killed 5 Israelis and their Bulgarian bus driver. The daily *Presa* reported that the bus bomber was of Algerian origin and had trained in terrorist camps in southern Lebanon.

On July 18, 2014, Bulgaria's prosecutor's office and the national security agency named the suicide bomber as Lebanese-born Mohamad Hassan el-Husseini, 23. He had dual Lebanese-French citizenship. The bombing killed 5 Israeli tourists, the Bulgarian bus driver and the bomber and wounded 35 people. In 2013, Bulgaria

accused Hizballah of involvement, naming 2 Lebanese plotters: Meliad Farah, and Hassan el-Hajj Hassan. Neither had been arrested as of mid-July 2014.

July 20, 2012—U.S.—On July 16, 2015, the jury convicted James Holmes, 27, of 24 counts of first-degree murder—2 for each victim slain—as well as 134 counts of first-degree attempted murder, 6 counts of attempted second-degree murder and one count of explosives possession in the shooting at the Aurora movie theater on June 20, 2012. He faced the death penalty.

August 2012—Kenya—On August 26, 2013, a Kenyan government task force reported that it had not determined who killed Aboud Rogo Mohammed as he drove his wife, Hania Said Saggar, to a Mombasa hospital. In 2005, he was acquitted of murder charges in a 2002 bombing of a tourist hotel near Mombasa. Witnesses said a gunman in the passenger seat of a white Subaru without a license plate fired at Mohammed some 600 yards from a police station. The gunman used sign language to tell nearby witnesses to keep quiet.

August 2012—Egypt—On December 17, 2013, military spokesman Colonel Ahmed Mohammed Ali said on Facebook that special forces killed Selmi Mohammed Musabah Zayed, alias Abu Khaled, a member of an al-Qaeda-linked group in the northern Sinai. Ali said Zayed was behind the killings of 16 Egyptian soldiers in Sinai in August 2012.

August 8, 2012—Afghanistan—On November 12, 2015, CNN reported that President Barack Obama awarded U.S. Army Captain Florent Groberg (retired) with the Medal of Honor for “his selfless service” during a deadly attack in Kunar Province, Afghanistan, in August 2012. Groberg tackled a suicide bomber, whose explosives went off, seriously injuring Groberg and killing 4 soldiers. Groberg was credited with saving the lives of 20 other soldiers. Groberg recalled seeing an Afghan come out and walk backwards toward his group. “As soon as he started moving towards our patrol, I left my position to go meet him because he’s a threat. And I need him away.... So I hit him with my rifle and that’s when I felt I hit a vest under his clothing. So at this point all I could do was just get him

away as far as we could. So I grabbed him by his vest and tried to push him down and throw him.” His platoon sergeant pushed the Afghan to the ground. “And then he detonated at my feet. And then after that I was thrown 15 to 20 feet, unconscious ... you come back, and I wasn’t hearing anything. I had a blown ear drum took me a couple seconds to come back to reality.” A second suicide bomber set off his explosives, killing the 4 soldiers. “I couldn’t remember what happened. I thought I had stepped on an IED (improvised explosive device). My fibia was sticking out of my left leg, my skin was melting, and there was blood everywhere. I checked myself for internal injuries and started to drag myself out of what was probably a kill zone for small-arms fire.” Obama said Groberg “prevented an even greater catastrophe.... You see by pushing the bomber away from the formation, the explosion occurred farther from our forces and on the ground instead of the open air. Had both bombs gone off as planned, who knows how many could have been killed.” Groberg needed 33 surgeries on his leg.

August 11, 2012—Syria—On September 23, 2014, CNN reported that Austin Tice, 33, a former U.S. Marine captain who was kidnapped from a Damascus suburb in 2012, remained missing with no communication from his captors. In September 2012, a 47-second-video on YouTube showed him blindfolded and being walked through rocky terrain by gunmen. He was freelancing for *McClatchy* and the *Washington Post* beginning in May 2012. In July 2012, Tice, then a law student, appeared on CNN’s “Global Public Square.” He was last publicly heard from via Twitter on August 11, 2012, saying that he was with Free Syrian Army rebels. 12081101

August 29, 2012—Afghanistan—Pakistan’s Inter-Services Intelligence agents captured former Afghan National Army Sergeant Hekmatullah in February 2013. He was deported to Afghanistan on October 2, 2013. He was expected to face trial for 3 murders after killing 3 Australian soldiers and injuring 2 others at a patrol base north of the Australian military headquarters at Tarin Kowt in Uruzgan Province. 12082901

September 2012—UK—On December 10, 2013, 4 people were sentenced to more than 10 years in prison for stabbing retired

Indian Lt. Gen. Kuldeep Singh Brar, 78, in the neck while he was walking with his wife during a visit to London. In July 2013, 2 men and a woman were convicted. One defendant had pleaded guilty to attacking him to avenge his role in the 1984 assault on Amritsar's Golden Temple that killed more than 1,000 people. The court sentenced Mandeep Singh Sandhu and Dilbag Singh 14 years in prison. Harjit Kaur was jailed for 11 years. Barjinder Singh Sangha—who pleaded guilty—received 10 years and 6 months.

September 2012—France—A grenade attack in a Jewish grocery store in Sarcelles, a suburb of Paris, injured a shopper. The bomber was alleged to be Jeremie Louis-Sidney, who was killed in October 6, 2012, in Strasbourg after resisting arrest. Three days later, police recovered bags of potassium nitrate, sulfur, saltpeter, headlight bulbs, and a pressure cooker from an underground parking lot in Torcy, an eastern Paris suburb.

September 11, 2012—Libya—The Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman Brigade claimed credit for several attacks on Western targets during 2012, including the Benghazi murders. On February 3, 2013, U.S. Army General Carter Ham, head of Africa Command, said that the perpetrators included affiliates of AQIM.

Libyan authorities detained Faraj al-Shibli (variant Chalabi), 46, on March 14, 2013, in connection with the attack.

The facility is a “special mission,” not technically a consulate.

On May 21, 2013, *CNN* and the *Associated Press* reported that the U.S. had identified 5 of the attackers, but the government did not have enough evidence to win in a civilian court. The FBI had earlier released photos of 3 suspects seen on the compound via a surveillance video.

The FBI announced on May 1, 2013, that it was seeking 3 men for the attacks, and released 7 photos developed from video footage. The next day, *CNN* reported that 3–4 Yemeni men belonging to AQAP had participated in the attack. The group stayed in Benghazi for 2 days after the attack, then moved to northern Mali, linking up with Mokhtar Belmokhtar's AQIM faction.

On August 6, 2013, CNN reported that U.S. Justice Department officials filed sealed federal criminal charges against Ahmed Abu Khattalah, leader of a Libyan militia, in connection with the Benghazi attack.

On November 27, 2013, the UN Security Council anti-terrorism committee blacklisted Muhammad Jamal and his Muhammad Jamal Group for involvement in the September 11, 2012, attack on the U.S diplomatic mission in Benghazi, Libya and for running camps in Libya to train foreign terrorists, according to Australian Ambassador Gary Quinlan, the chairman of the committee. All nations were to freeze the funds and financial assets of Jamal and the group, block their travel, and prevent any military or technical advice or materials going to them. The U.S. State Department deemed Jamal a global terrorist in October 2013, blocking any property he or his network may have in U.S. jurisdiction and banning U.S. citizens from engaging in any transactions that would benefit him. The State Department said he learned bomb making in the late 1980s from al-Qaeda in Afghanistan and formed his own network, which included terrorist training camps in Egypt and Libya, after being released from an Egyptian prison in 2011. In the 1990s, he rose to serve as a top military commander for the Egyptian Islamic Jihad.

On June 17, 2014, the U.S. announced that Special Operations forces working with the FBI on June 15 had captured Ahmed Abu Khattala in a secret raid near Benghazi. There were no casualties in the operation. In July 2013, the FBI had filed a 3-count criminal complaint against him in the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C. The complaint was unsealed on June 17, 2014, and charged him with “killing a person in the course of an attack on a federal facility involving use of a firearm,” providing and conspiring to “provide material support to terrorists resulting in a death,” and discharging, brandishing, using, carrying and possessing a firearm during a crime of violence.” He faced a life sentence or the death

penalty. The Department of Justice could bring additional charges. He was expected to be arraigned in the U.S. after being held on a U.S. Navy ship for questioning. The Department of State designated him a terrorist in January 2014, saying he was a “senior leader” of the Benghazi branch of Ansar al-Sharia, which was also designated a terrorist organization. The Libyan government denied prior knowledge of his detention and demanded his return.

The FBI also was pursuing criminal charges against Abu Sufian bin Qumu, the leader of Ansar al-Sharia in Darnah. In 2007, he was released from Gitmo and sent to Libya, where he was detained until being released in 2008.

On June 27, 2014, Ahmed Abu Khattala arrived in Washington, D.C., from the USS *New York*. In a rare Saturday hearing at the federal courthouse, at 3:30 p.m. the next day, he pleaded not guilty to a single charge of “conspiracy for mutual support.” He was represented by public defender Michelle Peterson at the 10-minute hearing. On July 2, 2014, a federal judge in Washington, D.C., ordered Ahmed Abu Khatallah held without bail. On October 20, 2014, Ahmed Abu Khattala, 43, pleaded not guilty in a 15-minute court proceeding before a federal judge. The previous week, a grand jury handed up 18 charges, including murder of an internationally protected person and destruction of federal property. He faced life imprisonment or death. His next court appearance was set for December 9, 2014.

On July 14, 2014, a militia in Marj detained Faraj al-Shibli, variant Chalabi, who was suspected of involvement in the 2012 attack. He was found dead 2 days later. Investigators believed he was in contact with AQAP and al-Qaeda members in Pakistan. Libyan authorities detained him in March 2013 following a trip to Pakistan. The FBI interviewed him in the presence of Libyan officials.

On November 21, 2014, AP reported that an investigation by the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence concluded that

the CIA and Pentagon responded appropriately to the attacks, that CIA security operatives “ably and bravely assisted” State Department officials at a nearby diplomatic compound, and that there was “no evidence that there was either a stand down order or a denial of available air support.” HPSCI Chair Mike Rogers (R–Michigan) and ranking member C. A. Dutch Ruppersberger (D–Maryland), announced, “We concluded that all the CIA officers in Benghazi were heroes. Their actions saved lives.”

On June 23, 2015, the *Washington Post* reported that Pentagon spokesman Colonel Steve Warren announced that Tunisian citizen Ali Awni al-Harzi, 29, who U.S. officials believe acted as an Islamic State intermediary across the Middle East and North Africa, and who was believed involved in the 9–11–12 attacks in Benghazi, was killed in a U.S. airstrike in Mosul, Iraq on June 15, 2015. Warren observed, “His death degrades ISIL’s ability to integrate North African jihadists into the Syrian and Iraqi fight, and removes a jihadist with long ties to international terrorism.” The Tunisian National Guard issued an arrest warrant for Ali al-Harzi in March 2015. The State Department named him as a global terrorist in April 2015, saying he was a “Syrian-based Tunisian national who joined Ansar al-Sharia in Tunisia (AAS-T) in 2011.” It called him “a high-profile member known for recruiting volunteers, facilitating the travel of AAS-T fighters to Syria, and for smuggling weapons and explosives into Tunisia.” The UN had named him and his brother Tariq, 33, to its terrorism list of al-Qaeda associates days before the State Department’s April designation. The U.N. said that in 2005, Ali al-Harzi was “detained and sentenced to 30 months imprisonment for planning terrorist attacks ... in Tunisia.” Al-Harzi was believed to have fled to Turkey, where he was arrested at an airport in late October 2012 and held for several days before being extradited to Tunisia. The FBI reportedly questioned him in Tunisia in December 2012, according to the *Associated Press*. The Tunisian government released him in January 2013, citing lack of evidence.

The U.N. said his brother, Tariq, was “a dangerous and active member of al-Qaeda in Iraq in 2004, also active in facilitating and hosting members of Ansar al-Sharia in Tunisia in Syria.” A Tunisian court in 2007 sentenced Tariq in absentia to 24 years in prison for terrorist activities.

On October 16, 2015, Ahmed Abu Khattalah appeared before U.S. District Judge Christopher R. Cooper in federal court regarding a motion to dismiss charges. He had pleaded not guilty to 18 counts, including to charges of murder, conspiracy, and destroying a U.S. facility in the Benghazi attack of September 11, 2012. He was represented by attorney Jeffrey D. Robinson of the Lewis Baach law firm.

September 14, 2012—Tunisia—On May 29, 2013, twenty people convicted of attacking the U.S. Embassy received 2-year suspended sentences for violating a state of emergency and attacking property. Seifallah Ben Hassine, leader of Ansar al-Shariah who was wanted in connection with the attack, remained at large. On June 24, 2014, a Tunisian court convicted 16 individuals of theft and destruction of property for burning down the American school, and sentenced them to 2 years in prison. Two others received suspended sentences. Four were acquitted for lack of evidence. 12091401

October 2012—Pakistan—Pakistan’s Army arrested 10 Tehrik-e-Taliban terrorists suspected of involvement in the attempted assassination of Malala Yousafzai.

October 2012—Syria—Al-Qaeda-linked Jabhat al-Nusra gunmen kidnapped U.S. journalist Peter Theo Curtis, 43, after he crossed into Syria from Antakya, Turkey. Using his birth name Theo Padnos, he had written for the *New Republic*, the *Huffington Post* and the *London Review of Books* and a 2011 book *Undercover Muslim: A Journey Into Yemen*. The family received ransom demands of 25 million euros. In a June 30, 2014, video, he read from a script saying, “I have everything I need. Everything has been perfect—food, clothing, even friends now.” In a video released on July 18, 2014, he sat cross-legged on a floor with his hands bound, and read from a sheet placed in front of him on the floor. Addressing the

American and European governments, he pleaded for them to contact a specific intermediary, saying, “They have given me 3 days to live. If you don’t do anything, I’m finished. I’m dead. They will kill me. Three days. You have had 20 days, and you’ve done nothing.” On August 24, 2014, the Massachusetts native was released to UN officials in Quneitra in the Syrian-held section of the Golan Heights. *Al-Jazeera* reported that Qatari mediators were involved in obtaining his release. Qatar said no ransom was paid. Colleagues claimed he was held with Matthew Schrier, a U.S. photojournalist who escaped from his cell in a rebel-held neighborhood of Aleppo in 2013. 12109902

October 8, 2012—Afghanistan—Pregnant American tourist Caitlan Coleman, 27, and Joshua Boyle, her Canadian husband, were reported missing from the mountains near Kabul. She was due in January 2013 and was suffering from a liver ailment. The family said on December 30, 2012, that they last heard from Josh on October 8, 2012, from an Internet café. In July and September 2013, her family received 2 videos via e-mail in which the couple asked the U.S. government to help them and their newborn child obtain freedom from the Taliban. The U.S. government said it was not clear when/where the videos were made. The videos’ time stamps of May 20, 2013, and August 20, 2013, could have been doctored. The Afghan male sender claimed to have Taliban contacts, but was out of contact with the family for several months. In one video, Coleman asked “my president, Barack Obama.... I would ask that my family and my government do everything that they can to bring my husband, child, and I to safety and freedom.” As of June 4, 2014, they remained unaccounted for. The family decided to release the videos following the release of Sgt. Bowe Bergdahl, who had been held by the Taliban since June 30, 2009.

The couple married in 2011 after meeting online. They had traveled throughout Latin America. In summer 2012, they began a trip to Russia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, before arriving in Afghanistan. The couple withdrew money from their bank account on October 8 and 9 in Kabul. In November 2012, an Afghan official told the *Associated Press* that the duo was captured in

Wardak Province.

Joshua Boyle was previously married to the sister of Omar Khadr, a Guantanamo Bay alum. 12100801

October 9, 2012—Pakistan—On April 30, 2015, *Reuters* reported that Judge Mohammad Amin Kundi jailed 10 men for 25 years each for the 2012 shooting of Malala Yousafzai, who was attacked in Swat for her campaign against Pakistani Taliban efforts to deny girls education. A police official said that none of those sentenced were among the 4 or 5 attackers, but “certainly they had a role in the planning and execution of the assassination attempt on Malala.”

October 17, 2012—U.S.—On February 7, 2013, Nafis pleaded guilty to terrorism charges. He faced 30 years to life in prison.

November 2012—Syria—On September 18, 2014, *CNN* reported that the Islamic State released a 3-minute video entitled “Lend Me Your Ears, Messages from the British Detainee John Cantlie” saying he will soon reveal “convey some facts” about the group to counter its portrayal in Western media. “Now, I know what you’re thinking. You’re thinking, ‘He’s only doing this because he’s a prisoner. He’s got a gun at his head and he’s being forced to do this.’ Right? Well, it’s true. I am a prisoner. That I cannot deny. But seeing as I’ve been abandoned by my government and my fate now lies in the hands of the Islamic State, I have nothing to lose.” “After two disastrous and hugely unpopular wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, why is it that our governments appear so keen to get involved in yet another unwinnable conflict? I’m going to show you the truth behind the systems and motivation of the Islamic State, and how the Western media, the very organization I used to work for, can twist and manipulate that truth for the public back home.” He claimed to have worked for newspapers and magazines in the UK, including the *Sunday Times*, the *Sun* and the *Sunday Telegraph*. He claimed that other Western governments negotiated for the release of their hostages but that the British and American governments chose to do things differently. “I’ll show you the truth behind what happened when many European citizens were imprisoned and later released by the Islamic State, and how the British and American governments thought they could do it differently to every other

European country.

“They negotiated with the Islamic State and got their people home while the British and Americans were left behind.” “Maybe I will live and maybe I will die,” the man identified as Cantlie says. “But I want to take this opportunity to convey some facts that you can verify. Facts that, if you contemplate, might help preserving lives.”

Cantlie was twice a hostage. In July 2012, he was grabbed with Dutch photographer Jeroen Oerlemans while working near the Syrian border with Turkey. They were released the same month after a group of Free Syrian Army fighters freed them. Cantlie told media after his release that they were threatened with death unless they converted to Islam. Both were shot and slightly wounded when they attempted to escape. He was shot in the arm; Oerlemans in the leg. He wrote in the *Sunday Times* that 30 captors included different nationalities, many British and none Syrian, and that the British jihadists had treated him the most cruelly in captivity.

On October 12, 2014, the Islamic State’s 4th edition of its 56-page *Dabiq* English-language online magazine included an article by an Islamic State captive, British journalist John Cantlie, who wrote that he expected to be killed soon, and “unless something changes very quickly and very radically, I await my turn.” The group’s video included him mentioning the beheading of British aid worker David Haines, but not that of Alan Henning.

On October 16, 2014, IS released the 4th video featuring Cantlie, who mentioned the beheading of British hostage David Haines, whose execution video was posted on September 13. In the 8-minute video, Cantlie mentioned the U.S. bombing of IS targets in Iraq. The 5th video, shot at a different time, had been posted on September 18. Others were posted on September 23 and 29.

IS released the 5th Cantlie video, entitled “Inside Ayn al-Islam [the IS name for Kobani],” on October 27, 2014, a 51/2-minute

report in which he commented on the battle or Kobani, Syria, saying IS had weathered airstrikes and was winning the battle against Kurdish forces. He noted, “Without any safe access, there are no journalists here in the city.... Airstrikes did prevent some groups of mujahedeen from using their tanks and heavy armor as they’d have liked, so they’re entering the city and using light weapons instead, going house to house.... The battle for Kobani is coming to an end.... The mujahedeen are just mopping up now, street to street and building to building.... As you can hear, it is very quiet—just occasional gunfire.”

On November 21, 2014, *UPI* reported that IS released a 7th video featuring Cantlie, sitting behind a desk, wearing an orange shirt. He said, “In this program I will tell you about a failed raid to rescue us and how it feels to be left for dead by your own government.” He noted that U.S. troops conducted an “incredibly complex, risky and expensive” rescue attempt in July before the beheading of American photojournalist James Foley. “The raid involved 2 dozen Delta Force commandos, several Black Hawk helicopters, gunships, Predator drones, F18 Hornet Jets and refueling aircraft. It took weeks of rehearsals and must have cost tens of millions to perform—but we weren’t there. The Islamic State, anticipating such a move, just put us into cars and moved us to another prison days beforehand. We were left to die. It’s the worst feeling in the world being left behind like that. I will continue to speak out against this military action ... for as long as the mujahideen allow me to live.” 12119901

November 5, 2012—Bahrain—On June 5, 2014, a Bahraini court convicted and sentenced 4 Shi’ites to life imprisonment for killing an Asian man in a 2012 bomb attack in Manama. Defense attorney Zainab Abdulaziz said that the defendants faced charges that included murder, participation in an illegal organization and possession of explosives. She said she would appeal.

November 22, 2012—Syria—U.S. photojournalist James Foley disappeared on November 22, 2012, in Taftanaz, Syria, near the

Turkish border. On August 19, 2014, a London-accented masked spokesman for the Islamic State said in a video posting that the group had beheaded Foley, 40, in retaliation for U.S. airstrikes in Iraq. The video showed Foley saying that U.S. were “my real killers.” The video ran a clip of President Obama’s August 7 announcement that he had authorized U.S. airstrikes against the group in Iraq.

A second hostage, identified as U.S. journalist Steven Joel Sotloff, then appeared in the video. The terrorist spokesman said “the life of this American citizen, Obama, depends on your next decision.” Sotloff, a freelancer who worked for several news organizations, disappeared in Syria around August 13, 2013, while covering Syria’s civil war. The group also posted a Twitter note on Sotloff, a Miami native who wrote for *Time*, *The National Interest*, and the *Christian Science Monitor*.

In November 2013, the terrorists used e-mail to demand a ransom of 100 million euros (\$132.5 million) from both Foley’s family and *GlobalPost* for Foley’s release. The parents of the Rochester, New Hampshire native wanted to negotiate, but the U.S. rejected negotiating with terrorists. The group also demanded the release of unnamed Muslim prisoners.

U.S. officials announced that a rescue operation in Syria earlier in the summer by special forces had failed to find the hostages. The team killed several terrorists; one of the team was slightly injured.

The British press dubbed the spokesman Jihadi John, who was believed to lead 3 British IS jihadis who guard foreign hostages. The BBC’s Frank Gardner reported that hostages had nicknamed them John, Paul and Ringo. The *Guardian* reported that he may have negotiated with 8 Western families for release of hostages, and was involved with the IS release of 2 Spanish journalists.

Fellow hostage Didier Francois told *Europe 1 Radio* that the British terrorists disliked Foley, particularly after finding out that his brother served in the U.S. Air Force. They performed mock executions of Foley, at one point forcing him into a crucifixion

position against a wall in April 2014, according to the *Wall Street Journal*.

On August 12, 2014, Foley's family received its final e-mail from IS, which the *GlobalPost* published: "HOW LONG WILL THE SHEEP FOLLOW THE BLIND SHEPPARD... As for the scum of your society who are held by us, THEY DARED TO ENTER THE LION'S DEN AND WHERE EATEN! ... Today our swords are unsheathed towards you, GOVERNMENT AND CITIZENS ALIKE! AND WE WILL NOT STOP UNTILL WE QUENCH OUR THIRST FOR YOUR BLOOD.... You and your citizens will pay the price of your bombings! The first of which being the blood of the American citizen, James Foley! He will be executed as a DIRECT result of your transgressions toward us!"

The group posted a separate message threatening to attack Americans "in any place" in response to U.S. airstrikes. "We will drown all of you in blood."

Authorities were investigating several British jihadis, including London rapper Abdel Majed Abdel Bary, who traveled to Syria to fight with ISIS, as the spokesman. Bary's Egyptian father was suspected of involvement in the August 1998 bombings of U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya. He was extradited to New York in 2012 to face trial, charged with conspiring with members of al-Qaeda to kill Americans and attack American facilities abroad.

The *Washington Post* reported on August 28, 2014, that the Islamic State had waterboarded 4 hostages, including Foley, in Raqqah, Syria. 12112201, 13089901

November 29, 2012—U.S.—Authorities in Fort Lauderdale, Florida arrested Sheheryar Alam Qazi, 30, and his brother, Raees Alam Qazi, 20, 2 naturalized U.S. citizens from Pakistan, for plotting to provide material support to terrorists and to use a weapon of mass destruction by providing money, property, housing, and communications equipment to conspirators. They pleaded not guilty. On March 12, 2015, the brothers pleaded guilty in Miami to

federal terrorism charges, admitting to planning to attack landmarks in New York City and later assaulting 2 deputy U.S. Marshals while in custody. They pled guilty to one count of conspiring to provide support to terrorists and conspiracy to assault 2 federal employees. Raees pleaded guilty to attempting to provide material support to al-Qaeda.

December 2012—Nigeria—On February 20, 2013, Nigeria announced the arrest of 3 suspected Nigerian terrorists, including Abdullahi Mustapha Berende, 50, who were planning to attack U.S. and Israeli targets. They had made suspicious trips to Iran. The Nigerian State Security Service said that Berende's "Iranian sponsors requested that he identifies and gathers intelligence on public places and prominent hotels frequented by Americans and Israelis to facilitate attacks. There is conclusive evidence that Berende in collaboration with his Iranian handlers were involved in grievous crimes against the national security of this country.... He personally took photographs of the Israeli culture center in Ikoyi, Lagos, which he sent to his handlers ... (Berende's) lieutenants successfully conducted surveillance and gathered relevant data ... for possible attacks." Berende told reporters on February 20, "as for surveillance, that one is true.... It is a regrettable phenomenon I should be proud of it." The SSS said he was paid \$30,000 for the operations, which included surveillance of the USAID, U.S. Peace Corps, and other targets. Berende was the leader of a Shi'ite sect in Ilorin. He traveled to Iran in 2006 to study at an Islamic university. He returned in 2011 for training in the use of pistols, AK47s, and explosives. He called for an attack on former military ruler Ibrahim Babangida and Ibrahim Dasuki, former Sultan of Sokoto, to "unsettle the west." Another member of the cell remained at large.

On August 29, 2013, Justice Ahmed Mohammed in a Nigerian federal court charged 2 Nigerians—Abdullahi Mustapha Berende and Saheed Oluremi Adewumi—with providing support for acts of terrorism by an Iranian militant cell. The court charged Berende with 6 counts, including traveling to Iran between September 2011 and December 2012 and providing "terrorist training together with others now at large on the use of firearms, explosives and other

related weapons.” The charge sheet said he had agreed to recruit people, including Adewumi, for an Iranian terrorist group. The charge sheet claimed he Berende knew and “failed to disclose such information (about terrorist training in Iran and spying in Lagos) to the law enforcement officials.” Adewumi was charged with conspiring to commit terrorist acts and providing technological support, including cameras. The court did not mention that in February, the SSS said the group surveilled USAID, the Peace Corps, and other targets. The men pleaded not guilty to the 6 counts. Proceedings were adjourned until September 17.

December 19, 2012—Nigeria—On November 17, 2013, *AP* reported that Francis Collomp, a French engineer kidnapped in northern Nigeria 11 months earlier, escaped from his Ansaru captors in Zaria, Kaduna State, on a motorcycle. No ransom was paid. He was grabbed by 30 armed men at his home on his 63rd birthday. The terrorists killed a neighbor and a security guard. 12121901

December 25, 2012—Pakistan—Gunmen ambushed the Karachi convoy of Aurangzeb Farooqi, leader of the Deobandi Sunni organization Ahle Sunnat wal Jama’at, killing 6 bodyguards. Farooqi sustained a 6-inch bullet wound in his thigh. The ASJ is the new name for Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan, which was banned in 2002. Authorities believed it was connected to Lashkar-e-Jhangvi. The Sunni ideologue observed “Enemies should listen to this: my task now is Sunni awakening. I will make Sunnis so powerful against Shi’ites that no Sunni will even want to shake hands with a Shi’ite. They will die their own deaths, we won’t have to kill them.” He later said “We say Shias are infidels. We say this on the basis of reason and arguments. I want to be called to the Supreme Court so that I can prove using their own books that they are not Muslims.”

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INDEX TO COUNTRIES AND PLACES

This is an index to where attacks took place, not nationalities of perpetrators, victims, or others involved in the resolution of the incident. References in parentheses are to incident dates.

Afghanistan: (6/30/09); (12/30/09); (2012); (8/8/12); (8/29/12); (10/8/12); (1/7/13); (1/16/13); (1/21/13); (1/25/13); (1/26/13); 1/29/13); (2/24/13); (2/27/13); (2/28/13); (3/8/13); (3/11/13); (3/13/13); (3/26/13); (3/27/13); (4/3/13); (4/6/13); (4/8/13); (4/12/13); (4/19/13); (4/20/13); (4/21/13); (4/22/13); (5/1/13); (5/9/13); (5/13/13); (5/16/13); (5/17/13); (5/21/13); (5/22/13); (5/24/13); (5/25/13); (5/28/13); (5/29/13); (6/1/13); (6/3/13); (6/6/13); (6/8/13); (6/10/13); (6/11/13); (6/13/13); (6/15/13); (6/17/13); (6/18/13); (6/22/13); (6/25/13); (6/27/13); (June 2013); (7/1/13); (7/2/13); (7/4/13); (7/5/13); (7/8/13); (7/9/13); (7/11/13); (7/15/13); (7/18/13); (7/28/13); (7/29/13); (August 2013); (8/3/13); (8/7/13); (8/8/13); (8/10/13); (8/11/13); (8/17/13); (8/20/13); (8/25/13); (8/26/13); (8/27/13); (8/28/13); (8/30/13); (8/31/13); (9/2/13); (9/3/13); (9/5/13); (9/8/13); (9/10/13); (9/13/13); (9/14/13); (9/15/13); (9/18/13); (9/20/13); (9/22/13); (9/23/13); (9/28/13); (9/30/13); (10/2/13); (10/5/13); (10/9/13); (10/12/13); (10/13/13); (10/15/13); (10/18/13); (10/21/13); (10/23/13); (10/25/13); (10/26/13); (10/27/13); (11/3/13); (11/5/13); (11/6/13); (11/8/13); (11/13/13); (11/17/13); (11/18/13); (11/20/13); (11/28/13); (12/2/13); (12/3/13); (12/11/13); (12/15/13); (12/18/13); (12/23/13); (12/25/13); (12/27/13); (1/4/14); (1/6/14); (1/12/14); (1/15/14); (1/17/14); (1/20/14); (1/21/14); (1/23/14); (1/24/14); (1/26/14); (1/29/14); (1/30/14); (1/30–31/14); (1/31/14); (2/1/14); (2/2/14); (2/9/14); (2/10/14); (2/11/14); (2/12/14); (2/15/14); (2/17/14); (2/21/14); (2/23/14); (2/25/14); (2/28/14); (3/2/14); (3/7/14); (3/8/14); (3/9/14); (3/10/14); (3/11/14); (3/12/14); (3/13/14); (3/17/14); (3/18/14); (3/19/14); (3/20/14); (3/24/14); (3/25/14); (3/28/14); (3/29/14); (3/30/14); (3/31/14); (4/2/14); (4/4/14); (4/7/14); (4/11/14); (4/13/14); (4/15/14); (4/17/14); (4/22/14); (4/24/14); (4/28/14); (4/30/14); (5/1/14); (5/5/14); (5/6/14); (5/9/14); (5/11/14); (5/12/14); (5/14/14); (5/20/14); (5/20–21/14); (5/21/14); (5/23/14); (5/26/14); (5/28/14); (5/29/14); (5/31/14); (6/3/14); (6/4/14); (6/5/14); (6/6/14); (6/8/14); (6/9/14); (6/14/14); (6/16/14); (6/19/14); (6/20/14); (6/24/14); (6/25/14); (6/26/14); (7/2/14); (7/5/14); (7/7/14); (7/8/14); (7/10/14); (7/12/14); (7/13/14); (7/15/14); (7/17/14); (7/20/14); (7/21/14); (7/22/14); (7/23/14); (7/24/14); (7/25/14); (7/26/14); (7/27/14); (7/29/14); (8/5/14); (8/7/14); (8/12/14); (8/13/14); (8/14/14); (8/15/14); (8/20/14); (8/23/14); (8/30/14); (9/1/14); (9/2/14); (9/3/14); (9/4/14); (9/8/14); (9/15/14); (9/16/14); (9/17/14); (9/25/14); (9/26/14); (10/1/14); (10/2/14); (10/8/14); (10/10/14); (10/11/14); (10/12/14); (10/12–13/14); (10/13/14); (10/14/14); (10/18/14); (10/19/14); (10/21/14); (10/23/14); (10/24/14); (10/25/14); (10/27/14); (11/2/14); (11/9/14); (11/10/14); (11/13/14); (11/14/14); (11/15/14); (11/16/14); (11/18/14); (11/19/14); (11/22/14); (11/23/14); (11/24/14); (11/25/14); (11/27/14); (11/28/14); (11/29/14); (12/1/14); (12/2/14); (12/3/14); (12/5/14); (12/6/14); (12/11/14); (12/12/14); (12/13/14); (12/17/14); (12/18/14); (12/20/14); (12/28/14);

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(3/21/15); (3/24/15); (3/30/15); (April 2015); (4/2/15); (4/3/15); (4/7/15);
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(11/7/15); (11/10/15); (11/21/15); (11/24/15); (11/25/15); (11/28/15); (12/1/15);
(12/7/15); (12/8–9/15); (12/10/15); (12/11/15); (12/17/15); (12/20/15);
(12/21/15); (12/28/15)

Africa: (2/7/15)

Albania: (12/13/13); (4/15/14); (2/10/15); (3/17/15); (3/25/15); (6/2/15); (July
2015); (11/14/15)

Algeria: (1/16/13); (1/27/13); (2/23/13); (5/8/13); (7/19/13); (8/28/13);
(10/28/13); (12/4/13); (3/14/14); (4/6/14); (4/19/14); (7/12/14); (9/21/14);
(10/11/14); (2/16/15); (4/28/15); (5/19/15); (5/19–20/15); (7/7/15); (7/18/15);
(8/14/15); (8/22/15); (12/25/15)

Argentina: (7/18/94); (9/20/14); (1/18/15)

Australia: 13, (2/21/14); (8/11/14); (9/10/14); (9/18/14); (9/23/14); (9/30/14);
(10/21/14); (10/28/14); (11/3/14); (12/15/14); (12/23/14); (1/20/15); (2/10/15);
(2/25/15); (3/6/15); (4/2/15); (4/18/15); (4/20/15); (5/8/15); (6/18/15); (6/23/15);
(7/23/15); (8/12/15); (9/28/15); (10/2/15); (10/12/15); (10/14/15); (11/15/15);
(12/10/15); (12/14/15)

Austria: (9/21/75); (1/11/14); (2/3/14); (4/14/14); (6/5/14); (8/30/14); (9/9/14);
(10/16/14); (10/28/14); (11/28/14); (1/10/15); (5/26/15); (6/16/15); (7/15/15);
(8/14/15); (12/4/15); (12/5/15); (12/17/15)

Azerbaijan: (5/30/12); (3/30/15)

Bahrain: (11/5/12); (2013); (March 2013); (5/29/13); (7/17/13); (8/17/13);
(9/29/13); (10/22/13); (10/28/13); (November 2013); (11/23/13); (12/17/13);
(12/28–29/13); (2/14/14); (3/3/14); (3/6/14); (4/6/14); (4/11/14); (4/19/14);
(4/29/14); (5/5/14); (7/4/14); (12/8/14); (12/9/14); (12/19/14); (2/7/15);
(3/16/15); (3/19/15); (4/28/15); (7/15/15); (7/28/15); (8/28/15); (9/30/15);
(10/1/15); (11/3/15); (11/15/15)

Bangladesh: (April 2001); (2013); (6/23/14); (1/19/15); (2/3/15); (2/7/15);
(2/26/15); (3/30/15); (5/12/15); (7/1/15); (8/7/15); (8/17/15); (9/24/15);
(9/28/15); (10/3/15); (10/6/15); (10/20/15); (10/24/15); (10/31/15); (11/10/15);
(11/18/15); (11/24/15); (11/26/15); (12/5/15); (12/24/15); (12/25/15)

Belgium: (4/16/13); (6/25/13); (9/26/13); (10/8/13); (5/24/14); (8/6/14);
(9/29/14); (1/11/15); (1/13/15); (1/15/15); (1/20/15); (1/27/15); (2/2/15);
(2/11/15); (3/6/15); (6/8/15); (7/22/15); (8/21/15); (10/26/15); (11/17/15);
(11/21/15); (11/26/15); (12/29/15); (12/30/15)

Bosnia-Herzegovina: (6/27/10); (2011); (12/20/13); (9/3/14); (12/31/14);
(3/13/15); (4/27/15); (8/20/15); (10/6/15); (11/5/15); (11/18/15); (11/24/15);
(12/21/15)

Brazil: (2/12/05); (10/26/14); (3/12/15)

Bulgaria: (7/18/12); (1/19/13); (11/26/14); (1/1/15)

Burkina Faso: (4/4/15); (8/24/15); (10/9/15); (11/27/15)

Burma *see* Myanmar

Burundi: (1/4/15); (5/2/15); (5/20/15); (5/22/15); (5/23/15); (6/22/15); (7/13/15);
(8/2/15); (8/3/15); (8/15/15); (8/18/15); (9/7/15); (9/11/15); (11/7/15);
(11/16/15); (11/21/15); (11/27/15); (12/11/15); (12/12/15)

Cambodia: (9/13/13)

Cameroon: (2/19/13); (11/13/13); (1/15/14); (4/4–5/14); (May 2014); (5/1/14);
(7/16/14); (7/27/14); (9/6–7/14); (10/7/14); (12/17/14); (12/28/14); (1/3/15);
(1/12/15); (1/18/15); (2/4/15); (2/9/15); (2/16/15); (3/19/15); (3/28/15);
(4/16/15); (7/13/15); (7/19/15); (7/22/15); (7/25/15); (8/4/15); (8/11/15);
(9/3/15); (9/13/15); (9/20/15); (9/21–22/15); (9/22/15); (10/11/15); (11/9/15);
(11/17/15); (11/21/15); (11/27–29/15); (11/28/15); (11/30/15); (12/1/15);
(12/11/15)

Canada: (8/26/10); (March 2013); (4/22/13); (7/1/13); (10/16/13); (10/27/13);
(7/23/14); (9/17/14); (10/20/14); (10/22/14); (12/8/14); (1/9/15); (1/12/15);
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(5/7/15); (5/16–17/15); (6/10/15); (7/3/15); (7/29/15); (11/12/15); (11/14/15);
(11/17/15); (11/18/15)

Canary Islands: (7/7/15)

Central African Republic: (9/8/13); (11/16/13); (11/28/13); (12/20/13);
(12/22/13); (12/25/13); (12/27/13); (1/17/14); (3/28/14); (4/8–10/14); (4/9/14);
(4/11/14); (4/22/14); (4/26/14); (5/1–5/14); (5/13/14); (5/28/14); (5/30/14);
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(12/3/14); (1/6/15); (1/17/15); (1/19/15); (1/20/15); (1/23/15); (1/25/15); (7/6–
7/15); (8/2/15); (10/14/15); (10/15/15); (12/4/15)

Ceuta: (6/21/13); (9/16/13); (1/24/15); (3/10/15); (12/12/15)

Chad: 14, (2/13/15); (6/15/15); (6/28/15); (6/29/15); (7/11/15); (8/28/15);
(10/6/15); (10/10/15); (11/1/15); (11/8/15); (12/5/15)

Chile: (1991); (1/4/13); (9/8/14); (9/23/14); (9/25/14)

China: (4/24/13); (7/20/13); (8/20/13); (10/28/13); (11/6/13); (11/16/13);
(11/25/13); (12/16/13); (12/30/13); (1/13/14); (1/24/14); (2/14/14); (2/27/14);
(3/1/14); (3/5/14); (3/17/14); (3/21/14); (4/12/14); (4/30/14); (5/6/14); (5/8/14);
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(8/1/14); (8/23/14); (9/8/14); (9/20–21/14); (11/28/14); (1/12/15); (1/31/15);

(3/6/15); (3/10/15); (6/17/15); (7/12/15); (7/13/15); (7/24/15); (8/13/15);
(8/27/15); (9/18/15); (9/30/15); (10/1/15); (12/6/15); (12/24/15); (12/29/15)

Colombia: (2/14/03); (January 2013); (1/7/13); (1/18/13); (1/20/13); (1/25/13);
(1/30/13); (2/4/13); (5/26/13); (6/20/13); (7/10/13); (7/20/13); (11/7/13);
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(11/26/14); (12/17/14); (12/26/14); (1/7/15); (2/18/15); (3/10/15); (4/14–15/15);
(4/29/15); (5/21/15); (5/22/15); (6/4/15); (6/10/15); (6/14/15); (7/2/15); (7/8/15);
(7/25/15); (9/23/15); (10/26/15); (11/30/15); (12/11/15)

Congo: (7/12/13); (8/28/13); (12/12/13); (2/14/14); (2/15/14); (6/6/14); (9/7/14);
(10/15/14); (10/17/14); (11/20/14); (12/7/14); (2/3/15); (3/18/15); (3/27/15);
(4/23/15); (5/4/15); (5/5/15); (5/13–14/15); (6/2/15); (10/12/15); (10/26/15);
(11/30/15)

Costa Rica: (1984)

Croatia: (9/13/13)

Cuba: (4/14/15); (4/15/15); (5/29/15)

Cyprus: (7/3/12); (2/28/14); (3/20/14); (5/27/15); (6/29/15); (11/21/15)

Czech Republic: (2012); (11/4/13); (1/1/14); (April 2014); (9/24/14); (11/18/14);
(11/20/14); (5/6/15); (10/7/15); (11/25/15)

Denmark: (2013); (9/3/14); (10/22/14); (10/23/14); (12/4/14); (12/18/14);
(2/14/15); (11/26/15); (12/15/15)

Djibouti: (5/25/14)

Dubai: (6/25/13); (September 2013)

Ecuador: (8/8/13)

Egypt: (2011); (August 2012); (2013); (4/17/13); (5/5/13); (5/9/13); (5/11/13);
(5/16/13); (5/20/13); (6/3/13); (7/21/13); (August 2013); (8/9/13); (8/10/13);
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(3/14/15); (3/24/15); (3/28/15); (4/2/15); (4/4/15); (4/5/15); (4/8/15); (4/9/15);
(4/12/15); (4/13/15); (4/14/15); (4/16/15); (4/20/15); (5/3/15); (5/8/15);

(5/13/15); (5/16–17/15); (5/25/15); (5/31/15); (6/3/15); (6/8/15); (6/10/15);
(6/29/15); (7/1/15); (7/2/15); (7/9/15); (7/11/15); (7/16/15); (7/18/15); (7/22/15);
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(11/12/15); (11/24/15); (11/28/15); (12/4/15); (12/8/15); (12/27/15); (12/31/15)

El Salvador: (8/24/15); (8/28/15)

Ethiopia: (4/26/01); (6/9/02); (1/2/13); (1/3/13); (3/26/13); (10/12–13/13);
(2/14/14); (2/17/14); (4/15/14); (12/19/14); (1/15/15); (1/30/15); (7/10/15);
(8/3/15); (12/11/15)

Europe: (6/1/13); (7/22/13); (8/20/13); (12/17/14); (11/12/15) *see also* specific
countries

Finland: (3/8/14); (9/17/14); (12/19/14); (11/13/15); (12/8/15)

France: (1974); (10/3/80); (8/9/82); (September 2012); (January 2013); (1/9/13);
(2/5/13); (2/12/13); (2/26/13); (March 2013); (3/7/13); (5/7/13); (5/25/13);
(6/24–25/13); (8/11/13); (9/19/13); (10/1/13); (11/15/13); (11/18/13); (1/19/14);
(2/11/14); (3/4/14); (3/7/14); (3/11/14); (5/13/14); (5/20/14); (5/22/14);
(6/13/14); (6/17/14); (7/11/14); (8/22/14); (8/29/14); (9/10/14); (9/16–17/14);
(9/17/14); (9/24/14); (10/8/14); (12/15/14); (12/17/14); (12/20/14); (12/21/14);
(12/22/14); (1/7/15); (1/8/15); (1/9/15); (1/10/15); (1/11/15); (1/13/15);
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(5/28/15); (6/6/15); (6/8/15); (6/26/15); (7/5–6/15); (7/10/15); (7/13/15);
(7/26/15); (8/16/15); (8/21/15); (9/22/15); (10/6/15); (10/29/15); (11/13/15);
(11/18/15); (11/24/15); (12/1/15); (12/14/15); (12/18/15); (12/19/15)

Gaza Strip: (11/1/13); (12/24/13); (1/13/14); (1/16/14); (1/22/14); (2/9/14);
(7/2/14); (8/1/14); (8/20/14); (8/21/14); (8/22/14); (9/7/14); (12/12/14);
(12/23/14); (1/17/15); (4/17/15); (4/18/15); (5/26/15); (6/11/15)

Georgia: (6/10/14)

Germany: (2/2/13); (March 2013); (6/25/13); (7/17/13); (9/10/13); (December
2013); (12/26/13); (January 2014); (1/25/14); (2/7/14); (3/14/14); (3/31/14);
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(11/23/15); (11/26/15); (11/27/15); (12/3/15); (12/6/15); (12/15/15); (12/17/15);
(12/18/15); (12/31/15)

Golan Heights: (February 2013); (8/28/14); (1/18/15); (1/27/15); (5/4/15)

Greece: (11/9/95); (1/11/13); (1/13/13); (1/14/13); (1/15/13); (1/20/13); (3/27/13);
(July 2013); (9/1/13); (9/18/13); (10/4/13); (11/1/13); (12/30/13); (1/6/14);

(1/12/14); (1/17/14); (1/22/14); (1/27/14); (2/10/14); (2/14/14); (3/24/14);
(4/10/14); (4/29/14); (7/16/14); (10/2/14); (12/10/14); (12/12/14); (1/3/15);
(1/17/15); (2/28/15); (4/20/15); (11/24/15)

Guantanamo Bay: (6/30/09); (9/11/12); (10/8/12); (4/15/13); (5/26/13); (7/14/13);
(7/26/13); (8/4/13); (8/28/13); (11/23/13); (12/18/13); (January 2014); (2/17/14);
(2/21/14); (2/23/14); (2/25/14); (6/3/14); (6/16/14); (6/18/14); (10/1/14);
(11/20/14); (11/21/14); (12/7/14); (12/20/14); (12/31/14); (1/9/15); (1/12/15);
(1/14/15); (3/17/15); (3/30/15); (4/12/15); (5/7/15); (6/13/15); (7/22/15);
(9/22/15); (9/25/15); (10/22/15); (10/28/15); (10/30/15); (11/3/15); (11/14/15)

Guatemala: (1988); (6/14/13); (8/6/13); (3/13/14); (6/3/15)

Guinea: (1/20/15)

Guyana: (2/9/14)

Honduras: (7/21/14)

Hong Kong: (1/12/15); (6/15/15); *see also* China

Hungary: (1/22/14); (11/14/15); (11/24/15)

India: (May 1991); (3/12/93); (1995); (12/13/01); (7/11/06); (11/26/08); (2/21/13);
(4/17/13); (5/25/13); (7/7/13); (8/27/13); (8/28/13); (8/30/13); (9/13/13); (9/25–
26/13); (9/26/13); (10/4/13); (10/5/13); (10/26/13); (10/27/13); (11/5/13);
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(3/28/14); (4/9/14); (4/12/14); (4/13–14/14); (4/21/14); (4/24/14); (4/25/14);
(5/1/14); (5/1–2/14); (5/9/14); (6/19/14); (6/25/14); (10/2/14); (10/28–29/14);
(11/13/14); (11/27/14); (11/28/14); (11/29/14); (12/1/14); (12/3/14); (12/4/14);
(12/13/14); (12/21/14); (12/23/14); (12/28/14); (1/18/15); (1/23/15); (1/30/15);
(3/11/15); (3/20/15); (4/2/15); (4/7/15); (4/11/15); (5/3/15); (5/8/15); (6/4/15);
(6/9/15); (6/29/15); (7/8/15); (7/27/15); (8/8/15); (8/9/15); (8/10–11/15);
(8/12/15); (8/13/15); (8/18/15); (8/28/15); (9/18/15); (10/5/15); (10/6/15);
(10/7/15); (11/10/15); (11/17/15); (11/22/15); (12/8/15)

Indonesia: (1986); (1/4/13); (1/5/13); (2/21/13); (3/14/13); (5/2/13); (5/8/13);
(5/13/13); (5/14/13); (6/3/13); (7/11/13); (8/7/13); (8/9/13); (8/16/13); (9/10/13);
(10/17/13); (12/3/13); (12/31/13); (1/21/14); (8/1/14); (Late September 2014);
(10/6/14); (1/3/15); (1/5/15); (3/23/15); (April 2015); (5/24–25/15); (7/10/15);
(7/13/15); (8/12/15); (11/25/15); (12/23/15); (12/27/15)

Internet: (1/31/13); (3/2/13); (3/28/13); (4/7/13); (4/15/13); (5/5/13); (5/13–
14/13); (5/14/13); (5/16/13); (5/30/13); (6/3/13); (6/8/13); (6/30/13); (7/3/13);
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(11/13/15); (11/16/15)

Iran: (11/4/79); (3/9/07); (10/25/13); (11/10/13); (February 2014); (2/6/14);
(6/14/14); (6/24/14); (9/9/14); (11/29/14); (1/17/15); (4/2/15); (4/6/15);
(4/20/15); (12/9/15)

Iraq: (10/21/06); (9/27/07); (2013); (1/3/13); (1/16/13); (1/23/13); (2/3/13);
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2014); (6/2/14); (6/3/14); (6/4/14); (6/5/14); (6/6/14); (6/7/14); (6/8/14);
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(8/2/14); (8/6/14); (8/7/14); (8/16/14); (8/22/14); (8/23/14); (8/25/14); (8/29/14);
(8/30/14); (September 2014); (9/1/14); (9/4/14); (9/5/14); (9/7/14); (9/8/14);
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(12/16/15); (12/23/15); (12/26/15)

Ireland: (1/25/13); (7/5/13); (10/16/14); (11/17/14); (12/1/14); (12/9/14);
(12/24/14); (1/16/15); (10/11/15)

Israel: (4/22/79); (6/14/93); (6/20/05); (2012); (2/26/13); (4/17/13); (4/30/13);
(8/13/13); (8/22/13); (10/5/13); (10/28/13); (11/13/13); (12/19/13); (12/22/13);
(12/29/13); (1/22/14); (3/5/14); (3/10/14); (3/12–14/14); (3/18/14); (3/21/14);
(3/28/14); (4/4/14); (4/14/14); (4/21/14); (6/11/14); (6/12/14); (6/14/14);
(6/16/14); (6/22/14); (6/28/14); (6/29/14); (6/30/14); (7/2/14); (7/6/14); (7/7/14);
(7/8/14); (7/15/14); (7/19/14); (7/22/14); (8/22/14); (10/7/14); (10/22/14);
(10/29/14); (11/1/14); (11/5/14); (11/7/14); (11/10/14); (11/16/14); (11/18/14);
(11/20/14); (11/24/14); (11/29/14); (12/3/14); (12/8/14); (12/12/14); (12/19/14);
(12/26/14); (1/18/15); (1/21/15); (1/28/15); (2/23/15); (2/26/15); (3/6/15);
(3/30/15); (April 2015); (4/2/15); (4/16/15); (4/25/15); (5/21/15); (5/24/15);
(6/4/15); (6/18/15); (6/19/15); (6/21/15); (6/26/15); (7/3/15); (7/6/15); (7/19/15);
(7/30/15); (7/31/15); (8/3/15); (8/9/15); (9/29–30/15); (10/1/15); (10/3/15);
(10/4/15); (10/7/15); (10/8/15); (10/9/15); (10/10/15); (10/11/15); (10/12/15);
(10/13/15); (10/14/15); (10/16/15); (10/17/15); (10/18/15); (10/19/15);
(10/20/15); (10/21–22/15); (10/23/15); (10/24/15); (10/25/15); (10/26/15);
(10/28/15); (10/29/15); (10/30/15); (10/31/15); (11/2/15); (11/4/15); (11/6/15);
(11/8/15); (11/9/15); (11/10/15); (11/13/15); (11/16/15); (11/19/15); (11/21/15);
(11/22/15); (11/23/15); (11/25/15); (11/27/15); (11/29/15); (12/1/15); (12/3/15);
(12/4/15); (12/7/15); (12/8/15); (12/9/15); (12/10/15); (12/11/15); (12/14/15);
(12/16/15); (12/17/15); (12/18/15); (12/19/15); (12/20/15); (12/23/15);
(12/24/15); (12/25/15); (12/26/15); (12/27/15); (12/31/15)

Italy: (4/28/13); (8/6/13); (11/22/13); (12/6/13); (1/16/14); (1/24–25/14);
(12/22/14); (1/13/15); (1/18/15); (3/25/15); (4/4/15); (4/16/15); (4/24/15);
(5/3/15); (6/25/15); (July 2015); (7/6/15); (7/19/15); (7/22/15); (11/10/15);

(11/12/15); (11/19/15); (11/23/15); (12/1/15)

Ivory Coast: (9/3/15)

Jamaica: (4/1/15)

Japan: (3/20/95); (11/28/13); (1/25/14); (10/6/14); (3/19/15); (4/21/15); (4/28/15); (11/23/15)

Jordan: (1999); (February 2012); (9/9/13); (9/25/13); (11/20/13); (12/10/13); (2/17/14); (9/24/14); (10/27/14); (12/5/14); (2/25/15); (7/6/15); (7/28/15); (7/29/15); (11/9/15)

Kazakhstan

Kenya: (8/7/98); (October 2011); (6/19/12); (August 2012); (5/26/13); (8/16/13); (9/13/13); (9/21/13); (9/25/13); (10/2/13); (12/10/13); (12/12/13); (12/14/13); (1/1/14); (1/16/14); (2/2/14); (2/12/14); (3/11/14); (3/17/14); (3/19/14); (3/23/14); (3/29/14); (3/30/14); (3/31/14); (4/1/14); (4/8/14); (4/17/14); (4/23/14); (5/3/14); (5/16/14); (5/19/14); (6/10/14); (6/15–16/14); (6/16/14); (7/6/14); (7/8/14); (7/11/14); (7/12/14); (7/18/14); (7/20/14); (8/22/14); (10/18/14); (11/17/14); (11/22/14); (12/1/14); (12/2/14); (1/11/15); (1/14/15); (2/7/15); (3/13/15); (3/15/15); (3/17/15); (3/18/15); (4/2/15); (4/18/15); (4/21/15); (4/24/15); (5/21/15); (5/26/15); (6/14/15); (7/7/15); (8/18/15); (8/23/15); (9/8/15); (10/26/15); (11/17/15); (11/28/15); (12/2/15); (12/13/15); (12/14/15); (12/16/15); (12/21/15); (12/24/15); (12/26/15)

Kosovo: (5/15/15); (11/25/15); (12/1/15)

Kuwait: (8/21/14); (6/26/15); (7/30/15); (8/16/15); (9/1/15); (11/19/15)

Kyrgyzstan: (7/16/15); (12/10–11/15)

Lebanon: (2/14/05); (4/23/13); (5/26/13); (5/27/13); (5/28/13); (6/16/13); (6/25/13); (7/9/13); (7/16/13); (7/17/13); (8/9/13); (8/15/13); (8/23/13); (11/1/13); (11/12/13); (11/19/13); (11/30/13); (12/4/13); (12/17/13); (12/27/13); (1/2/14); (1/5/14); (1/14/14); (1/15/14); (1/16/14); (1/17/14); (1/21/14); (1/24/14); (1/25/14); (February 2014); (2/1/14); (2/3/14); (2/8/14); (2/19/14); (2/22/14); (3/14/14); (3/17/14); (3/27/14); (3/28/14); (3/29/14); (4/7/14); (4/8/14); (6/20/14); (6/24/14); (6/25/14); (7/2/14); (7/7/14); (August 2014); (8/2/14); (8/4/14); (8/5/14); (9/6/14); (9/10/14); (9/17/14); (9/19/14); (9/20/14); (10/5/14); (10/7/14); (10/9/14); (10/17/14); (11/14/14); (11/22/14); (11/25/14); (12/2/14); (12/3/14); (1/10/15); (1/12/15); (1/15/15); (1/24/15); (1/28/15); (4/7/15); (4/9/15); (4/21/15); (4/23/15); (5/13/15); (7/1/15); (7/18/15); (7/25/15); (7/28/15); (8/15/15); (10/16/15); (11/5/15); (11/12/15); (11/21/15); (11/27/15); (12/5/15); (12/11/15); (12/29/15)

Lesotho: (2/1/15)

Libya: (9/11/12); (1/3/13); (1/12/13); (1/24/13); (3/26/13); (4/15/13); (4/23/13); (5/13/13); (5/17/13); (5/29/13); (6/15/13); (6/19/13); (7/22/13); (7/23/13); (7/25/13); (8/23/13); (September 2013); (9/11/13); (9/16/13); (9/29/13); (10/2/13); (10/5/13); (10/10/13); (10/11/13); (10/18/13); (10/22/13); (10/24/13); (10/29/13); (11/7/13); (11/9/13); (11/14/13); (11/28/13); (12/5/13); (12/9/13); (12/11/13); (12/20/13); (12/22/13); (12/26/13); (12/27/13); (12/29/13); (1/2/14); (1/11/14); (1/17/14); (1/19/14); (1/20/14); (1/24–25/14); (1/29/14); (1/30/14); (2/5/14); (2/8/14); (2/28/14); (3/4/14); (3/17/14); (3/22/14); (March–April 2014); (4/8/14); (4/15/14); (4/29/14); (May 2014); (5/2/14); (5/8/14); (5/20/14);

(6/4/14); (6/11/14); (6/26/14); (7/5/14); (7/17/14); (7/25/14); (7/26/14);
(7/29/14); (8/1/14); (8/12/14); (September 2014); (9/18–19/14); (10/2–3/14);
(10/7/14); (11/9/14); (11/12/14); (11/13/14); (12/23/14); (12/30/14); (1/3/15);
(1/6/15); (1/15/15); (1/17/15); (1/24/15); (1/27/15); (2/5/15); (2/6/15); (2/13/15);
(2/20/15); (2/22/15); (2/24/15); (3/4/15); (3/6/15); (3/12/15); (3/15/15);
(3/16/15); (3/18/15); (3/24/15); (3/25/15); (4/12/15); (4/13/15); (4/19/15);
(4/27/15); (May 2015); (5/14/15); (5/26/15); (5/31/15); (6/3/15); (6/10/15);
(6/12/15); (6/14/15); (7/3/15); (7/19/15); (7/30/15); (8/6/15); (September 2015);
(9/7/15); (9/18/15); (10/7/15); (10/23/15); (10/27/15); (11/8/15); (11/11/15);
(11/14/15); (11/24/15); (12/2/15); (12/14/15)

Lithuania: (2009); (10/2/13)

Macedonia: (2/16/14); (4/21/15); (5/9/15); (7/30/15); (8/6/15)

Madagascar: (1/25/14); (2/17/15)

Malaysia: (November 2013); (11/15/13); (1/27/14); (3/8/14); (4/2/14); (4/28/14);
(5/4/14); (5/6/14); (5/8/14); (6/16/14); (8/21/14); (9/25/14); (10/9/14);
(10/15/14); (4/6/15); (May 2015); (9/24/15); (10/15/15); (12/5/15)

Maldives: (10/7/13); (9/28/15); (11/2/15)

Mali: (12/22/00); (November 2011); (11/24/11); (4/6/12); (2/8/13); (2/26/13);
(March 2013); (3/30/13); (4/12/13); (4/15/13); (5/10/13); (6/4/13); (7/20/13);
(7/21/13); (September 2013); (9/23/13); (9/27/13); (9/28/13); (9/29/13);
(10/7/13); (10/8/13); (10/23/13); (11/2/13); (11/4/13); (11/20/13); (11/21/13);
(11/22/13); (11/28/13); (12/9/13); (12/14/13); (1/10/14); (1/20/14); (1/23/14);
(1/24/14); (2/4/14); (2/8/14); (2/10–11/14); (2/17/14); (2/23/14); (2/24/14);
(2/26/14); (3/8/14); (3/20/14); (4/11/14); (4/23/14); (5/2/14); (5/13/14);
(5/18/14); (6/11/14); (6/30/14); (7/14/14); (7/31/14); (8/16/14); (9/2/14);
(9/14/14); (9/18/14); (10/3/14); (10/7/14); (10/29/14); (11/2/14); (11/8/14);
(11/25/14); (12/10/14); (12/18/14); (1/5/15); (1/17/15); (1/21/15); (1/25/15);
(1/29/15); (1/31/15); (3/7/15); (3/8/15); (3/23/15); (3/30/15); (4/3/15); (4/5/15);
(4/12/15); (4/15/15); (4/17/15); (4/28/15); (4/29/15); (4/30/15); (5/3/15);
(5/5/15); (5/11/15); (5/17–18/15); (5/25/15); (6/10/15); (6/27/15); (6/28/15);
(7/2/15); (7/5/15); (7/10/15); (7/11/15); (8/2/15); (8/3/15); (8/7/15); (8/10/15);
(8/13/15); (9/1/15); (9/12/15); (9/20/15); (9/26/15); (10/6–7/15); (10/9/15);
(10/13/15); (11/20/15); (11/28/15); (12/3/15); (12/15/15); (12/18/15); (12/19–
20/15); (12/25/15); (12/26/15)

Mauritania: (12/24/07); (9/16/13); (1/4/14); (4/20/15); (6/16/15)

Mauritius: (12/20/15)

Mediterranean Sea: (4/25/13)

Melilla: (5/30/14); (8/2/14); (9/25–26/14); (2/24/15); (7/22/15)

Mexico: (2/27/85); (5/14/13); (8/5/13); (12/2/13); (8/5/14); (4/13/15)

Middle East: (8/2/13); (11/1/15); *see also* specific countries

Moldova: (2011); (11/26/14); (12/9/14); (10/7/15); (11/18/15); (11/25/15)

Mongolia: (7/15/15)

Morocco: (8/16/13); (12/26/13); (3/14/14); (3/24/14); (5/26/14); (6/25/14);
(8/14/14); (8/22/14); (9/12/14); (9/25/14); (9/25–26/14); (11/12/14); (11/15/14);
(12/16/14); (1/17/15); (2/19/15); (2/20/15); (4/1/15); (4/13/15); (6/11/15);

(7/17/15); (7/21/15); (7/24/15); (8/25/15); (9/14/15); (10/5/15); (10/22/15)

Mozambique: (10/30/13); (11/6/13); (1/10/15); (3/3/15)

Myanmar: (5/28–29/13); (10/11/13) (10/13–14/13); (10/15/13); (10/16–17/13);
(4/20/14); (5/18/14); (12/10/14); (10/29/15)

Nepal: (11/13/13); (11/19/13)

Netherlands: (2002); (5/6/02); (7/17/13); (9/25/13); (10/16/13); (10/23/13);
(3/5/14); (4/23/14); (7/17/14); (8/6/14); (8/27–28/14); (9/29/14); (11/21/14);
(1/29/15); (March 2015); (3/17/15); (4/21/15); (6/8/15); (9/3/15); (11/14/15);
(12/10/15)

New Zealand: (11/11–12/14); (3/10/15)

Nicaragua: (7/20/14)

Niger: (9/16/10); (5/23/13); (6/1/13); (2/17/14); (10/30/14); (1/17/15); (2/6/15);
(2/7–8/15); (2/9/15); (2/16/15); (2/20/15); (4/25/15); (5/14/15); (6/18/15);
(6/23/15); (10/5/15); (11/25/15)

Nigeria: (10/10/10); (4/8/11); (12/25/11); (1/27/12); (April 2012); (December
2012); (12/19/12); (2013); (1/2/13); (1/3/13); (1/19/13); (1/28/13); (1/30–31/13);
(2/1/13); (2/5/13); (2/8/13); (2/9/13); (2/16/13); (2/19/13); (2/20/13); (2/23/13);
(3/3/13); (3/9/13); (3/18/13); (3/22/13); (3/27/13); (3/28/13); (3/29/13);
(3/31/13); (4/5/13); (4/16/13); (4/22/13); (May 2013); (5/3/13); (5/7/13);
(5/8/13); (5/17/13); (5/19/13); (5/30/13); (6/8/13); (6/16/13); (6/27/13);
(6/28/13); (7/6/13); (7/12/13); (7/29/13); (8/12/13); (8/14/13); (8/15/13);
(8/20/13); (8/24/13); (8/26/13); (8/28/13); (8/30/13); (9/4/13); (9/6/13); (9/8/13);
(9/14–15/13); (9/17/13); (9/20/13); (9/25/13); (9/26/13); (9/29/13); (10/3/13);
(10/6/13); (10/7/13); (10/9/13); (10/20/13); (10/22/13); (10/23/13); (10/23–
24/13); (10/25/13); (10/26/13); (11/2/13); (11/4/13); (11/9/13); (11/15/13);
(11/21/13); (11/26/13); (12/2/13); (12/13/13); (12/20/13); (12/23/13);
(12/28/13); (12/29/13); (1/6/14); (1/7/14); (1/8/14); (1/9/14); (1/11/14);
(1/14/14); (1/15/14); (1/16/14); (1/19–20/14); (1/20/14); (1/26/14); (1/31/14);
(2/1/14); (2/11/14); (2/15/14); (2/20/14); (2/23/14); (2/25/14); (2/27/14);
(3/1/14); (3/2/14); (3/3/14); (3/11–13/14); (3/14/14); (3/16/14); (3/18/14);
(3/20/14); (3/24/14); (3/25/14); (3/30/14); (3/31/14); (4/1/14); (4/5/14);
(4/14/14); (4/17/14); (5/1/14); (5/2/14); (5/3/14); (5/4/14); (5/5/14); (5/6/14);
(5/9/14); (5/12/14); (5/13/14); (5/14/14); (5/17/14); (5/18/14); (5/20/14); (5/20–
21/14); (5/24/14); (5/30/14); (6/1/14); (6/2/14); (6/3/14); (6/5/14); (6/15/14);
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(6/29/14); (Late June-early July 2014); (July 2014); (7/1/14); (7/4/14); (7/11/14);
(7/16/14); (7/18/14); (7/23/14); (7/24/14); (7/27/14); (7/28/14); (7/29/14);
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(9/1/14); (9/3/14); (9/5–6/14); (9/12/14); (9/17/14); (9/24/14); (10/2/14);
(10/17/14); (10/17–18/14); (10/20/14); (10/22/14); (10/23/14); (10/24/14);
(10/24–25/14); (10/31/14); (11/2/14); (11/3/14); (11/5/14); (11/6/14); (11/7/14);
(11/10/14); (11/12/14); (11/13/14); (11/14/14); (11/16/14); (11/20/14);
(11/24/14); (11/25/14); (11/27/14); (11/28/14); (December 2014); (12/1/14);
(12/2/14); (12/4/14); (12/6/14); (12/10/14); (12/11/14); (12/12/14); (12/14/14);
(12/17/14); (12/19/14); (12/20/14); (12/22/14); (12/30/14); (12/31/14); (1/3/15);
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(2/14/15); (2/15/15); (2/18/15); (2/19/15); (2/20/15); (2/22/15); (2/23/15);

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(3/27/15); (3/28/15); (4/3/15); (4/11/15); (4/24/15); (4/27/15); (4/28/15);
(4/29/15); (5/2/15); (5/6/15); (5/8/15); (5/13–14/15); (5/15/15); (5/16/15);
(5/17/15); (5/22/15); (5/23/15); (5/26/15); (5/29/15); (5/30/15); (5/31/15);
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(6/27/15); (6/30/15); (7/1/15); (7/3/15); (7/5/15); (7/5–6/15); (7/6/15); (7/7/15);
(7/10–11/15); (7/11/15); (7/16/15); (7/17/15); (7/22/15); (7/24/15); (7/26/15);
(7/29–30/15); (8/2/15); (8/3/15); (8/11/15); (8/12/15); (8/13/15); (8/22/15);
(8/25/15); (8/27/15); (8/28/15); (8/30/15); (9/1/15); (9/11/15); (9/15/15);
(9/18/15); (9/19/15); (9/23/15); (10/1/15); (10/2/15); (10/6–7/15); (10/7/15);
(10/10/15); (10/13–14/15); (10/14/15); (10/15/15); (10/16/15); (10/19/15);
(10/23/15); (10/24/15); (10/27/15); (10/31/15); (11/1/15); (11/2/15); (11/8/15);
(11/10/15); (11/15/15); (11/16/15); (11/17/15); (11/18/15); (11/27/15); (11/29–
30/15); (12/1/15); (12/5/15); (12/12–13/15); (12/20/15); (12/27/15); (12/28/15)

North Korea: (7/1/15)

Northern Ireland: (December 1972); (March 1989); (8/15/98); (10/8–10/13);
(10/10/13); (10/28/13); (10/29/13); (11/8/13); (11/20/13); (11/24/13);
(11/25/13); (12/5/13); (12/13/13); (3/6–7/14); (4/18/14); (5/29/14); (6/4/14);
(6/6/14); (7/1/14); (8/20/14); (11/10/14); (11/16/14); (11/20/14); (11/24/14);
(11/27/14); (12/1/14); (12/17/14); (12/18/14); (12/19/14); (2/25/15); (4/28/15);
(5/5/15); (7/9/15); (8/12/15); (10/21/15)

Norway: (11/4/13); (2/8/14); (7/1/14); (1/20/15); (5/11/15)

Pakistan: (1/23/02); (2007); (2009); (2/3/10); (2011); (5/1/11); (8/13/11); (2012);
(1/19/12); (October 2012); (10/9/12); (12/25/12); (1/1/13); (1/10/13); (1/13/13);
(1/25–26/13); (1/29/13); (1/30/13); (1/31/13); (2/1/13); (2/2/13); (2/14/13);
(2/16/13); (2/18/13); (2/26/13); (March 2013); (3/2/13); (3/3/13); (3/12/13);
(3/13/13); (3/15/13); (3/18/13); (3/21/13); (3/24/13); (3/29/13); (4/2/13);
(4/11/13); (4/13/13); (4/16/13); (4/23/13); (4/27/13); (4/28/13); (4/29/13);
(5/3/13); (5/4/13); (5/6/13); (5/6–7/13); (5/9/13); (5/17/13); (5/18/13);
(5/23/13); (5/24/13); (5/27/13); (5/28/13); (5/29/13); (6/15/13); (6/16/13);
(6/18/13); (6/21/13); (6/23/13); (6/24/13); (6/26/13); (6/27/13); (6/30/13);
(7/3/13); (7/6/13); (7/8/13); (7/11/13); (7/15/13); (7/24/13); (7/26/13); (7/27/13);
(7/29/13); (8/5/13); (8/6/13); (8/7/13); (8/8/13); (8/9/13); (8/13/13); (8/16/13);
(8/27/13); (9/1/13); (9/6/13); (9/7/13); (9/9/13); (9/13/13); (9/15/13); (9/20/13);
(9/21/13); (9/22/13); (9/23/13); (9/27/13); (9/29/13); (10/2/13); (10/3/13);
(10/7/13); (10/10/13); (10/16/13); (10/17/13); (10/21/13); (10/29/13); (11/1/13);
(11/10/13); (11/19/13); (11/21/13); (11/26/13); (11/30/13); (12/5/13); (12/6/13);
(12/13/13); (12/16/13); (12/18/13); (12/21/13); (12/28/13); (12/30/13);
(12/31/13); (1/3/14); (1/6/14); (1/9/14); (1/12/14); (1/16/14); (1/17/14);
(1/19/14); (1/20/14); (1/20–21/14); (1/21/14); (1/22/14); (1/23/14); (2/3/14);
(2/4/14); (2/9/14); (2/9/14); (2/10/14); (2/11/14); (2/12/14); (2/13/14); (2/16/14);
(2/17/14); (2/20/14); (2/22/14); (2/23/14); (2/24/14); (2/25/14); (3/1/14);
(3/3/14); (3/4/14); (3/6/14); (3/14/14); (3/28/14); (3/29/14); (3/30/14); (4/3/14);
(4/7/14); (4/8/14); (4/9/14); (4/10/14); (4/11/14); (4/12/14); (4/17/14); (4/18/14);
(4/19/14); (4/22/14); (4/24/14); (4/25/14); (4/28/14); (5/5/14); (5/8/14);
(5/15/14); (5/20/14); (5/21/14); (5/31/14); (6/4/14); (6/5/14); (6/8/14); (6/10/14);
(6/14/14); (6/15/14); (6/16/14); (6/24/14); (7/9/14); (7/12/14); (7/16–17/14);
(7/18/14); (7/29–30/14); (8/27/14); (9/6/14); (9/16/14); (9/23/14); (9/24/14);
(9/28/14); (10/2/14); (10/4/14); (10/14/14); (10/19/14); (10/23/14); (10/28/14);

(11/2/14); (11/7/14); (11/11/14); (11/12/14); (11/17/14); (11/20/14); (11/21/14); (11/26/14); (12/6/14); (12/7/14); (12/11/14); (12/13/14); (12/16/14); (12/19/14); (12/21/14); (12/23/14); (12/28/14); (1/5/15); (1/7/15); (1/9/15); (1/10/15); (1/16/15); (1/17/15); (1/25/15); (1/30/15); (2/3/15); (2/13/15); (2/14/15); (2/15/15); (2/17/15); (2/18/15); (late February 2015); (3/15/15); (3/17/15); (3/20/15); (3/21/15); (3/26/15); (3/27/15); (4/2/15); (4/11/15); (4/16/15); (4/25/15); (4/28/15); (5/2/15); (5/11/15); (5/12/15); (5/13/15); (5/24/15); (5/29/15); (6/6/15); (6/6–7/15); (6/29/15); (7/26/15); (7/27/15); (7/29/15); (7/30/15); (8/9/15); (8/12/15); (8/16/15); (8/17/15); (8/18/15); (8/25/15); (8/27/15); (8/29/15); (8/30/15); (9/8–9/15); (9/9/15); (9/13/15); (9/16/15); (9/17/15); (9/18/15); (9/23/15); (9/24/15); (10/14/15); (10/19/15); (10/21/15); (10/22/15); (10/23/15); (10/29/15); (11/1/15); (11/3/15); (11/20/15); (12/1/15); (12/2/15); (12/12/15); (12/13/15); (12/18/15); (12/29/15)

Paraguay: (9/19/14); (1/28/15)

Peru: (8/9/91); (1992); (8/11/13); (1/20/14); (4/9/14); (10/3/14); (10/28/14); (7/21/15); (7/31–8/1/15); (11/30/15)

Philippines: (4/21/02); (December 2004); (9/29/09); (11/23/09); (2011); (7/12/11); (2012); (2/1/12); (June 2012); (April 2013); (4/10/13); (4/15/13); (4/26/13); (5/25/13); (5/27/13); (June 2013); (6/22/13); (7/26/13); (8/5/13); (8/7/13); (9/9/13); (9/12/13); (9/20/13); (9/23/13); (10/21/13); (10/27/13); (12/9/13); (12/10/13); (12/20/13); (1/12/14); (1/25/14); (1/28/14); (2/1/14); (2/4/14); (2/18/14); (3/2/14); (3/3/14); (3/5/14); (3/22/14); (3/27/14); (April 2014); (4/8/14); (4/11/14); (4/12/14); (4/13/14); (4/14/14); (4/29–30/14); (6/6/14); (6/11/14); (6/16/14); (6/19/14); (6/26/14); (7/10/14); (7/15/14); (7/17/14); (7/21/14); (7/22/14); (7/24/14); (7/28/14); (8/5/14); (8/22/14); (9/1/14); (10/8/14); (11/2/14); (11/14/14); (11/16/14); (11/23/14); (12/9/14); (12/11/14); (12/17/14); (12/31/14); (January 2015); (1/23/15); (1/25/15); (2/25/15); (2/26/15); (March 2015); (3/9/15); (3/11/15); (3/15/15); (4/7/15); (4/9/15); (4/14/15); (May 2015); (5/3/15); (5/14/15); (5/29/15); (6/16/15); (7/23/15); (8/7/15); (8/18/15); (8/19/15); (8/28/15); (9/14/15); (9/18/15); (9/21/15); (10/1/15); (10/7/15); (10/12/15); (10/21/15); (12/14–16/15); (12/30/15)

Poland: (2012); (11/15/15); (11/19/15)

Puerto Rico: (1979)

Qatar: (1/17/15); (1/29/15)

Russia: (2006); (2009); (January 2011); (4/15/13); (4/26/13); (4/27/13); (5/9/13); (5/20/13); (5/25/13); (7/3/13); (7/9/13); (8/3/13); (8/20/13); (9/16/13); (9/23/13); (9/27/13); (10/15/13); (10/21/13); (10/25/13); (10/30/13); (11/16/13); (11/27/13); (12/27/13); (12/29/13); (12/30/13); (1/8/14); (1/11/14); (1/15/14); (1/16/14); (1/17/14); (1/19/14); (1/20/14); (1/21/14); (1/22/14); (1/26/14); (2/5/14); (2/8/14); (2/9/14); (3/18/14); (4/3/14); (4/9/14); (7/29/14); (10/5/14); (12/3/14); (12/23/14); (2/28/15); (3/21/15); (4/20/15); (6/6/15); (7/23/15); (7/24/15); (8/2/15); (8/3/15); (8/9/15); (8/11/15); (10/11/15); (10/19/15); (10/20/15); (10/28/15); (11/12/15); (11/22/15); (11/29/15); (12/7/15); (12/15/15); (12/30/15)

Rwanda: (March 2013); (July 2013); (9/13–14/13); (1/6/14); (1/27/14)

Sahara area: (5/13/15)

St. Kitts and Nevis: (1/5/14)

Saudi Arabia: (6/25/96); (May 2003); (2004, 2007); (June 2004); (8/8/13); (11/20/13); (12/11/13); (3/7/14); (5/6/14); (8/10/14); (8/19/14); (8/21/14); (9/2/14); (9/3/14); (9/17/14); (10/14/14); (11/3/14); (11/18/14); (11/22/14); (11/28/14); (11/29/14); (12/7/14); (12/14/14); (1/5/15); (1/30/15); (4/8/15); (4/11/15); (4/19/15); (4/28/15); (4/30/15); (5/5/15); (5/22/15); (5/27/15); (5/29/15); (5/30/15); (6/6/15); (6/20/15); (7/16/15); (7/18/15); (7/28/15); (8/2/15); (8/6/15); (8/17/15); (8/24/15); (8/25/15); (9/1/15); (9/10/15); (9/16/15); (9/18/15); (9/24/15); (9/26/15); (10/3/15); (10/16/15); (10/26/15); (11/6/15); (12/15/15); (12/19/15)

Senegal: (2/15/13); (May 2013); (4/30/14); (11/6/15); (11/9/15)

Singapore: (August 2015)

Slovakia: (12/11/14)

Somalia: (8/23/08); (1/21/12); (1/27/13); (1/28/13); 1/29/13); (2/16/13); (3/18/13); (4/2/13); (4/5/13); (4/14/13); (5/5/13); (5/7/13); (6/19/13); (7/9/13); (7/12/13); (8/12/13); (8/14/13); (8/17/13); (9/7/13); (9/12/13); (10/2/13); (10/5/13); (10/19/13); (10/22/13); (10/28/13); (10/31/13); (11/8/13); (11/12/13); (11/19/13); (12/5/13); (12/18/13); (1/1/14); (1/9/14); (1/10/14); (1/25/14); (1/26/14); (2/4–5/14); (2/10/14); (2/12/14); (2/13/14); (2/21/14); (2/27/14); (3/11/14); (3/15/14); (3/18/14); (4/7/14); (4/21/14); (4/22/14); (5/3/14); (5/12/14); (5/22/14); (5/24/14); (6/18/14); (6/21/14); (6/26/14); (6/29/14); (6/30/14); (7/3/14); (7/5/14); (7/8/14); (7/15/14); (7/23/14); (8/1/14); (8/2/14); (8/31/14); (9/1/14); (9/3/14); (9/6/14); (9/7/14); (9/8/14); (10/12/14); (10/15/14); (11/19/14); (12/3/14); (12/5/14); (12/12/14); (12/25/14); (12/27/14); (12/29/14); (1/1/15); (1/2/15); (1/4/15); (1/22/15); (1/27/15); (2/9/15); (2/20/15); (2/21/15); (2/26/15); (3/3/15); (3/12/15); (3/27/15); (4/14/15); (4/18/15); (4/19/15); (4/20/15); (4/21/15); (5/13/15); (5/23/15); (5/25/15); (6/21/15); (6/24/15); (6/26/15); (7/10/15); (7/14/15); (7/15/15); (7/26/15); (8/22/15); (8/25/15); (9/1/15); (9/21/15); (10/6/15); (10/7/15); (10/14/15); (10/25/15); (11/1/15); (11/2/15); (11/10/15); (12/2/15); (12/7/15); (12/11/15); (12/19/15); (12/24/15)

South Africa: (1993); (2/5/13); (9/3/13); (10/29/13); (11/12/13); (1/29/14); (10/8/14); (2/26/15); (4/5/15); (9/8/15)

South Korea: (3/5/15)

South Sudan: (4/9/13); (5/3/13); (12/19/13); (12/20/13); (12/21/13); (4/17–18/14); (4/24/14); (8/4–5/14); (8/26/14); (10/19/14); (2/21/15); (5/19/15); (7/5/15); (8/25/15); (10/26/15)

Spain: (February 2013); (2/12/13); (4/23/13); (9/16/13); (10/2/13); (10/5/13); (10/21/13); (1/5/14); (1/8/14); (2/21/14); (3/14/14); (5/29/14); (6/8/14); (6/14/14); (6/16/14); (9/22/14); (9/25–26/14); (9/28/14); (10/1/14); (11/30/14); (12/16/14); (1/12/15); (2/24/15); (3/7/15); (3/13/15); (3/30/15); (3/31/15); (4/8/15); (5/12/15); (5/19/15); (5/28/15); (6/26/15); (7/3/15); (7/4/15); (7/6/15); (7/7/15); (7/28/15); (8/12/15); (8/25/15); (9/5/15); (9/7/15); (10/2/15); (10/5/15); (11/3/15); (11/4/15); (11/6/15); (11/23/15); (11/28/15); (12/1/15); (12/3/15); (12/4/15); (12/8/15); (12/10/15); (12/11/15)

Sri Lanka: (9/20/13); (4/11/14); (6/15/14); (7/31/15)

Sudan: (1/1/08); (1/3/13); (1/12/13); (March 2013); (5/4/13); (7/13/13); (10/12/13); (10/14/13); (12/29/13); (3/14/14); (6/18/14); (10/16/14); (1/28/15); (1/29/15); (6/5/15); (9/27/15)

Suriname: (4/11/15)

Sweden: (2012); (4/12/13); (8/12/13); (12/20/14); (12/25/14); (12/29/14);
(1/2/15); (6/1/15); (6/8/15); (7/23/15); (10/22/15); (10/30/15); (11/19/15)

Switzerland: (7/17/13); (March 2014); (5/2/14); (12/7/14); (4/7/15); (10/16/15);
(11/2/15); (12/10/15); (12/11/15)

Syria: (5/22/12); (7/13/12); (8/11/12); (October 2012); (November 2012);
(11/22/12); (2013); (January 2013); (1/15/13); (1/16/13); (2/21/13); (March
2013); (3/6/13); (3/21/13); (4/6/13); (4/8/13); (4/9/13); (4/12/13); (4/29/13);
(5/7/13); (5/17/13); (5/23/13); (5/30/13); (June 2013); (6/6/13); (6/8/13);
(6/22/13); (6/23/13); (6/30/13); (July 2013); (7/30/13); (7/31/13); (August 2013);
(8/4/13); (8/13/13); (September 2013); (9/4/13); (9/16/13); (9/17/13); (9/22/13);
(9/27/13); (October 2013); (10/1/13); (10/13/13); (10/25/13); (November 2013);
(11/5/13); (11/13/13); (11/21/13); (11/23/13); (11/26/13); (12/3/13); (12/4/13);
(12/25/13); (12/26/13); (January 2014); (1/9/14); (1/23/14); (1/27/14); (2/2/14);
(2/3/14); (2/20/14); (2/23/14); (3/8/14); (3/14/14); (4/7/14); (4/14/14); (4/23/14);
(5/6/14); (5/8/14); (5/15/14); (5/25/14); (5/28/14); (June 2014); (6/12/14);
(6/17/14); (6/29/14); (August 2014); (8/18/14); (8/23/14); (8/26/14); (8/28/14);
(9/6/14); (9/9/14); (9/13/14); (9/21/14); (9/23/14); (9/24–25/14); (9/28/14);
(9/29/14); (October 2014); (10/1/14); (10/3/14); (10/7/14); (10/12/14);
(10/15/14); (10/17/14); (10/21/14); (10/22/14); (10/27/14); (11/4/14); (11/5/14);
(11/9/14); (11/13/14); (11/20/14); (11/24/14); (11/30/14); (12/8/14); (12/12/14);
(12/18/14); (12/24/14); (12/25/14); (12/28/14); (12/31/14); (January 2015);
(1/5/15); (1/10/15); (1/13/15); (1/15/15); (1/16/15); (1/18/15); (1/20/15);
(1/21/15); (1/24/15); (1/26/15); (1/27/15); (1/31/15); (February 2015); (2/1/15);
(2/23–24/15); (2/26/15); (3/5/15); (3/8/15); (3/10/15); (3/20/15); (3/22/15);
(3/29/15); (4/7/15); (4/16/15); (4/28/15); (5/4/15); (5/14/15); (5/28/15);
(5/31/15); (June 2015); (6/16/15); (6/21/15); (6/23/15); (6/26/15); (6/30/15);
(7/4/15); (7/5/15); (7/6/15); (7/8/15); (7/20/15); (7/21/15); (7/22/15); (7/23/15);
(7/24/15); (7/25/15); (7/29/15); (7/30/15); (8/5/15); (8/6/15); (8/11/15);
(8/12/15); (8/18/15); (8/21/15); (8/23/15); (8/25/15); (9/6/15); (9/9/15);
(9/10/15); (9/14/15); (9/19/15); (9/21/15); (9/22/15); (9/24/15); (10/13/15);
(10/15/15); (10/16/15); (10/23/15); (10/25/15); (10/30/15); (11/12/15);
(11/18/15); (11/24/15); (11/30/15); (12/2/15); (12/3/15); (12/6/15); (12/10/15);
(12/11/15); (12/12/15); (12/24/15); (12/26/15); (12/30/15); (12/31/15)

Taiwan: (4/12/13)

Tanzania: (8/7/98); (5/5/13); (8/8/13); (9/13/13); (2/23/14); (2/24/14); (4/30/15);
(7/10/15); (7/12/15)

Thailand: (1/12/12); (2/14/12); (March 2012); (2/5/13); (2/10/13); (2/13/13);
(3/1/13); (3/2/13); (3/15/13); (6/29/13); (7/31/13); (9/11/13); (10/19/13);
(12/22/13); (1/17/14); (1/18/14); (1/19/14); (1/22/14); (February 2014); (2/8/14);
(3/14/14); (4/1/14); (4/6/14); (4/17/14); (4/20/14); (4/23/14); (4/23–24/14);
(5/6/14); (5/24/14); (6/29/14); (6/30/14); (7/10/14); (7/25/14); (7/27/14);
(2/1/15); (2/20/15); (3/7/15); (4/10/15); (4/12/15); (4/13/15); (5/14–15/15);
(7/10–11/15); (7/25/15); (8/17/15); (8/18/15); (9/17–18/15); (11/13/15);
(12/4/15)

Tunisia: (9/14/12); (1/17/13); (2/6/13); (May 2013); (5/6/13); (6/6/13); (July
2013); (7/25/13); (7/29/13); (8/2/13); (8/4/13); (8/27/13); (9/9/13); (9/25/13);
(10/17/13); (10/23/13); (11/12/13); (1/2/14); (1/5/14); (2/3–4/14); (2/16/14);

(3/17/14); (4/25/14); (5/22/14); (5/28/14); (7/1/14); (7/2/14); (7/16/14);
(7/26/14); (9/2/14); (9/3/14); (9/5/14); (10/14/14); (10/23/14); (10/23–24/14);
(11/5/14); (11/30/14); (12/17/14); (1/4/15); (2/7/15); (2/18/15); (3/18/15);
(4/7/15); (6/15/15); (6/16/15); (6/26/15); (7/9/15); (7/10/15); (7/23/15);
(8/19/15); (9/6/15); (10/8/15); (10/11/15); (11/15/15); (11/16/15); (11/17/15);
(11/24/15)

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Al-Mulathamun Battalion, AMB, *also known as* al-Mulathameen, al-Mouwa-
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(3/4/13); (3/26/13); (4/7/13); (4/9/13); (4/19/13); (5/16/13); (5/23/13); (6/9/13);
(7/30/13); (7/31/13); (9/9/13); (10/25/13); (November 2013); (12/3/13);
(12/25/13); (1/21/14); (1/24/14); (2/1/14); (2/3/14); (2/11/14); (2/22/14);
(3/7/14); (3/14/14); (4/5/14); (5/6/14); (5/11/14); (5/25/14); (6/5/14); (6/17/14);
(6/23/14); (7/5/14); (7/25/14); (7/28/14); (August 2014); (8/2/14); (8/15/14);
(8/23/14); (8/26/14); (8/28/14); (9/10/14); (9/13/14); (9/28/14); (9/30/14);
(10/5/14); (11/13/14); (11/15/14); (11/22/14); (11/25/14); (12/10/14); (January
2015); (1/10/15); (1/12/15); (2/1/15); (2/6/15); (3/5/15); (3/8/15); (3/17/15);
(4/16/15); (4/27/15); (4/28/15); (5/28/15); (7/29/15); (9/6/15); (9/19/15);
(10/2/15); (10/13/15); (10/14/15); (10/15/15); (10/16/15); (10/23/15);
(11/27/15); (12/1/15); (12/2/15); (12/8/15); (12/17/15)

Al-Qaeda, AQ, Al-Qaeda Senior Leadership, AQSL, core Al-Qaeda (8/7/98);
(June 2004); (12/24/07); (2009); (6/30/09); (September 2009); (8/13/11);
(9/19/11); (2012); (1/7/12); (1/27/12); (February 2012); (August 2012);
(9/11/12); (October 2012); (11/22/12); (11/29/12); (1/3/13); (1/16/13);
(1/28/13); (1/29/13); (February 2013); (2/19/13); (2/28/13); (3/2/13); (3/5/13);
(3/7/13); (3/26/13); (4/7/13); (4/15/13); (4/18/13); (4/19/13); (4/22/13); (5/9/13);

(5/11/13); (5/13–14/13); (5/16/13); (5/22/13); (5/23/13); (5/30/13); (6/9/13); (6/21/13); (7/1/13); (7/9/13); (7/10/13); (7/31/13); (8/2/13); (8/8/13); (9/5/13); (9/9/13); (9/13/13); (9/19/13); (9/26/13); (10/5/13); (10/13/13); (10/25/13); (November 2013); (11/10/13); (11/19/13); (11/20/13); (11/30/13); (December 2013); (12/4/13); (12/11/13); (12/20/13); (12/21/13); (12/24/13); (1/5/14); (1/14/14); (1/22/14); (1/23/14); (1/24/14); (1/25/14); (2/8/14); (2/19/14); (2/23/14); (3/14/14); (3/30/14); (4/19/14); (5/2/14); (5/6/14); (5/10/14); (5/11/14); (5/20/14); (5/26/14); (5/31/14); (6/3/14); (6/11/14); (6/12/14); (6/18/14); (6/23/14); (6/25/14); (6/30/14); (7/25/14); (8/15/14); (8/28/14); (9/2/14); (9/3/14); (9/9/14); (9/10/14); (9/13/14); (9/21/14); (9/23/14); (9/25/14); (October 2014); (10/2/14); (10/22/14); (10/23/14); (11/5/14); (11/8/14); (11/13/14); (11/15/14); (11/17/14); (11/18/14); (11/21/14); (11/29/14); (12/5/14); (12/6/14); (12/7/14); (12/10/14); (12/31/14); (1/7/15); (1/10/15); (1/17/15); (1/20/15); (1/21/15); (1/24/15); (1/27/15); (1/29/15); (2/12/15); (2/26/15); (3/3/15); (3/7/15); (3/8/15); (3/9/15); (3/17/15); (3/18/15); (3/25/15); (4/2/15); (4/7/15); (4/19/15); (4/20/15); (4/23/15); (4/28/15); (5/3/15); (5/13/15); (5/21/15); (5/27/15); (5/28/15); (6/10/15); (6/12/15); (6/12–13/15); (6/14/15); (6/25/15); (7/5/15); (7/8/15); (7/11/15); (7/21/15); (7/22/15); (7/23/15); (7/24/15); (7/29/15); (8/13/15); (8/16/15); (8/17/15); (9/9/15); (9/10/15); (9/13/15); (9/17/15); (9/22/15); (9/26/15); (10/2/15); (10/14/15); (10/15/15); (10/30/15); (11/1/15); (11/14/15); (11/20/15); (11/22/15); (12/2/15); (12/5/15); (12/8/15); (12/10/15)

Al-Qaeda Canada (7/1/13)

Al-Qaeda General Command (2/3/14)

Al-Qaeda in Iraq, the Islamic State in Iraq, AQI 10, (10/21/06); (9/11/12); (2/3/13); (2/4/13); (2/17/13); (3/4/13); (3/14/13); (3/19/13); (3/29/13); (4/7/13); (4/9/13); (4/14/13); (4/15/13); (4/17/13); (5/11/13); (5/16/13); (5/20/13); (5/23/13); (5/27/13); (5/30/13); (6/1/13); (7/2/13); (7/3/13); (7/20/13); (7/21/13); (8/3/13); (8/10/13); (8/30/13); (8/31/13); (9/2/13); (9/3/13); (9/8/13); (9/29/13); (10/5/13); (10/25/13); (12/5/13); (1/2/14); (1/4/14); (1/7/14); (1/11/14); (1/17/14); (1/26/14); (1/27/14); (1/28/14); (3/7/14); (3/17/14); (4/11/14); (October 2014); (12/24/14); (1/7/15); (1/20/15); (1/24/15); (1/27/15); (5/12/15); (12/26/15)

Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, AQAP (9/19/11); (2012); (March 2012); (9/11/12); (1/10/13); (1/19/13); (3/2/13); (4/15/13); (4/20/13); (4/27/13); (May 2013); (5/8/13); (5/9/13); (5/14/13); (5/16/13); (5/17/13); (5/25/13); (5/30/13); (6/3/13); (July 2013); (8/2/13); (8/4/13); (8/5/13); (8/6/13); (8/7/13); (8/8/13); (8/11/13); (8/12/13); (8/13/13); (8/15/13); (8/25/13); (8/28/13); (8/30/13); (8/31/13); (September 2013); (9/3/13); (9/4/13); (9/6/13); (9/9/13); (9/19/13); (9/20/13); (9/22/13); (9/23/13); (9/24/13); (9/25/13); (10/1/13); (10/2/13); (10/15/13); (10/17/13); (10/18/13); (11/20/13); (12/2/13); (12/5/13); (1/5/14); (1/12/14); (1/14/14); (1/16/14); (1/21/14); (1/23/14); (1/31/14); (2/3/14); (2/9/14); (2/12/14); (2/13/14); (3/4/14); (3/6/14); (3/7/14); (3/8/14); (3/16/14); (3/19/14); (3/24/14); (4/1/14); (4/2/14); (4/4/14); (4/12/14); (4/15/14); (4/19/14); (4/20–21/14); (4/24/14); (4/29–5/1/14); (5/3/14); (5/5/14); (5/8/14); (5/9/14); (5/10/14); (5/11/14); (5/12/14); (5/13/14); (5/14/14); (5/23/14); (5/25/14); (5/31/14); (6/5/14); (6/13/14); (6/14/14); (6/15/14); (6/18/14); (6/21/14); (6/25/14); (6/26/14); (6/28/14); (7/4/14); (7/27/14); (8/6/14); (8/8/14); (8/17/14); (9/1/14); (9/13/14); (9/25/14); (9/27/14); (9/28/14); (10/1/14); (10/8/14); (10/18/14); (10/22/14); (11/4/14); (11/15/14); (11/21/14); (11/24/14);

(11/25/14); (12/1/14); (12/3/14); (12/8/14); (12/9/14); (12/11/14); (12/16/14);
(12/23/14); (12/24/14); (12/31/14); (1/4/15); (1/7/15); (1/11/15); (1/14/15);
(1/17/15); (1/30/15); (1/31/15); (2/13/15); (3/20/15); (4/2/15); (4/8/15);
(4/12/15); (4/16/15); (5/7/15); (5/11/15); (6/12/15); (6/17/15); (7/10/15);
(7/29/15); (8/12/15); (8/19/15); (8/30/15); (10/2/15); (10/13/15); (10/24/15);
(11/1/15); (12/1/15); (12/5/15)

Al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent, AQIS (8/13/11); (2012); (9/3/14); (9/6/14);
(11/20/14); (12/11/14); (12/16/14); (1/5/15); (2/26/15); (4/23/15); (6/29/15);
(7/1/15); (8/7/15); (9/16/15); (10/31/15)

Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, AQIM (12/22/00); (12/24/07); (9/16/10);
(November 2011); (11/24/11); (1/27/12); (9/11/12); (1/16/13); (1/27/13);
(2/15/13); (March 2013); (3/21/13); (3/24/13); (3/28/13); (4/23/13); (5/8/13);
(5/11/13); (6/3/13); (6/6/13); (7/19/13); (9/16/13); (9/23/13); (11/2/13);
(11/28/13); (12/4/13); (3/8/14); (3/14/14); (5/2/14); (5/28/14); (7/16/14);
(9/2/14); (9/21/14); (9/25–26/14); (10/29/14); (11/15/14); (11/24/14); (1/5/15);
(1/13/15); (2/7/15); (5/15/15); (5/17–18/15); (5/19/15); (6/14/15); (7/5/15);
(7/7/15); (7/18/15); (8/3/15); (10/11/15); (11/1/15); (11/20/15); (12/3/15);
(12/10/15); (12/15/15); (12/25/15)

Al-Shabaab, AS, (1/1/08); (1/3/13); (1/27/13); (1/28/13); (2/16/13); (3/18/13);
(3/26/13); (4/2/13); (4/14/13); (4/19/13); (5/5/13); (5/7/13); (5/22/13); (5/26/13);
(6/16/13); (6/19/13); (7/9/13); (7/12/13); (8/12/13); (8/16/13); (8/17/13);
(9/6/13); (9/7/13); (9/12/13); (9/13/13); (9/21/13); (10/2/13); (10/3/13);
(10/5/13); (10/19/13); (10/28/13); (10/31/13); (11/8/13); (11/12/13); (11/19/13);
(12/5/13); (12/18/13); (1/1/14); (1/9/14); (1/10/14); (1/13/14); (1/16/14);
(1/25/14); (1/26/14); (2/2/14); (2/4–5/14); (2/13/14); (2/21/14); (2/27/14);
(3/11/14); (3/15/14); (3/18/14); (4/1/14); (4/19/14); (4/21/14); (4/22/14);
(5/3/14); (5/8/14); (5/12/14); (5/19/14); (5/22/14); (5/24/14); (6/15–16/14);
(6/16/14); (6/24/14); (6/26/14); (6/29/14); (7/3/14); (7/5/14); (7/6/14); (7/8/14);
(7/15/14); (7/18/14); (7/23/14); (8/2/14); (8/22/14); (8/26/14); (8/31/14);
(9/1/14); (9/3/14); (9/6/14); (9/7/14); (9/8/14); (9/13/14); (9/17/14); (9/20/14);
(9/24/14); (9/25/14); (10/12/14); (10/18/14); (10/23/14); (11/15/14); (11/17/14);
(11/19/14); (11/22/14); (11/24/14); (12/1/14); (12/2/14); (12/5/14); (12/12/14);
(12/19/14); (12/25/14); (12/27/14); (12/29/14); (1/1/15); (1/2/15); (1/4/15);
(1/11/15); (1/14/15); (1/22/15); (1/27/15); (1/29/15); (2/9/15); (2/20/15);
(2/21/15); (2/26/15); (3/3/15); (3/12/15); (3/13/15); (3/15/15); (3/17/15);
(3/20/15); (3/27/15); (3/30/15); (4/2/15); (4/14/15); (4/18/15); (4/19/15);
(4/20/15); (4/21/15); (4/24/15); (5/12/15); (5/13/15); (5/21/15); (5/23/15);
(5/25/15); (5/26/15); (6/14/15); (6/21/15); (6/24/15); (6/26/15); (7/7/15);
(7/10/15); (7/15/15); (7/26/15); (8/18/15); (8/22/15); (8/23/15); (8/25/15);
(9/1/15); (9/21/15); (10/6/15); (10/7/15); (10/14/15); (10/25/15); (10/26/15);
(11/1/15); (11/2/15); (11/10/15); (11/28/15); (12/2/15); (12/7/15); (12/11/15);
(12/13/15); (12/14/15); (12/16/15); (12/19/15); (12/21/15); (12/24/15);
(12/26/15)

Allah's Army (3/17/14)

Allied Defense Forces (10/15/14); (12/7/14); (11/30/15)

Allied Defense Forces—NALU (7/6/14); (3/18/15); (10/12/15)

Allied Democratic Forces (7/12/13); (2/15/14); (10/17/14); (12/23/14);
(12/27/14); (4/30/15); (5/4/15); (5/5/15); (5/13–14/15); (7/10/15)

Ansar al-Shari'a in Benghazi, AAS-B

Ansar al-Shari'a in Darnah, AAS-D, (9/11/12); (12/20/13)

Ansar al-Shari'a in Tunisia, AAS-T, (9/11/12); (9/14/12); (8/27/13); (9/9/13);
(10/17/13); (1/2/14); (2/3–4/14); (10/14/14); (11/15/14); (2/18/15)

Ansar al-Dine, AAD, (3/21/13); (4/15/13); (6/4/13); (11/15/14); (5/17–18/15);
(6/27/15); (7/11/15); (9/3/15); (9/26/15); (11/20/15); (12/15/15); (12/25/15);
(12/26/15)

Ansar al-Islam, AAI, (8/7/15); (9/17/15); (10/31/15); (11/12/15)

Ansar al-Mujahedeen Network (1/31/13); (5/13–14/13)

Ansar al-Sharia, (9/11/12); (1/16/13), (2/6/13); (4/23/13); (3/19/14); (5/2/14);
(11/4/14); (11/15/14); (12/9/14); (1/24/15); (3/16/15); (6/14/15); (7/23/15)

Ansar Bangla (2/26/15)

Ansar Beit al-Maqdis, Ansar Jerusalem, Champions of Jerusalem, Sinai Province
of the Islamic State, Wialiyat Sinai 7, (2013); (8/13/13); (8/19/13); (10/7/13);
(10/19/13); (November 2013); (12/20/13); (12/23/13); (12/24/13); (1/27/14);
(1/28/14); (1/31/14); (2/18/14); (2/19/14); (3/11/14); (3/19/14); (3/27/14);
(4/9/14); (4/10/14); (4/11/14); (5/2/14); (5/10/14); (5/11/14); (5/22/14);
(7/25/14); (8/28/14); (9/2/14); (10/2/14); (10/7/14); (10/14/14); (10/24/14);
(11/7/14); (11/9/14); (11/15/14); (11/30/14); (12/22/14); (12/25/14); (12/27/14);
(1/11/15); (1/29/15); (2/25/15); (3/10/15); (3/12/15); (4/2/15); (4/8/15);
(4/12/15); (4/20/15); (5/13/15); (5/16–17/15); (5/25/15); (5/31/15); (6/8/15);
(7/1/15); (7/16/15); (7/22/15); (7/26/15); (8/20/15); (8/26/15); (9/16/15);
(9/19/15); (9/26/15); (11/3/15); (11/9/15); (11/24/15); (11/28/15)

Ansarullah Bangla Team (2013); (2/26/15); (5/12/15); (8/7/15); (8/17/15);
(9/24/15); (10/20/15)

Ansarullah (4/7/14)

Armed Proletarians for Communism: (3/12/15)

Army of Islam, AOI, (May 2014)

Asa'b Ahl al-Haq (7/12/14)

Asbat al-Ansar, AAA

Aum Shinrikyo, AUM, (3/20/95)

Babayurtovskiy gang (1/22/14)

Baluch Liberation Front (4/11/15)

Baluch nationalists/separatists (3/21/13); (8/5/13); (8/16/13); (10/2/13);
(3/29/14); (6/6/15)

Baluch Republican Army, BRA (2/9/14); (2/16/14)

Baluchistan Liberation Army (6/15/13)

Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters, BIFF (1/25/15); (3/11/15)

Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Movement, BIFM (8/5/13); (8/7/13); (9/23/13);
(1/28/14); (2/1/14); (2/4/14); (2/18/14); (7/21/14); (3/9/15); (3/15/15); (4/14/15)

Barisan Revolusi Nasional, National Revolutionary Front, BRN (2/13/13)

Basque Fatherland and Liberty, ETA, (10/5/13); (10/8/13); (10/21/13); (1/8/14); (2/21/14); (6/8/14); (10/31/14); (1/12/15); (4/14/15); (4/15/15); (5/19/15); (5/28/15); (7/3/15); (9/22/15); (12/3/15)

Beit al-Maqdis of Iran (7/6/15)

Black Bloc (5/14/12)

Black Liberation Army, BLA (5/2/13)

Black Snake Militia, BSM (5/3/13)

Blood and Honor C18 movement (5/20/14)

Bodo tribal separatists (5/1–2/14)

Bodu Bala Sena, Buddhist Power Force (6/15/14)

Boeremag (10/29/13)

Boko Haram, Western Education Is Forbidden, BH, Jamaatu Ahlis Sunna Lidda Awati Wal-Jihad, Islamic State West Africa Province, (12/22/00); (4/8/11); (12/25/11); (April 2012); (2013); (1/2/13); (1/3/13); (1/19/13); (1/28/13); (1/30–31/13); (2/1/13); (2/5/13); (2/8/13); (2/9/13); (2/19/13); (2/20/13); (2/23/13); (3/3/13); (3/9/13); (3/18/13); (4/16/13); (4/22/13); (May 2013); (5/7/13); (5/17/13); (6/1/13); (6/3/13); (6/16/13); (6/27/13); (7/6/13); (7/12/13); (7/13/13); (7/29/13); (8/12/13); (8/14/13); (8/24/13); (8/26/13); (8/30/13); (9/4/13); (9/6/13); (9/8/13); (9/14–15/13); (9/17/13); (9/20/13); (9/25/13); (9/26/13); (9/29/13); (10/6/13); (10/7/13); (10/9/13); (10/20/13); (10/26/13); (11/2/13); (11/4/13); (11/13/13); (11/15/13); (11/28/13); (12/2/13); (12/13/13); (12/20/13); (12/28/13); (12/29/13); (1/14/14); (1/15/14); (1/16/14); (1/19–20/14); (1/20/14); (1/26/14); (1/31/14); (2/1/14); (2/15/14); (2/17/14); (2/20/14); (2/23/14); (2/25/14); (2/27/14); (3/2/14); (3/14/14); (3/18/14); (3/24/14); (3/25/14); (4/4–5/14); (4/14/14); (May 2014); (5/5/14); (5/13/14); (5/14/14); (5/20/14); (5/20–21/14); (5/30/14); (6/1/14); (6/2/14); (6/3/14); (6/5/14); (6/18/14); (6/19/14); (6/21/14); (6/23/14); (6/24/14); (6/25/14); (6/29/14); (July 2014); (7/1/14); (7/4/14); (7/11/14); (7/16/14); (7/18/14); (7/23/14); (7/24/14); (7/27/14); (7/29/14); (7/31/14); (8/6/14); (8/10/14); (8/15/14); (8/23/14); (8/25/14); (9/1/14); (9/3/14); (9/5–6/14); (9/6–7/14); (9/12/14); (9/17/14); (9/24/14); (10/2/14); (10/7/14); (10/17/14); (10/17–18/14); (10/20/14); (10/22/14); (10/23/14); (10/24–25/14); (10/31/14); (11/3/14); (11/5/14); (11/6/14); (11/10/14); (11/13/14); (11/15/14); (11/20/14); (11/24/14); (11/25/14); (11/27/14); (11/28/14); (December 2014); (12/1/14); (12/4/14); (12/10/14); (12/11/14); (12/12/14); (12/14/14); (12/17/14); (12/19/14); (12/20/14); (12/28/14); (12/30/14); (12/31/14); (1/3/15); (1/8/15); (1/10/15); (1/11/15); (1/12/15); (1/14/15); (1/18/15); (1/20/15); (1/25/15); (1/28/15); (1/30/15); (2/1/15); (2/3–4/15); (2/4/15); (2/6/15); (2/7/15); (2/7–8/15); (2/8/15); (2/9/15); (2/12/15); (2/13/15); (2/14/15); (2/16/15); (2/18/15); (2/19/15); (2/20/15); (2/22/15); (2/24/15); (2/26/15); (3/2/15); (3/3/15); (3/5/15); (3/7/15); (3/10/15); (3/13/15); (3/14/15); (3/18/15); (3/21/15); (3/28/15); (4/16/15); (4/24/15); (4/25/15); (4/27/15); (4/28/15); (4/29/15); (5/2/15); (5/6/15); (5/8/15); (5/13–14/15); (5/15/15); (5/16/15); (5/17/15); (5/22/15); (5/23/15); (5/26/15); (5/28/15); (5/30/15); (6/2/15); (6/5/15); (6/11/15); (6/15/15); (6/17/15); (6/18/15); (6/23/15); (6/28/15); (6/30/15); (7/1/15); (7/3/15); (7/5–6/15); (7/6/15); (7/7/15); (7/10–11/15); (7/11/15); (7/13/15); (7/19/15); (7/22/15); (7/24/15); (7/25/15); (7/26/15); (7/29–30/15); (8/2/15); (8/3/15); (8/4/15);

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(12/5/15); (12/11/15); (12/20/15); (12/28/15)

Brigade of Aisha-Mother of Believers (8/15/13)

Buynaksk group (2/8/14)

Casamance rebels (May 2013); (4/30/14)

Caucasus Emirate (1/16/14); (3/18/14); (11/15/14); (4/20/15); (8/11/15)

Chechen terrorists (7/3/13)

Chilean anarchists (9/8/14); (9/23/14); (9/25/14)

Communist Party of India-Maoist (5/9/14)

Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army, CPP/NPA, (April
2013); (5/27/13); (10/21/13); (3/22/14); (7/10/14); (7/15/14); (12/17/14);
(2/26/15)

Conspiracy Nuclei of Fire, SPF (9/1/13); (2/28/15)

Conspiracy of the Cells of Fire (9/8/14)

Continuity IRA (10/7/13); (4/18/14); (11/10/14); (12/17/14); (12/18/14)

Coordinated Anarchist Groups (3/30/15)

Coordination of Azawad Movements, CMA Tuareg separatist coalition
(4/28/15); (4/29/15); (5/5/15); (5/11/15)

Death Squads (9/2/15)

Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda, FDLR (1/6/14); (1/27/14)

Democratic Front of the Central African People rebels (9/20/14); (3/19/15);
(3/28/15)

Dev Sol (2/10/14)

Didi Nwe (11/12/15)

East Indonesia Mujahideen (April 2015); (5/24–25/15); (7/13/15); (11/25/15);
(12/23/15)

East Turkestan Islamic Movement, ETIM (10/28/13); (3/1/14); (4/30/14);
(5/19/14); (7/29/14); (11/15/14); (7/12/15)

Egyptian Islamic Jihad, (9/11/12); (4/7/14)

Farouq Brigade (4/6/13)

Fatah (4/7/14); (11/7/14); (7/25/15); (7/28/15)

February 14 faction (9/29/13)

Feday-e-Mahaz (3/11/14); (1/28/15)

Fighting Popular Revolutionary Forces (11/1/13)
 FNL (6/6/14)
 Forsane Alizza, Knights of Pride (6/8/15); (7/10/15)
 Free Syrian Army (5/22/12); (8/11/12); (November 2012)
 Free Syrian Army Battalion Brigade, 313-Special Missions (7/9/13)
 Furqan Brigades (8/31/13)
 Galician Resistance (10/1/14)
 Gamaa Islamiya (9/5/13); (11/15/14); (8/9/15)
 Garo National Liberation Army (11/5/13)
 German Taliban Mujahedeen (1/27/12); (12/18/15)
 Greek anarchists (3/27/13); (3/24/14); (12/10/14); (2/28/15); (11/24/15)
 Guadalajara Cartel (2/27/85)
 Hamas/Izz-al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, (4/17/13); (5/13–14/13); (5/15/13);
 (11/1/13); (12/24/13); (3/21/14); (4/4/14); (4/14/14); (4/21/14); (5/10/14);
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 (12/18/15); (12/23/15)
 Haqqani Network, (6/30/09); (3/13/13); (5/24/13); (6/10/13); (9/6/13);
 (11/10/13); (11/21/13); (2/12/14); (2/17/14); (4/30/14); (10/14/14); (11/15/14);
 (7/29/15); (8/1/15); (8/7/15)
 Harakat ul-Mujahideen, HUM, (9/19/11)
 Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami, HUJI, Harkatul Jihad 13, (April 2001); (6/23/14)
 Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami/Bangladesh, HUJI-B
 Heroic Martyrs of Quneitra (1/28/15)
 Hezb-e-Islami Afghanistan, Islamic Party (5/16/13)
 Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin (6/30/09)
 Hijrah Jihad (7/13/15)
 Hizb-e-Islami Gulbuddin, HIG (8/8/14)
 Hizb-i-Islami (2/10/14)
 Hizballah Brigades of Iraq (9/6/13); (1/1/14)
 Hizballah, (4/22/79); (2/14/05); (1/12/12); (5/22/12); (7/3/12); (7/18/12);
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(11/1/15); (11/12/15)

Hizbul Mujahideen (6/19/14); (8/13/15)

Houthi rebels (10/30–31/13); (11/4/13); (11/22/13); (12/12/13); (1/21/14);
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(9/2/15); (9/4/15); (9/20/15); (9/24/15); (10/6/15); (12/14/15)

Imghad and Allies Tuareg Self-Defence Group, Gatia (1/29/15)

Indian Mujahedeen, IM, (2/21/13); (7/7/13); (8/28/13); (10/27/13); (11/15/14)

IRFAN-Canada (1/28/15)

Irish Republican Army, IRA, (December 1972); (7/20/82); (8/15/98); (1/25/13);
(7/5/13); (10/7/13); (10/10/13); (10/29/13); (11/8/13); (11/20/13); (11/24/13);
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(10/1/15); (10/11/15); (10/21/15)

Islamic Brotherhood for Jihad Predication (4/8/15)

Islamic Front (5/8/14); (5/15/14)

Islamic Jihad Union, IJU, (1/27/12)

Islamic Jihad; al-Quds Brigades (2012); (1/22/14); (3/12–14/14); (6/12/14)

Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, IMU, (March 2013); (5/16/13); (January 2014);
(6/8/14); (11/15/14); (11/4/15)

Islamic State, *also known as* al-Dawla al-Islamiya fi al-Iraq wa al-Sham, Daesh,
Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), Islamic State of Iraq and Sham (ISIS),
Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), (1/1/08); (11/5/09); (9/11/12);
(November 2012); (11/22/12); (2013); (January 2013); (March 2013); (4/9/13);
(5/17/13); (5/23/13); (June 2013); (6/9/13); (July 2013); (7/21/13); (7/30/13);
(August 2013); (8/4/13); (8/13/13); (8/16/13); (8/30/13); (September 2013);
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(12/29/15); (12/30/15); (12/31/15)

Islamic State Army (4/8/14)

Islamic State Bahrain Province (10/16/15)

Islamic State Barka Province (4/19/15)

Islamic State Fazzan Province (4/19/15)

Islamic State Helmand Branch (1/22/15)

Islamic State Hijaz Province (8/6/15); (10/26/15)

Islamic State in Afghanistan (7/10/15)

Islamic State in Diljah Province-Iraq (11/19/15)

Islamic State Khorasan Province, Wilayat Khorasan branch of the Islamic State
(4/18/15); (9/27/15)

Islamic State Najd Province (5/22/15); (6/26/15); (8/6/15)

Islamic State Sanaa Province (3/20/15)

Islamic State Tripoli Province, Caliphate State Tripolitania, Khilafah in Wilayat
Tarabulus (1/17/15); (1/27/15); (2/13/15); (9/18/15)

Islamic State West Africa Province, ISWAP (4/27/15); (8/12/15)

Islamic State-Bangladesh (11/26/15)

Islamic State-Egypt (7/11/15)

Islamist Front of Derna (5/13/13)

Italian anarchists (8/6/13)

Jaish al-Adl, Army of Justice (February 2014); (2/6/14); (4/6/15)

Jaish al-Hadeed, Contingent of Steel (5/20/14)

Jaish-e-Mohammed, JEM, (11/15/14); (12/16/14)

Jama'atu Ansarul Muslimina Fi Biladis-Sudan, Ansaru, (11/13/13)

Jamaat-ul-Ahrar, Jamatul Ahrar, Jamaat-ul-Ahr (8/27/14); (11/2/14); (1/9/15);
(2/17/15); (8/16/15); (12/29/15)

Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen Bangladesh (10/2/14); (10/3/15); (10/24/15); (12/24/15)

Jamal Network (5/11/13)

Japanese Red Army (1986)

Jemaah Ansharut Tauhid, JAT

Jemaah Islamiyah (4/21/02); (December 2004); (4/10/13); (7/11/13); (12/10/13);
(1/25/15); (5/3/15)

Jund al-Aqsa (11/13/14)

Jund al-Khalifa, Soldiers of the Caliphate (9/21/14); (11/5/14); (11/16/15)

Jund al-Hafsa, a Pakistani Taliban affiliate (6/23/13)

Jundallah, Jundullah, (9/22/13); (11/2/14); (11/12/14); (11/17/14); (1/30/15); (late

February 2015); (3/17/15); (5/13/15)
 Junud al-Sham (April 2014); (6/12/14); (11/12/14); (7/6/15); (7/28/15); (9/9/15)
 Justice for Islamic Movement (3/15/15)
 Kachin Independence Army (4/20/14)
 Kachin rebels (4/20/14)
 Kahane Chai
 Kamatpur Liberation Organization (12/26/13)
 Kamikaze Riders (12/29/15)
 Karen National Union, KNU (10/13–14/13)
 Kashmiri rebels (4/2/15); (7/8/15)
 Kata'ib Hizballah, KH 13
 Katibat Ennour (4/28/15)
 Khilafa Islamiyah Mindanao (June 2013); (7/26/13)
 Khorasan (9/13/14); (9/23/14); (11/5/14); (11/13/14); (5/28/15); (7/8/15);
 (7/23/15); (10/15/15)
 Kokang rebels (12/10/14)
 Kosovo Liberation Army, UCK (4/21/15); (5/9/15)
 Ku Klux Klan (6/19/13); (4/13/14)
 Kurdistan Freedom Falcons (12/22/15)
 Kurdistan Workers Party, PKK, (1998); (1/9/13); (2/1/13); (2/12/13); (3/21/13);
 (4/25/13); (5/11/13); (8/29/14); (9/22/14); (10/22/14); (2/28/15); (3/6/15);
 (4/11/15); (7/24/15); (7/25/15); (7/28/15); (7/30/15); (8/2/15); (8/4/15); (8/7/15);
 (8/9/15); (8/12/15); (8/15/15); (8/17–18/15); (8/19/15); (9/6/15); (9/8/15);
 (9/13/15); (9/25/15); (9/28/15); (10/10/15); (11/10/15); (11/11/15); (12/22/15)
 Lashkar-e-Islam (1/5/15)
 Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, LJ, (1/23/02); (12/25/12); (1/10/13); (2/16/13); (3/3/13);
 (4/23/13); (6/15/13); (6/30/13); (9/5/13); (11/1/13); (1/17/15); (7/29/15);
 (8/16/15); (10/22/15); (10/23/15)
 Lashkar-e-Taiba, Lashkar e-Tayyiba, LeT, (12/13/01); (7/11/06); (2/21/13);
 (8/28/13); (11/15/14); (4/7/15); (11/17/15); (11/22/15)
 Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, LTTE, (May 1991); (4/11/14)
 Libyan Islamic Fighting Group, LIFG
 Lord's Resistance Army, LRA (11/28/13); (2/17/14); (4/22/14); (5/20/14);
 (6/24/14); (1/6/15); (3/27/15); (10/26/15)
 Lovers of Lawlessness, *also known as* Circle of Lawbreakers, Nuclei Lovers of
 Lawlessness, Fighting Minority (1/11/13)
 Luhansk People's Republic (6/14/14)
 M-19 (11/26/14)
 M23 (2/5/13); (8/28/13); (11/5/13); (12/12/13); (3/5/14)

Mabanese Defense Forces militia (8/4–5/14)

Machete Wielders, Los Macheteros (1979)

Macina Liberation Front (11/20/15)

Macina Liberation Movement (8/7/15); (10/9/15)

Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (1991); (1/25/14); (6/6/14)

Maoist Naxalite rebels (5/25/13)

Maoist rebels (8/27/13); (4/9/14); (4/12/14); (6/25/14); (12/1/14); (4/11/15); (5/8/15); (6/9/15)

Mapuche Indians: (1/4/13)

Maraboutines, al-Mourabitoune, The Sentinels (1/4/14); (3/8/14); (11/15/14); (12/10/14); (3/7/15); (3/8/15); (4/4/15); (4/17/15); (5/13/15); (11/20/15); (12/3/15); (12/19–20/15)

Marasalvatrucha, MS-13 (8/24/15)

Martyrs of Yarmouk, Yarmouk Martyrs Brigade (3/6/13); (5/7/13)

Mateo Morral Commando (February 2013); (10/2/13)

Moldovan paramilitary separatists (11/25/15)

Monotheism and Jihad (2011)

Moro Islamic Liberation Front, MILF (June 2012); (4/15/13); (12/9/13); (1/25/14); (1/28/14); (3/27/14); (4/8/14); (11/16/14); (1/25/15); (5/3/15); (6/16/15)

Moro National Liberation Front (9/29/09); (June 2012); (9/9/13); (1/25/14)

Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group, GICM (10/6/15); (10/22/15)

Moroccan Islamic Fighting Group, MIFG (7/22/15)

Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa, MUJAO (4/6/12); (5/10/13); (5/23/13); (6/3/13); (10/7/13); (11/21/13); (1/4/14); (2/10–11/14); (7/31/14); (9/25–26/14); (12/10/14); (5/13/15)

Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta, MEND (4/5/13); (10/22/13); (10/23/13); (1/26/14)

Movement for the Liberation of Macina (5/3/15)

Movement of the Democratic Forces (4/30/14)

Muhajireen Brigade (1/22/15)

Muhammad Jamal Group (9/11/12)

Mujahedeen-e-Khalq, MeK (2/9/13); (6/15/13); (12/26/13); (9/17/14); (10/29/15)

Mujahidin Indonesia Timur (3/23/15)

Mujahidin Shura Council in the Environs of Jerusalem, MSC, (4/17/13); (4/30/13)

Mukhtar Army (2/9/13); (5/29/13); (9/6/13); (11/20/13); (1/1/14)

Muslim Brotherhood (12/24/13); (1/24/14); (3/7/14); (3/13/14); (3/15/14); (3/24/14); (4/26/14); (4/28/14); (6/25/14); (9/9/14); (11/3/14); (11/15/14); (1/29/15); (2/28/15); (6/29/15); (8/22/15)

Naqshbandi Order insurgents (4/17/15)
 Nasr City Cell (5/11/13)
 National Action (January 2015)
 National Democratic Front of Bodoland (1/29/14); (5/1–2/14); (12/23/14)
 National Liberation Army, ELN, (2013), (1/18/13); (2/4/13); (5/16/14); (1/7/15);
 (3/10/15); (6/14/15); (7/2/15); (10/26/15); (11/30/15)
 National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (7/20/13); (11/2/13)
 National Socialist Council of Nagaland (4/2/15); (6/29/15); (8/28/15)
 National Socialist Council of Nagaland—Khaplang faction (5/3/15)
 National Socialist Underground (7/20/15)
 neo-Fascists (12/22/14)
 neo-Nazis (2012); (9/10/13); (4/8/15); (7/20/15); (10/22/15)
 New Black Panther (11/19/14)
 New IRA (7/5/13); (10/7/13)
 NMLA, a Tuareg separatist rebel group (1/21/15)
 October First Anti-fascist Resistance Group, GRAPO (5/19/15)
 Oglagh na hEireann, Irish Army (12/13/13)
 Oldschool Society (5/6/15)
 Oqba ibn Nafaa Brigade (9/9/13); (7/16/14); (2/7/15); (2/18/15); (3/18/15);
 (4/7/15); (10/11/15)
 The Order (4/13/14)
 Pakistani Taliban—Mohmand faction (2/16/14)
 Pakistani Taliban, Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan, TTP (12/30/09); (2010); (2/3/10);
 (2011); (2012); (1/19/12); (October 2012); (10/9/12); (1/1/13); (1/13/13); (1/25–
 26/13); (1/31/13); (2/1/13); (2/2/13); (2/14/13); (3/3/13); (3/12/13); (4/2/13);
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 7/13); (5/9/13); (5/23/13); (5/28/13); (5/29/13); (6/21/13); (6/23/13); (6/24/13);
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 (8/9/15); (8/16/15); (8/27/15); (9/18/15); (9/24/15); (10/14/15); (12/29/15)
 Palestine Islamic Jihad—Shaqaqi Faction, PIJ
 Palestine Liberation Front—Abu Abbas Faction, PLF
 Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO (2/23/15)

Paraguayan People's Army (9/19/14); (1/28/15)

PEJAK Kurdish rebels (10/25/13)

People's Avengers (1/17/14)

Popular Fighters Group (12/30/13); (1/12/14); (12/12/14)

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, PFLP, (10/3/80); (1/22/14); (11/18/14)

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command, PFLP-GC

Popular Resistance Committees (2/9/14)

Popular Resistance in Giza (6/29/15)

Provisional IRA (March 1989); (10/7/13); (10/16/14)

Qaedat al-Jihad (9/3/14)

Rawti Shax (11/12/15)

Real IRA, RIRA, (8/15/98); (10/2/13); (12/9/14)

Red Army Faction (1977)

RENAMO (4/4/13); (10/30/13)

Republic of New Afrika (11/8/71)

Resistance Brigades (7/1/15)

Revolutionaries of Benghazi, al-Bayda and Darna (10/5/13)

Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC (2/14/03); (1/9/13); (1/20/13); (1/25/13); (1/30/13); (5/26/13); (6/20/13); (7/10/13); (7/20/13); (8/8/13); (11/7/13); (12/7/13); (1/19/14); (2/24/14); (5/16/14); (9/16/14); (11/5/14); (11/16/14); (12/17/14); (12/26/14); (2/18/15); (3/10/15); (4/14/15); (4/14–15/15); (4/15/15); (4/29/15); (5/21/15); (6/10/15); (7/8/15); (7/25/15); (9/23/15); (12/11/15)

Revolutionary Cells (12/21/75)

Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms, ORPA (3/13/14)

Revolutionary Organization 17 November, 17N, N-17, (1/6/14); (1/3/15); (4/20/15)

Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front, Devrimci Halk Kurtulus Cephesi, DHKP/C, (2/1/13); (3/19/13); (2/7/14); (2/10/14); (2/14/14); (1/1/15); (1/6/15); (3/31/15); (4/1/15); (4/2/15); (7/24/15); (8/10/15)

Revolutionary Punishment (3/2/15); (8/8/15)

Revolutionary Struggle, RS, (4/10/14); (7/16/14); (10/2/14)

Sahara Emirate (11/20/15)

Salafi Jihadi Movement (February 2012)

Salafiyah Jihadiya (10/7/13)

Saudi Hizballah (6/25/96); (3/7/14); (9/17/14)

Sauerland Group (1/27/12)

Seleka rebels (11/16/13); (12/20/13); (4/8–10/14); (4/26/14); (5/13/14); (6/11/14);

(8/16/14); (9/20/14); (12/3/14); (1/6/15); (1/25/15); (10/15/15); (12/4/15)
 Sharia4Belgium (9/29/14); (1/30/15); (2/11/15); (12/29/15)
 Shebab al-Tawhid, Youth of Oneness (March–April 2014)
 Shehryar Mehsud group (5/20/14)
 Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman Brigade (9/11/12)
 Shining Path, Sendero Luminoso, SL 14, (8/9/91); (1992); (8/11/13); (1/20/14);
 (4/9/14); (7/31–8/1/15)
 Shohada Brigade, Martyrs Brigade (9/26/13)
 Shura Council of Benghazi Revolutionaries (3/25/15)
 Shura Council of Darna's Jihadists (6/10/15)
 Signed-in-Blood Battalion, al-Mulathamun Battalion (6/14/15)
 Sons of the Call for Tawhid and Jihad
 Sovereign Citizens' Movement (8/22/13)
 SPLA-in Opposition (10/26/15)
 Stormfront (7/20/15)
 Student Activists from Mandalay (5/18/14)
 Students' Islamic Movement of India (7/11/06)
 Sudan Liberation Army (March 2013)
 Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (3/14/14)
 Sunni Future Movement (7/1/15)
 Suqour al-Sham Battalion (5/25/14)
 Takfir wil-Hijra (October 2013); (11/26/13); (11/27/13)
 Toheedwal Jihad Group, TWG (12/16/14)
 Tuareg separatists (5/18/14); (10/30/14); (1/21/15); (1/29/15); (4/30/15); (10/6–
 7/15); (12/25/15); (12/26/15)
 Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (11/30/15)
 Turkistan Islamic Party (11/25/13)
 Uamsho, Association for Islamic Mobilization and Propagation, Awakening
 (2/23/14); (2/24/14)
 Uighur separatists (4/24/13); (10/28/13); (3/1/14); (4/30/14); (5/19/14); (8/17/15)
 Ulster Defence Association, UDA (7/9/15)
 Union of Congolese Patriots (3/5/14)
 United Baluch Army (1/10/13); (5/29/15)
 United Baluch Liberation Army, UBLA (10/10/13); (4/8/14); (11/20/14)
 United Liberation Front of Assam (11/10/15)
 Vanguard for the Protection of Muslims in Black Africa, *also known as* Jama'atu
 Ansarul Musilimina Fi Biladis Sudan, Ansaru (1/28/13); (2/16/13)

Vellore Three (May 1991)

Vilayat Dagestan, Ansar al-Sunna (12/29/13); (12/30/13); (1/19/14); (1/26/14)

Werewolf Squad (7/17/13)

White Patriot Party (4/13/14)

white supremacists (6/8/14); (January 2015); (6/17/15); (11/8/15); (11/23/15)

Wilayat Kirkuk (11/16/15)

Zuwaar al-Imam Rida group (5/22/12); (8/9/13)